

# The Artesia Advocate.

VOL. 7.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO, JUNE, 18 1910

NO 42

## THE LEADER

Artesia's School System Best in the "Sunshine Territory."

NEW ADDITION PROGRESSING.

Modern in Every Respect: Building, Faculty, Course of Study.

Work on the new addition to the Graded school building is progressing rapidly now and in only a few weeks will be finished, this building when overhauled according to the contract arranged for will be one of the best houses in the Territory. In addition to the enlarging of the present house, the plans call for a new heating plant, ventilator, stairway, and many other improvements. When finished it will contain ten large class rooms, one small class room, Principal's office, Janitor's office, good basement, ample cloakrooms, and other accommodations.

The yard is being beautified by putting out blue grass and clover, some of which has already a good turf, while the last planting is now coming up. A new concrete walk will be built on the east of the addition, extending out the sidewalk and all in between the walks will be set in grass. The trees are making a better growth this year than ever before.

While these materials improvements have been going on the efficient school Board has not been sloth in the securing of a good faculty for another team. Quite a number of the former teachers have been retained, it being the policy of the Board to keep good teachers as long as possible. These from last year's list who have reelected are Prin. W. S. Hicks, Boyd B. Rose, and Miss Lillian Spitz of the High School force and Misses Attebery, McMahan, Clark and Strunk of the graded school.

Out of the great number of applicants for places this term the Board has selected the following named new teachers. A. B. Watkins, Dr. A. R. Halley, H. T. Poore, Misses Sullivan, Moore, Adams, Shelley, Traylor, Hewett, with the primary teacher to be yet selected. The last year's have witnessed quite a demand on the part of the public for trained playground directors and for Medical Inspection in the Public Schools. Many of the best schools of the country have been employed teachers trained

especially along this line, but it is highly probable that Artesia has taken the lead in this Territory in establishing such a department. For the Director of this work Dr. A. R. Halley, M. D., A. B. of Vanderbilt University has been selected. Dr. Halley took his M. D. degree in Vanderbilt in the spring of 1907, and was immediately appointed by the U. S. to service in the Panama Canal Zone. In that country and in Porto Rico he acquired his knowledge of the Spanish language as it is spoken. This training will be a valuable help in addition to his text book work. After the expiration of his two years contract he reentered the University where he will this month receive his A. B. degree. The Faculty of the University recommend him as being as good material as they have ever had. Dr. Halley will spend his summer making a survey of the boundary between Canada and Maine, and doing work in that region for the University. He will attend the National Educational Association at Boston in July, and will not be in Artesia until about the 20th of August.

Prof. A. B. Watkins, who will have the Latin class is a graduate from the High School at Teheucana, Texas, and also on A. B. graduate from the Trinity University. He has taught six years. Has been for the past two years Supt. of the Public Schools at Hosse, Texas and reelected there for another year at a salary of \$100 per month. On account of the poor health of his wife he has been advised to come to New Mexico, and in that way he was employed here. During the Summer he is employed teaching in the Teachers' Normal in his home county.

Miss Helen Lucile Sullivan will be Supervisor of the Music and Drawing departments, dividing her time between the two subjects. Miss Sullivan is from Illinois, is an A. B. graduate from the University, has had one year special training in Chicago, and is now completing the course given in the Thomas School, Detroit, Michigan. In addition to her regular school work there she is training one of the boy's choruses and directing one of the largest choirs in that town. She has taught Music and Drawing two years, and comes with the very best of recommendations from her teachers and former employees.

For Principal of the graded the Board has selected Prof. H. T. Poore, L. I. and A. B. of the University of Tennessee. Mr. Poore has also taught two

JEWELRY

DRUGS

PAINTS

CANDIES

STATIONERY

Newspapers

BOOKS

Prs. Compounded

C. S. Mann Drug Co

years. He is a brother of the Mr. Poore, who is superintendent of schools at Clovis, New Mexico. From his papers the small boys will treat him with due respect as he is reported six feet two inches and weighing over two hundred pounds. Only the very best teachers possible to get have been selected from the grades. No teacher not holding a first grade certificate as a minimum will be considered as an applicant by the Artesia School Board who always go on the principle that we can afford only the best.

Our school is now considered second to none in the Territory, by those people who are in a position to judge, and it has been the first to inaugurate every new system or to adopt old ones that other towns along the line have later taken up. Two years ago Supt. Bishop announced the plan of doing department in the High School. Last year he inaugurated a Commercial course for those pupils wishing that kind of work. In the report of the superintendent of Roswell schools a few weeks ago he recommends that Roswell arrange to do department work in the grades, establish a Spanish department and a Commercial department in the High School. Clovis has announced they will carry out the department work in the higher grades another year also. If they will just stay up with us they may rest assured of having a good school system, one that will be a credit to the town.

FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE WANTED.

To pasture during the coming summer. Terms, one dollar per month a head. Prairie grass and plenty of water. One mile West of town. H. J. Allison.

Pecos Valley Abstract Company. Member American Association of Title Men. Rear First National Bank.

See Mrs. Stoldt the dress-maker at Harpold & Co.

The statehood bill has passed the Senate and will pass the House. Yes, "We told you so."

BUYS ICE PLANT

G. M. Brown Trades Pine Cottonwood Farm To C. M. Mead.

G. M. Brown yesterday traded his Cottonwood farm of one hundred and sixty acres with plenty of water for the Artesia ice plant. Nothing better illustrates the confidence of those who know the the country in its permanency. Mr. Brown has been with us for several years. He is a shrewd business man, using that term in its best sense. He has been in the real estate business in both town and country and knows as much about the value of property as anybody. He will bring usual energy into his new occupation which he will a success.

Grennan Studio. Just rec. an order of the latest styles in cards and folders. Call and see them than and Rose Lawn.

Grand Entertainment Coming.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church have secured the services of Prof. William H. Beltz, of Pittsburg, Pa., Cartoonist and author of "Under the Flags of the Nation," and Prof. L. C. Slayter, the well known impressionator, of Hagerman, to present a performance for the benefit of the new church June 28 in which they will be assisted by good local talent. Particulars later.

Our efficient fire committee consisting of councilmen, J. O. Kuyrkendall, E. N. Requa and the fire chief, C. R. Echols after a thorough investigation have bought a chemical engine for the city at a cost of \$450. This was needed and the people will universally commend the action.

We are requested by Mr. C. B. Wiley and family to extend their sincere thanks to all who assisted them during the last illness and death of their wife and mother.

## BIG MILL

Machinery Ordered For Alfalfa Feed Mill

HERE JULY 1ST.

Will Use Electric Power From A. L. & P. Co.

The new alfalfa feed Mill is being pushed to completion according to J. O. Kuyrkendall, general manager of the new company, the machinery is on the road and will be here by July 1st. This machinery includes two packers. The capacity of the mill will be three tons per hour or more than double that of the old mill. The whole will be run by a seventy-five horse power electric motor from the Artesia Electric Light and Power Plant. The building will have modern fire protection.

New Manager

Frank Thielen who has been in the dry goods department of the Joyce-Pruit Company of Roswell came here Thursday night to prepare to take charge on the taking effect of the resignation of Henry Nimitz the present manager of the Artesia dry goods department.

Mr. Nimitz has been in Artesia for several years ago and is popular with all our people.

The new manager comes well recommended. We understand that Mr. Nimitz will rest for sometime before entering business.

A Needed Reform

D. W. Runyon is taking an active interest in the betterment of the town. He has started a movement in the council to eliminate the mud hole east of the railroad track. This has been an eyesore for some time and is due more to the negligence of the railroad company than to any other cause. It ought to be drained or the leakage stopped.

For Sale

5 room modern cottage. 7 room modern house. Good location. M. E. Yinger.

## The State National Bank of Artesia

JOHN W. POE, PRESIDENT.

JOHN B. ENFIELD, CASHIER.

JAS. J. SULLIVAN, ASST. CASH.

H. G. GREY, ASST. CASHIER.

Capital and Surplus \$80,000.

Our Customers are Accorded Every Courtesy  
Consistent with Prudent Banking. :::::

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF ARTESIA, N. M.



We would appreciate your banking and would try to please you at all times. : : :

LET US SERVE YOUR NEEDS.



C. W. WILLIAMS, President.

W. H. MORGAN, Vice President.

J. E. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

G. A. BEEMAN, Bookkeeper.



## The Artesia Advocate

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By ARTESIA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

JAMES D. WHELAN, EDITOR.

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### The Latin Race and Republican Government.

In his address in San Juan Porto Rico, W. J. Bryan showed conclusively the theory that only people of Anglo-Saxon origin can adopt Republican forms of government is a fallacy. His speech in that respect is a model of logic and of that true cosmopolitanism, which while giving paramount honor to ones own country, recognizes the good qualities of others. There is perhaps only one historical fact of any importance which he omitted and that is that the founding of the first republic on American soil was by the French under Lafronaire who set up a temporary republic at New Orleans a decade before the Declaration of Independence. It might be added that the first republic on earth which obliterated racial lines in the matter of equality before the law, was the Spanish in Europe which came under the jurisdiction of the famous Council of Toledo, which also recognized the principle of the initiative and referendum in a restricted sense as early as the sixth century. The oldest existing republics are of Latin origin. We take it for granted that our readers all have intelligence and education enough to understand that when we speak of Latin we reference to racial divisions and not to any religious affiliation or belief. The portion of Mr. Bryan's speech which refers to the advancement of the cause of liberty among the Latin peoples is as follows:

"Let no one tell you that there are differences between your people and ours that make harmonious co-operation impossible. Sometimes it is said that, because you come from southern Europe while we come largely from northern Europe, therefore there is a gulf between us. This is not true. In the United States we have people from all parts of Europe, and they have no difficulty in living and working together. Do not listen to those who tell you that, because you speak the Spanish language and we the English language, we can not act in harmony together or cherish the same ideals. Can you forget—can we forget that nearly every republic except ours is a Latin republic? Can you forget—can we forget, that the people who have followed our institutions most closely are those who use the Latin tongue? It was in Brazil that the first attempt was made to follow America's example in securing independence. Scarcely had the guns ceased to thunder at Yorktown when the spirit of the American revolution manifested itself on the banks of the Amazon; and in less than fifty years after

the Declaration of American of Independence the spirit that actuated our forefathers had manifested itself from Panama to Cape Horn.

"In Argentina they have not only adopted the spirit of our institutions, but they have adopted the federal system of government. In Brazil they have not only adopted the federal system, but they have made their flag the only one like ours, as far as I know, in that every state is represented by a star.

"It was for Latin-America that our nation announced the Monroe doctrine and notified the old world not to lay hands upon another foot of American soil. It was for a Spanish speaking country that, at the close of the civil war, when the south was crippled and the north was burdened with debt, our nation warned Europe that we could not stand unconcerned while European influence held a monarch upon the throne of Mexico; and the people of Mexico will tell you that it was this act of friendship by the United States for a Spanish-speaking people that enabled them to drive Maximilian from power and restore a republic in Mexico. A few years ago, a little country not far from you—Venezuela—a Spanish-speaking country, had a controversy with Great Britain. Great Britain has the largest navy in the world. She is friendly to the United States and is the largest purchaser of our products, but when that little Spanish-speaking nation was about to enter into an unequal struggle with that great European power, it was the United States that asked Great Britain to submit the matter to arbitration; and it was the United States that, when Great Britain seemed unwilling, announced that the United States would find the boundary herself unless the question was submitted to arbitration. That established a precedent that protects all South and Central America. It was for Cuba, a Spanish-speaking country, that our nation took up arms against another nation, and declaring that they did not want the land of Cuba or its liberty, appropriated \$50,000,000 to begin the war.

"It was the United States, that, keeping her pledge, gave independence to the Cubans, a Spanish-speaking people, and called in by the government a second time, again retired and left the people in the enjoyment of self-government.

"Let no one say, therefore, that our nation is not friendly to the Spanish-speaking people of this western hemisphere! After traveling through South America, I am convinced that during the next century South America will do for Europe what our nation has done for it during the past, namely, furnish homes for its surplus population. During the next century I believe there will be a tremendous immigration to, and development of, the countries of South America. The Spanish-speaking people and the English-speaking people are cotenants of the western hemisphere. They are united in their ideals of government: they are attempting to secure the advancement of the race

along the same lines. These two sections of the hemisphere must act together, and I conclude, as I began, with the declaration, that these little islands, as has been suggested, occupies the strategic point between North and South America."

### Government Printing.

"A storm of protest has poured upon congress from all sections of the country in reference to the government printing return cards on stamped envelopes. Every printer and country editor is interested, and taxpayers are objecting to paying for printing which benefits only corporations and users of envelopes in large quantities. When the largest corporation in the world—the United States of America—does printing at a loss, contrary to the wishes of the nation, it is regarded as a menace to private rights."—Publishers Auxiliary.

There are two valid objections to the present government system in regard to the manufacture and sale of envelopes. The first objection is that the manufacture and sale of printed envelopes is not, in itself, a natural monopoly such as would properly come within the sphere of governmental action, and therefore the present plan is simply socialism. Now, if the socialistic system were prevalent everywhere, if that were the theory upon which the government were run, of course, all private enterprise including the making of stationery, would be at an end, and printing would be included with all others in the universal governmental monopoly. So while the Socialists are justified in favoring this as part of the system in which they believe, non-socialist are not justified in doing so and they are illogical when they do so.

But that is not all. As the Auxiliary suggests the printing is done at a loss. As we understand it the government does not charge up the labor involved as one of the items of the cost of production, at least we so understand the Auxiliary, in which case therefore, charging only for the cost of material it can claim to break even when as a matter of fact all the labor involved is a dead loss to the government.

It might be remarked that even with this advantage, quality considered, the government gives but little better bargain than the printer does. No man in the printing business could build up a trade on the sort of stuff that some people buy eagerly from Uncle Sam.

The great corporations which are looking solely to "getting results" and would as soon use poor looking stationery as better quality, are the principal beneficiaries. On the other hand the loss involved is paid mostly by the common people who have to foot the bills under our system of indirect taxation. It is all unjust and costly and should be abolished on the ground of economy to the people as well as justice to the printer whose competitive business is being injured through governmental competition carried on at a loss to the people.

## Screen Door Time



is about due. In fact it is here now. Don't wait until you are pestered with flies, etc., before putting up your doors. Do it before they get in.

### Get Your Doors Here

if you want the right kind. We don't handle those flimsy contraptions which fall apart in a week. But good solid substantial doors that will last all summer and next, too.

## Kemp Lumber Co

## GET THE BEST

OLD LINE INSURANCE

That Can Be Had.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE

J. W. FOSTER.

Those Who Think of Having Wells Drilled Should See

## SPERRY & LUKINS,

Before contracting, they are Practical Drillers and will do your work cheaper than amateurs will. We invented and made the FIRST ROTARY WELL MACHINE and made the FIRST WELL made by that process.

Why should we not have the Experience? We make a business of Drilling Wells, as may be seen by the list below of all the wells drilled by us during the last six months.

One, 6 inch well three miles southwest of Artesia for Judge Cyrus Eakman, Canyon, Tex., 30 inch flow.

One, 8 inch well six miles northwest of Artesia for Birt Swift, Artesia, 32 inch flow.

One, 6 inch well three and one-half miles southeast of Artesia for Fred Kleeb, Artesia, 46 inch flow.

One, 8 inch well four and one-half miles north of Artesia for Dr. McCormick, Artesia, 36 inch flow.

One, 8 inch well two and one-half miles east of Artesia for R. W. Bruce, Artesia, 24 inch flow.

One, 8 inch well six and one-half miles south of Artesia for H. L. Muncy, Artesia, 45 inch flow.

We would invite anyone looking for information as to our experience or quality of work to write any of the above. We carry a larger stock of Well Supplies than any other firm in New Mexico. Come and see, or write us.

## SPERRY & LUKINS,

Artesia, : : New Mexico.

AUTO SERVICE BETWEEN

## ARTESIA AND HOPE,

REMEMBER THIS.

You can leave either town early in the morning or late in the evening.

New cars. Careful drivers.

Trips made everywhere up and down the valley.

Cars leave from Pecos Valley Drug Store and Hope Mercantile Co.

Artesia Auto Transportation Company.

PHONE 121

## HOTEL HARDWICK,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Largest Hotel. Best Service. Finest Rooms in Pecos Valley.



# Artesia Abstract Company.

INCORPORATED

OFFICE

STATE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

## Vicious Legislation

The postal savings banks act of the congress is the most vicious legislation that has passed an American legislative body in many years. It is a direct attempt upon the part of special privilege barons to gather the money into a central location and handle it in the old manner—when the Wall street hiccoughs sent a nation into financial colic.

How long any political party can remain in power and continue such violent attacks upon the body politic is a matter of conjecture, and, yet, it is a question vital to the development and prosperity of all the states west of the Mississippi river.

With the money received for in the Inter-Mountain states, and the vast sums paid out to the smaller going into a postal savings bank fund, there to be transferred direct to some great central bank, if favored by the authority of the dominant political boss, we may expect to often be unable to secure money enough to handle the products of the surface, much less to finance the great irrigation and transportation projects which would enable thirty millions of people to enjoy the fullness of life, once said projects are in operation.

There is no excuse for the postal saving bank. It is an outrage upon the people, a reflection upon all financial now existing; it is the dream of some sawed-off statesmen who have been made the playthings of a venal and damnable New York crooked currency scheme that will retard the development of the West for forty years. —Guthrie Leader.

Though couched in stronger terms than facts will warrant, are inclined to agree with the view expressed by the Leader and so urged at some length editorially last year. However, all party platforms, of 1908 favored the Republicans directly and the Democrats as a second choice after the bank guarantee. The Socialists naturally stand for it, so that it looks as if it had about as complete endorsement at the hands of the people as anything could have. Nevertheless, we fear that the result will be to injure small communities and build up the already overgrown cities at their expense: That it will favor big banks to the detriment of small ones. However this is a peoples government and when they are for a thing they ought to have a trial of it.

## He Makes Allowance.

When we think of an innocent, honest man like President Taft being a Republican, we are almost persuaded that Republicanism is more of a disease than a crime. —Toyah Advocate.

Abstracts at reduced prices Pecos Valley Abstract Company. Rear First National Bank.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

## Indian Trails For Airships.

Orville Wright recommends for both the St. Louis and Chicago aeroplane flights the line of the Hudson and the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence the lake shore to Cleveland, where the St. Louis route would diverge to the southwest.

This is, as far as Cleveland, precisely the route the unlettered civil engineers of the Iroquois Indians laid out before white men came to the country, except that the Indians at times varied it by taking Wood's Creek to Oswego. Living on the Mohawk trail, they easily ruled the tribes far and near in either direction.

They made paths for more than they knew, those Six Nation pioneers. After them tramped the royal armies; the wagon-road followed their footsteps, then the canal, the telegraph, six parallel railway tracks—and finally the airship will ply their route to regions they once reached so slowly by paddle and portage.

Mr. Wright does not consider it wise at present for an aeroplane to cross the Alleghanies, since height reduces motor efficiency and emergency landings are few. Ultimately the aeroplane must take this route also; and when it does it will not fly straight over the bristling mountain tops like a balloon, but will follow the lower level of the old Lenni-Lenape trail along the Susquehanna and the Kiskimintas to the scene of the Braddock massacre.

The Indians could hardly have guessed that they were surveying airship routes when they made their trails, but they were. —N. Y. World.

## Politics Forced War, Tom Reed Is Quoted.

Indianapolis, June 8.—In discussing Representative William Sulzer's resolution for raising the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor, ex-Congressman John Lamb related today a conversation that took place between himself, the late Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Amos J. Cummings, of New York, at Palm Beach, Fla., prior to the Spanish-American war. Lamb and Reed were friends.

Lamb says they were talking of the probability of war with Spain when he expressed the opinion that after the Maine was blown up by the Spaniards nothing could have averted a conflict. Reed, with sarcasm, asked Lamb if any one in Indiana believed the Spaniards blew up the Maine?

Reed then openly asserted, according to Lamb, that the Board of Inquiry that investigated the explosion knew it was caused from within the battleship and that the Spaniards had nothing to do with it. He charged that not only Admiral Sampson but President McKinley knew the cause of the explosion was internal.

Lamb relates that Reed said that on the Saturday before Congress met in special session

and declared war he was called to the White House by President McKinley and shown a message granting Spain's request for arbitration.

"On the Sunday following," continued Reed, "Mark Hanna, Stephen B. Elkins and others went to the White House and persuaded the President that if he sent that message in on Monday the Republicans would lose the fall elections and perhaps the control of the National Houses of Representatives, with the result that the message which I saw was destroyed, and the next day at noon the message from the President was received by Congress, which made the declaration of war."

"Mr. Reed," said Lamb, "spoke with great emphasis and did not suggest that the conversation should be regarded as confidential, but did say that the time had not yet come to talk. I never repeated, except to a few close friends, what he had said until now."

Abstract at reduced prices. Pecos Valley Abstract Company. Rear First National Bank.

Harpold & Co will clean and press your clothes.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

E. CYMOCK, general shoe repairer, reasonable prices, at Aylesworth's, first door north of Brainard's.

## For Rent.

Furnished front room with bath, hot water, electric lights. Use of dining room and kitchen for light housekeeping. Everything furnished. Phone one double one.

## A Womans Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But without health it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and Kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a Godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth velvety skin and a lovely complexion. Good health. Try them. 50c. at all druggists

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

Money to Loan on Town Property. See T. F. Blackmore.

Go to Millinery Emporium if you want to buy things at your own prices. Next door to Advocate office.

Bernard Pos, expert tuner, Artesia, N. M. Tuned for Madam Nordica, J. J. Tlagerman etc for years. Seven years in the Valley, Sells new pianos which others sell at \$300, \$200 for only \$150. Best and cheapest pianos on earth easy terms. 4-30-12t.

## FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE WANTED.

To pasture during the coming summer. Terms, one dollar per month a head. Prairie grass and plenty of water. One mile south of town. H. J. Allison.

## THE POINT

To consider is not altogether what you pay for cleaning and pressing, but rather what you get for your money. Above any other consideration good word is expected. Let us

## Clean and Press

your last season's suit and show you how by a small outlay you can save the price for a new suit.

Come in and allow us to demonstrate that it will really be worth your while. Phone 51.



**D. L. LOONEY**

Careful Tailor for Careful Dressers.

## PLUMBING.

At this time of the year good plumbing is a necessity, not only for convenience and cleanliness but for health. Physicians agree that during the summer months more sickness results from defective plumbing than from any other cause.

We keep only the best material and have an expert plumber to see that the work is promptly done. Let us DO YOUR WORK.

**Joyce-Pruit Co.**

## COPP & LUCKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have practiced many years before the LAND DEPARTMENT. Contests a specialty. Look after the issuance of patents, special agent cases and all classes of public land business. Write to them.

## THE STAR STABLE.

LIVERY, FEED and SALE STABLE.

Fine Rigs and Horses. Give us a Trial.

**W. J. WILLIAMSON, Prop.**

## SWEPSTON & DAUGHERITY.

FIRE INSURANCE AND RENTALS.

State National Bank Building. Artesia, N. M.



### Artesia.

Another town of the famous Pecos Valley. This is a comparatively new town in the northern part of Eddy county, the southeastern corner of New Mexico—the most regular county of the bunch in boundary lines, being perfectly rectangular, 66x100 miles, approximately. The meeting at Artesia was held in a tent and though the audience sat on boards without backs they caught the bait at the very first cast and shouted for more "Yankee's Creed", after 1 1-2 hours of it had been laddled out at 200 words to the minute.

Artesia has a Methodist college, rich soil and hundreds of gushing wells of water, some of oil and some of gas. It is a new and growing town. Tom R. Smith, aforesaid Republican hustler of Van Buren county, Mich., is running a real estate office there and is just as sanguine of success as when he ran the machine for "Ping" down at Lawton. He gave us a ride about the country, 14 miles in an auto. Such natural roads all over New Mexico! Such fields of alfalfa and such orchards of apple and pear!

Think of it, 2,000 gallons per minute for a single well! A stream four feet wide, from four to six inches deep, and flowing at a pretty pace. Here apparently unmitigated desert, next a 40 acre field of waving alfalfa. Haying time was on for the first cut—April 28. How it piles up on the ground! There's hardly room for it. Cut it one day, bale it the next, sell it the next for \$12 to \$18 per ton. Three or four crops a year! Some farmers get \$10 per acre for three months' pasture for sheep and then cut two crops of good alfalfa.

We saw 20,000 sheep, thousands of horses and cattle, 10,000 acres of fine orchards and 15,000 acres of alfalfa in our morning ride. No wonder "Tom" is tippy on Artesia. We visited an oil well, where ranchers can get crude oil to burn in their smudge pots to stave off untimely frosts. They thus saved their peaches and apples this year.

At one well, whose eight-inch pipe delivered its stream vertically, the whole force was turned on and the big, clear column shot 20 feet into the air. Your writer jumped from his seat, grabbed his sombrero and uttered a yell that made a mule in a far-away field cock one ear and part of another.

This area of artesian wells extends for about 60 miles north and south, and makes available a portion of land larger than some whole states of the union. Bless you, the Pecos Valley will support more people than are now hanging on in some whole states. These wells cost about \$3,000 each. Up to date their flow is unchanging. One will irrigate fully 240 acres easily. Canteloupes, wheat barley, fruit, bagas, kaffir corn, milo maize, oats, roots and vegetables are grown with profit. The raw land costs from \$50 to \$64 per acre, and once into alfalfa or fruit brings \$200 or \$300.

All the Artesia youngsters were herded in a church by

Supt. Bishop and H. R. P. gave them some fatherly advice. Thus we sandwiched sight-seeing with school work, and again caught the accommodation train by an eye-winker—for the first time in years it left by its schedule.—Moderator Topics Lancing Mich. (Edited by Prof. Pattingill who recently lectured in Artesia.)

### Obituary

Dr. Marshall McIlhany, eleventh child of Mortimer and Mary Ann McIlhany, was born at 'Rosewood,' Loudoun County, Va., Jan. 4, 1837. He was educated at Central College, Fayette, Mo. At the age of twenty-five he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. He early felt the hand of God heading out him out into the field of Christian Education, yielded to the influence and dedicated his whole life to the Service of God and His Church in this way. As President, he served in turn the following colleges: Palmyra Seminary, Palmyra, Mo.; Monticello Seminary, Monticello, Mo.; Central Female College, Lexington, Mo.; Dallas Female College, Dallas, Texas.; Stevensville College, Stevensville, Texas.; Centenary College, Lampasas, Texas.; Goodnight College, Goodnight, Texas. Four years ago he, with his family, removed to Artesia, founded a school, and began a campaign of public education which culminated in bringing to us our present Conference school, Western College.

His educational ideals and ideas were of the highest. In many things he was ahead of his times. He contended that higher education meant first of all soul-culture. He held that all true education must be based not only upon proper ethical training, but upon he argued that no teacher whose heart has not been touched and vitalized by the divine life and principle, no matter how much of learning he may have, has a right to the sacred privilege of training the intellect of another, and that therefore the state with its present ideals of education, has no right to the boys and girls; that the church is the proper guardian of these great interests, at least until the state itself has been regenerated.

In his old age was still young. He never knew what it was to lay his armor down and take a rest, but fought the good fight until the summons from the Great Master came, June the 9th 1910. His illness was short, his passing triumphant. The Church loses a great educator and tireless worker, his state and town lose a good citizen, his family



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loses a kind and loving father and husband. We shall all miss him, but his Father had need for him in the sphere of larger usefulness beyond the vale. He leaves life with a spotless reputation and a pure life. He is survived by a wife and nine children.

Rev. J. Allen Ray

### Miss Norfleet Won First Honor.

In the presence of the members of the senior class, many of whom suspected something of unusual interest, and with the members of the faculty in their places on the platform, the honors of the senior class at Kid-Key were read by Prof. Powell at the chapel services this morning. The first honors went to Miss Helen Norfleet, of Sherman, second honors to Miss Elois Lane, of Lane City; third honors to Miss Aaileen Hutchinson, of Little Rock, Ark. The announcement was received with applause by the many friends of the girls thus honored, as each young lady has a host of admirers.

Sherman has a just right to be proud that the first place was given to Miss Norfleet, who is not only a brilliant student, but one of the city's most talented musicians. There were fifty graduates.—Sherman, Texas Democrat.

### Attention A. F. & A. M.

There will be a special train from Carlsbad to Roswell next Friday, June 24th account of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Roswell. One and one-third fare for round trip. Train will leave Carlsbad about 12:30 o'clock returning same night after the ceremonies. Dedication at 8 o'clock followed reception at 9. All Masons and ladies are invited.

Mrs. C. B. Wiley, of Raymond who recently came here from Raymond, Illinois with her family, passed away Wednesday night of tuberculosis. Her remains were taken to her old home for interment. Her husband and children accompanied her remain to their last resting place.

For Rent: One furnished room or two rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Inquire of Mrs. C. E. Stull or phone 172.

## Women's Summer Waists.

The New Dutch Neck and Gretchen Collar Waists in Lace and Embroidery,

\$1.50 and \$2.00.

Women's Plain Tailored Waists,

\$1.50 and \$2.00.

The Middy Waists Trimmed in Blue and White,

Price \$1.50.

Women's Waists in Sheen Lawn. They come in Plain, Lace and Embroidery,

\$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

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THE SPECIALTY STORE.

## LOOK And LISTEN

Just step in the Smokehouse and look at the most beautiful All Wool Fabrics or Men's Suiting for Spring and Summer ever shown in Artesia.

## A N D

Listen to Bishop quote the extremely low prices,

It is a pleasure to look if you never buy. Just think 2000 beauties.

**BISHOP,**

**AT MELTON'S OLD STAND....**

Hills Sanitary Grocery is the place to buy your meats and groceries.

Cooper's Market for fresh honey.

W. Hickerson was in Roswell Wednesday.

### For Rent

5 room modern cottage, close to High School.

M. E. Yinger.

Harpold & Co will clean and press your clothes.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

## PENASCO STEAM LAUNDRY.

New Firm.

New Management.

We have been overhauling and are still improving.

We think we can now give you good work, and then better.

Let us try to satisfy you.

Give us a trial, and watch our progress in the future.

**Penasco Steam Laundry.**



## Impressions of a Tenderfoot.

Much attention has been drawn to the announcement of the celebration of Emancipation Day by the negroes of the Pecos valley at the settlement known as "Blackdom," west of Dexter, on the 20th of June, and many people have thought that the cullid brethren were a little off on their calendar. As a matter of fact they are right, for the negro emancipation day in the Pecos valley is the 19th of June, and that occurring on Sunday, the demonstration is to be held on the next day.

It is all a matter of history. The republican administration at the outbreak of the Civil War was awkwardly placed for dealing with slavery. To assail it in its own territory was not only to belie the past professions of the party, but to alienate so much northern support as to assure failure; nor indeed had the great bulk of the party any thought beyond fettering the slave power for future aggression. On the other hand, to leave slavery untouched was not only to chill the energies of the most reliable upholders of the War, but to give foreign countries a pretext for asserting that the north was fighting merely for dominion, and that the southern cause was that of liberty and morally entitled to help. The former horn of the dilemma was much the sharper; and the government moved very cautiously, restraining its subordinates like Fremont (Aug. 20, 1861) and emancipation orders. On Aug. 9, 1861, an act had declared masters employing slaves against the government barred from further claim to them; but that was a mere warning and rule of court. The first embarrassing problem was how to deal with slaves in conquered districts, or who had come within its lines; was the government to act as slaveholders' trustee and return them to servitude? The growing resentment against slavery as a convertible term for the rebellion, and disgust as being slave-catchers to the behoof of their enemies, supplied the answer, and on March 13, 1862, all army officers were forbidden to return fugitive slaves; their surrender from any quarter was made harder (though the fugitive-slave law was not formally abolished till June 28, 1864); on June 17, 1862, all captured, deserted, or fugitive slaves of owners in rebellion were freed. As to the main body, who plainly could not be left in unchanged status as the core of a fresh abscess, Lincoln's wish was for compensated emancipation; he sent a special message to Congress March 6, and that body passed a joint resolution April 10, declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with any state which would adopt gradual abolition, by paying for the slaves, and on April 16, those in the District of Columbia were thus emancipated; but despite his repeated urgencies, the border states would take no measures of the kind. On June 19, the slaves in the territories were freed.

The final blow came, as John Quincy Adams 20 years before had forecast that it would, by using the President's war power to suppress insurrection. As the second year of the conflict wore on, the majority demanded the crippling of its enemy by the most efficient means, and very many believed that a threat of general emancipation would bring about a general surrender. Lincoln wished for a great victory first, that it might not appear the selfish resources of an over-matched power; but the discouraging Peninsular campaign obliged him to satisfy his supporters by holding this bludgeon over the enemy. On Sept. 22, 1862, he issued a proclamation announcing that 100 days after, on Jan. 1, 1863, the executive would issue another proclamation designating the states or parts of states then deemed in rebellion, evidence to the contrary being the presence of bona fide representatives in Congress, that all slaves in the designated sections should be permanently free, and that the civil and military authorities of the United States would maintain their freedom, and would not repress any effort of theirs to make it good. The only result was a retaliatory proclamation by Jefferson Davis, December 23, ordering that captured negro Federal soldiers and their officers should be turned over to the states, and that Gen. G. F. Butler should be hanged if captured. On the 1st of January the threatened proclamation was issued, as "by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for repressing said rebellion." It designated Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia except West Virginia and seven other counties, as in rebellion, emancipated all the slaves in them; enjoined these freedmen to abstain from all violence except in self-defense, and to work faithfully for reasonable wages; announced that suitable members of them would be received into United States military and naval service, and for this act invoked "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

The curious feature of this pro-

clamation is that it abolished slavery only in the sections not under the military power of the United States, and left it untouched in those which were, namely, the ones specially excepted by it, "which are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." Hence it was argued by the democrats that it had no legal force whatever, and emancipated no one; a question the supreme court never passed on. It was always accepted by the majority party, however, as a continuing act, applying as fast as any of that territory fell into the union power, and not necessary to repeat. Politically, the results were enormous. Recognition of the Confederacy thenceforward meaning a flat maintenance of slavery instead of freedom, the entire anti-slavery sentiment of France and Great Britain was thrown against those countries' interference, which at once became unthinkable. It drove away many lukewarm northern republicans, and brought many local and state defeats to the administration; but it took the party "off the fence," and made it a coherent organization with one firm, open principle, for many years unassailable. In the south, as defeat meant emancipation by their enemies and it would be no worse if done by themselves, some of the leaders (as Lee) seriously thought of offering freedom to slaves to fight in their armies in the latter part of the war, hoping to save independence and the control of their own destinies at least.

### SPRECKLES SAYS SOMETHING.

Millionaire Rudolph Spreckles of California has said something. "Capital, labor, and politics," he says, "are all on a basis of corruption throughout the United States today, and the beginning of the end is just in sight. The people have a mistaken notion about this reform government. They claim it hurts business. The opposite is the fact. When you witness great corporations like the sugar trust, or the politicians of Illinois caught red handed, does it not hurt business? Immeasurably so and yet the people will not see it in that light." Mr. Spreckles has been engaged in a desperate battle with the boodle gangs of San Francisco, and he proposes to organize a national movement in the interest of civic reform and of cleaner politics. He will spend his millions and devote the remainder of his life in this work, and he hopes to accomplish much good in this particular line of reform.

It would seem that Mr. Spreckles has undertaken to sweep back the floods of the ocean, so universal is corruption and so deeply rooted is the system of graft. Nothing short of a miracle, or a thunderbolt from the sky will shake the foundation of spoils upon which the business and the politics of the country now stand. Mr. Spreckles has undertaken a big job, but it is one worthy of a Washington or a Lincoln, and the ends to be accomplished are no less praiseworthy and desirable than the principles at stake in the times of these two great Americans.

Reform movements have a hard row to hoe. In this age of commercialism the first cry is that a reform will hurt business. Money is the yard stick by which every act and motive is measured, and a man is a success or a failure, according to the amount he can accumulate. An act is right if it produces a profit, wrong when it fails of a dividend. And so general does this idea prevail that the so-called business interests of the country will not permit the tariff to be reduced so that the people may comfortably live, the trusts threaten to bring on a panic if they are prosecuted, and the railroads and factories swear they will go out of business unless their employes vote as they are told. Politicians try to prevent investigations of public officials because of the effect an exposure of graft would have on the party to which they belong. And the people are made to believe that all sorts of dire calamities will befall the country if the laws are rigidly enforced and the rights of the public protected. And right here is where the people display less sense than a horse in a treadmill. The horse learns to stop occasionally and rest. The people suffer all kinds of hardships in order to protect the criminals who are robbing them, so that the business of the country will not be disturbed. If a man has a diseased appendix he has the darn thing cut out. He don't stop to consider what effect the operation will have on his corns or his liver.

### THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

Paul A. F. Walter is normally a deep and sound thinker, and the editorial page of the Santa Fe New Mexican will compare favorably with many and much excels some of the greatest papers in the land. Occasionally, however, he gets off wrong, as witness a recent editorial upon the judicial situation in New Mexico, he then believing that the passage of the statehood bill was an assured fact. His remarks are so interesting that I am quoting them entire, the emphasized portions being underscored by myself:

"It is not the drafting of a constitution that is the greatest problem that confronts New Mexico upon the passage of the enabling act, nor is it the

selection of Senators or officials to man the executive and administrative departments of the state government, but it is the caliber of men elected to the legislature and most of all, the kind of men elected to the judgeships that will determine whether New Mexico under its own government will be happier and more content than it was while tied to the apron strings of the national government. The judiciary will be the very bulwark of liberty in the new state and it is to be hoped that the constitution or the law will provide for qualifications that will assure able judges, for safeguards that will guarantee just judges and a long term, that will make likely fearless and experienced judges. The New Mexico supreme court should be modeled very much after the United States supreme court in which the nation has unshaken confidence.

"President Taft's wise selection of Governor Hughes of New York, as a supreme court justice, has aroused new interest in this great combination of nine members, which possesses more power than any other judicial body ever possessed; especially as with two more justices over seventy, and one close upon three score and ten, there is a strong likelihood of there being one or more other such appointments during the present term. In the June Lippincott's there is a brief but enlightening article on "The Supreme Court," by Colonel Willard French.

"Nothing but death or impeachment can retire a justice, against his will, after he has taken the oath of office," says Colonel French, "vacancies and prospective vacancies caused grave apprehension in some quarters during President Roosevelt's term, lest his ardent and impulsive nature impel him to take advantage of the opportunity to create a majority that should be in sympathy with his progressive ideas instead of with the ancient common law notions so agreeable to the modern corporations which had been fostered under them. Under President Grant, the supreme court held that the legal tender act of 1862 was unconstitutional. It placed the administration in a most embarrassing predicament. President Grant had an opportunity to appoint two new justices. Then the question was again brought before the supreme court, and the former finding was reversed and the act declared constitutional. No one doubted that President Grant knew the views of the two new members before he appointed them, and it was greatly to the advantage of the nation that he possessed the power and the opportunity.

"There is no dishonesty, dishonor, or lack of integrity and loyalty implied. Every good constitutional lawyer has weighed important questions of the day. Every man has his theories, his ambitions, his honest prejudices and firm convictions and the President, doing all in his power to accomplish certain ends in which he believes, would be a fool to appoint a man who was antagonistic. Nevertheless, it is a tremendous power which rests with the President—in some respects, his greatest power. Thereby he can not only secure the enforcement of his own theories beyond contravention, and establish precedents for the future, but, as in the possibilities of the greatest conditions he may be able to arrange the attitude of the supreme bench for years to come.

"Thinking back a few months, one recalls others who might have been nominated and elected president, and he realizes what some of them might have done under the possible conditions, changing the politics and policies of the great court for indefinite years. Nor was it just a little startling that one man could say to a Congressman, 'You pass that bill, and I will give you a supreme court which will sustain it.'

"The supreme bench, with authority unlimited and beyond appeal, unchallengeable, irresponsible, is wholly constitutional. The people have no voice whatever even in its formation, except that which they devote to the election of the President, who has appointing power. Yet, more emphatically than Congress, the supreme court rules the destinies of the nation. If any change has become desirable, with the expansion of the years, nothing short of a constitutional amendment can accomplish it; and nothing short of an almost universal demand can bring about a constitutional amendment."

Personally I had always believed in the correctness of the present plan of the supreme court, but the above has brought a line of new thought so strongly to my mind, that I confess my conversion, after a week of study, during which I have gone over a great deal of the history of the greater tribunal. I now believe that it should be elected by the people. The emphasized portion of the last paragraph is enough to fasten that conviction if those above it were not enough. No argument can justify the creation of a judicial body that is higher than the people whom they serve, and whom nothing can remove except death. Such a body with powers greater than that of the president or of congress, working on a code altogether their own, and frequently absolutely obsolete, can do in-

finite damage to the business interests and the very liberty of the nation. No better illustration of this can be found in the celebrated case of the income tax, not so very many years ago, in which the supreme court practically reversed itself practically at the same sitting, and by their declaration forever placed themselves under the grave suspicion of the great majority of the people of the nation, which has never been eradicated by the most elaborate reasoning of some of the most brilliant minds of the land. Mitchell in his work on "American Courts," gives a long list of similar cases in which the supreme court has rendered powerless the intelligence and patriotism of congress. Since reading the dissenting opinions in a few of them the conviction is forced upon me that about the worst thing that could happen to New Mexico would be to have its supreme court modeled very much after the supreme court of the United States, especially insofar as making the members answerable to no power except that of God. We of New Mexico want no such a judiciary.

I have no quarrel with the district judge system of New Mexico. I do not believe that any state in the union has better staff of judges, who work harder to properly interpret the law, and who have the knowledge to more correctly do so. It may be conceded without argument that our present plan of a supreme judiciary, in which the trial judge is also a member of the higher tribunal, should be abolished at the very earliest possible moment, but I rather fancy that there will be some difficulty in fastening upon the people any image of the supreme court of the United States, with such vast power that it can in a few moments undo the will of millions, and even render nil the highest aims of really inspired presidents.

### The National Guard.

The efforts of the friends of the Company C. N. N. G. to secure a proper armory should be encouraged and if it is, it is certain that nothing will be left undone by Capt. Charles R. Echols to make the movement a success. The national guard is the greatest defense of our country at the present time. It is a defense against possible invasion of our shores by foreign foe and a defense of the rights of the people which would be apt to suffer if the guard should be disbanded and large regular army be raised to take its place. The standing army is ever a temptation to leaders with imperialistic aspirations. The militia is commanded, first of all by the state and is under the direction of officers chosen by its members from among themselves. They are in sympathy with their friends and neighbors and fellow citizens. They are part of the people, while the standing army is apart from the people. No usurper was ever raised to the throne over the grave of the liberty of his fellow citizens by a well organized and well drilled militia, but they have been so raised by effective standing armies.

The main purpose of a militia is to defend; the actual work of a large standing army is usually to assail and to commit aggression, either against the people which pays them or against some foreign people whom they desire to subjugate.

It was the militia trained in the French and Indian war which fought for and won American liberties. It was a militia force and citizen soldiery that defeated British veterans and their Indian allies on the banks of the Thames, that stormed the heights at Lundy's Lane's that repulsed the redcoats under the walls of Baltimore and that crushed the power of Wellington's legions led by Pakenham at New Orleans. Thus did citizen-soldiery "conquer the conquerors of Napoleon." The achievements of the American nation-

al guard in later wars is known to every school boy.

Nor is it alone in America that militia men have won victories. The militia of Athens and Sparta hurled to destruction the vast armies of Xerxes, while defending their homes against that Persian tyrant. For five hundred years it was the boast of Spartan youth that the camp fires of a foreign foe had never glimmered in sight of his native city. Yet Sparta maintained no standing army. Her men drilled, as our national guard drills; at such times as they were afforded outside the routine duties of everyday life. Rome remained a republic until she substituted a standing army for a militia. It was a militia from England that won the victories of Crecy and Agincourt over French tyrants.

We believe that a small standing army should be maintained, that such force has a normal function in a modern state. We believe too that we are drifting to the point where war will cease because of its very destructiveness. The best minds now believe that before any of the great Dreadnaughts provided for in our naval appropriations are completed that the airship and the submarine will render them obsolete, and there is every indication that this is correct.

But while war is a mere possibility we ought to prepare for possible conflict to the extent of being able to defend the fire-sides of this fair land by the only form of soldiery that a republic can safely maintain in large numbers; an effective well-drilled, well equipped national guard.

### You Can Search Us.

Editor Advocate:

I like the way you have of always talking "straight out" and telling the heedless they "are on the way," even though you don't as often as you might tell them where they are most liable to light.

Your editorial in a recent number of the Advocate, on "The Tenderfoot and Divorce" is a case at point. Well you said: that the laws of logic operate to bring about certain results as inevitably as the law of gravitation.

Would like to see you add some additional chapters to our sex relation reviewing the institution of marriage from the day when Adam and Eve "met" in the garden of Eden, on through the varying forms of group marriages, polyandry, polygamy and monogamy and its attendant variations, with occasional hints at the economic and ethical reasons, if apparent, for the changed conception of the "right idea," and maybe we of the laity can tell by the rudder, which way the "launch of love" is headed.

Respectfully yours

W. P. Calkins.

We pass. The suggestion of Brother Calkins, while doubtless a good one, is a rather large order even for us. Our knowledge of the institution is rather theoretical anyhow. We have neither time nor space to devote to so big a subject and besides if we took it up we would get seventeen "lickin's" before we got through the fourth installment.



# Artesia and Her Resources.

## Story of the Founding, Growth, Development and Possibilities of Our Thriving Little City.

From a book issued by Jackson, Erb & Kauffman.

The Pecos Valley of New Mexico, famous for orchards, meadows, fields and thoroughbred cattle, has recently become a part of the earth's agricultural domain. In its native state it was barren and inhospitable and when the Spanish conquerors overran the country, more than three centuries ago, they avoided it and chose the perils of the Staked Plains instead. They passed it by, leaving it for sturdy John Chisum to establish the first farming by irrigation for the U. S. government, nearly 30 years afterward, to put the stamp of confidence upon the value of the lands of the Pecos Valley for farm purposes, and upon the permanency of the several sources of water supply, by the investment of nearly a million dollars in two irrigation projects in the valley. The opening of these projects was celebrated by the territorial government of New Mexico on the Fourth of July, 1907.

The Pecos river takes its rise in the mountains north of the ancient city of Santa Fe. In that region there are some small irrigable areas along the course of the stream, but the "valley," of which this booklet treats, lies in the southeastern quarter of New Mexico, where it flows in a wide depression of the open mesa to the distance of 170 miles. Of this stretch only about 100 miles are farmed on a large scale, and it is to this portion that the attention of the reader is especially called.

The Pecos river runs east of Roswell, a modern little city of 8,000 inhabitants, sitting in the midst of gardens and embowered in trees, with an altitude of 3500 feet.

The first intelligent improvement and cultivation of land in the Pecos Valley was in 1858, by John Chisum who came from Denton county, Texas, and established a cattle ranch on the South Spring river, a stream flowing eighty cubic feet per second. At the same time the whole area, except in spots, was vacant Government land, covered with nutritious grass. He saw the opportunity the water and the range offered, and in a short time he acquired 7,500 acres of land. Upon this land and adjacent mesa he kept his herds. He was four hundred miles from a railroad, but he set about to establish a home. He dammed the little river and turned water upon his farm. He planted an orchard and shade trees. Later he plowed fields and planted alfalfa, wheat, corn, kafir, sorghum, and the like.

This was the beginning of farming in the Pecos Valley. The ranch now is the property of Hon. J. J. Hagerman, and it is one of the "show" places of the Roswell district. Mr. Hagerman added 450 acres of orchard, fruit from which commands the highest market prices. The shade trees planted by John Chisum are now forests, and a smiling landscape of field, orchard, meadow and timber stretches on all sides form a beautiful country home. Other "show" places of the Roswell district are the ranch and fruit farm of Charles de Bremond, the Milne-Busch ranch, Capt. J. B. Gillett's "Leland Farm," Parker Earl's famous pear orchard, Barnett's orchard and the Slaughter thoroughbred cattle ranch. The Hagerman ranch is the largest; but all the older established places are equally well cultivated with orchards, meadows and fields, and shaded by trees which have grown since water was introduced by ditches or artesian wells. All these places, in addition to water from the streams, get water from never failing artesian wells.

The artesian district is about sixty miles long and six to eleven miles wide, beginning six miles north of Roswell and ending three miles south of Lakewood. The original discovery of this water was by accident in Roswell. A man, hoping to find better sheet water than his neighbor, had sunk a well deeper than others and at 250 feet encountered a strong flow. Since then about six hundred wells have been drilled and now are flowing in the Pecos Valley. They range between 400 and 1,200 feet deep, and flow from 500 gallons to 4,000 gallons per minute. A flow of 500 gallons a minute will irrigate 40 to 50 acres, during the growing season, depending somewhat upon the character of soil and the amount of rainfall. There are now between 30,000 and 40,000 acres being irrigated from the wells. The cost to bore and equip a well is from \$1,000 to \$3,500, according to the depth.

But the artesian supply is limited only by the number of wells. There are nearly a half million acres of irrigable lands in the artesian area, and it all might be watered simply by boring wells. The first artesian well was bored about 8 years ago.

The artesian water has been found from Roswell to about three miles south of Lakewood, and Mr. C. A. Fisher, an expert of the reclamation

service officially reports to the government that it contains 660 square miles. This is 422,400 acres, of which only 30,000 to 45,000 acres are under cultivation.

Writing of the artesian area, Mr. Fisher says, in a report published by the government in 1906:

"The Roswell artesian basin is about sixty miles long and has an average width of eleven miles. At the north end it is relatively narrow, but to the south it widens somewhat. It comprises about six hundred and sixty square miles, the greater part of which lies along the west side of the Pecos river."

In the vicinity of Roswell, the head of artesian water for the Pecos Valley, it has been determined by testing a number of wells that the pressure is sufficient to raise the water to an altitude of 3,536 feet above sea level, the exact elevation of the water level in the head of North Spring river.

In order to ascertain the western limit of the area of the flow south of Roswell a line of levels was surveyed, under the directions of Mr. W. M. Reed, a district engineer, from the head of North Spring river as far south as Eagle Draw. From there to Seven Rivers the western boundary of the artesian basin was ascertained mainly from evidence of wells in the adjoining lowlands. It is possible that the artesian head increases to the west and that flows might be obtained higher up the slope than is indicated on the water sheet, especially in the valleys of Felix river, Cottonwood creek and Penasco river, but there appears to be no definite evidence of this. The eastern limits of the artesian area are indicated by moderately high bluffs, which follow the general course of the Pecos river across the entire district.

Mr. W. M. Reed, supervising engineer of the reclamation service, officially says of the artesian water:

"The flow of these wells varies from a few gallons to 1,800 gallons a minute, depending principally on the locality." At Roswell the flow of an average well has been variously estimated at from 500 to 700 gallons a minute, while near Artesia the highest flow recorded exceeds 4,000 gallons per minute, with a pressure of 65 pounds per inch.

So according to the government report, Artesia district is the place to buy lands, on which the flowing artesian wells will furnish you with plenty of water.

### READ AND REFLECT.

It has come to the point where agricultural lands in the northern, eastern and middle western states have advanced in value to the extent that their crop raising value does not pay interest on the price that can be obtained for them, and this being the case the farmers in these great sections of the United States should pause and reflect on the future.

Common sense and good business judgment say to the cautious and conservative farmer: Why not dispose of your farm which is not paying a good rate of interest, and invest in a farm in the Pecos Valley where you can grow four or five crops of alfalfa every year or raise fruit which will yield even a greater income on the investment than alfalfa?

### SATISFACTORY INCOME ON INVESTMENTS IN PECOS VALLEY LAND.

Good irrigated land in the Pecos Valley will produce year after year if properly cared for, six tons of alfalfa per acre and an average price of alfalfa is ten dollars per ton, making the owner a gross income of sixty dollars per acre.

Pecos Valley land also produces diversified crops such as corn oats, kafir corn, milo maize, all kinds of small grain, fruits, vegetables and melons; and, in fact, almost any crop that nature and a good farmer produce.

### LAND BUYERS' EXCURSION. To the Renowned Pecos Valley of New Mexico.

Go to "The Sunshine Territory," where irrigation conquers drought.

Dates—First and third Tuesday of each month.

Cultivation by irrigation—the safest, surest, most satisfactory method of tilling the soil and raising farm products, fruits and vegetables. No failure of crops. No blight to trees or fruit.

Have you ever seen the Pecos Valley? If you have, you need no urging to go again. If you have not, you should use the low excursion rates to see the marvel of opportunity.

All railroads connecting with the Santa Fe make very low rates on first and third Tuesdays of each month. Ask your agent and insist that he give you the special round trip rate on these days to Artesia, New Mexico.

### PRICE OF LANDS.

We have choice lands with soil

smooth, rich and smiling under an almost perpetual sunshine, at from \$25 to \$150 per acre. These farm and fruit lands will raise almost anything that grows and in the highest perfection.

With the Pecos river to the east and the White mountains and the towering "El Capitan" in plain view to the west, the lover of beauty, the seeker for rest for tired nerves, the man seeking investment, the farmer, the truck gardener, the stockman, all of these find in the Pecos Valley what they have so often longed for.

### PEOPLE.

The people of the Pecos Valley are intelligent and progressive money makers, who have been attracted here by the advantages offered to the farmer, the fruit grower, the investor the stock raiser, and the health seeker. THIS IS NOT A LAZY MAN'S COUNTRY. One can plough every day in the year, and can raise four to five crops of alfalfa in one season.

The invigorating, non-malarial atmosphere quickens one into his best spirits and most earnest efforts, and it requires earnest and energetic men to meet the demands of the country.

### SOIL.

The soil is a wonderfully rich alluvial deposit, the accumulation of ages; again, enriched by droves of buffalo, cattle and sheep in former years, feeding and watering in the region of the Pecos river. This soil is a deep rich chocolate loam.

### FRUITS.

For fruit the Pecos Valley is ideal. In addition to climate, soil and just enough water and no more, the long growing season enables the trees to recover their strength for the succeeding crop. It is not unusual for an apple orchard to bear a crop in the fourth year of its growth. Pecos Valley apples are known from Texas to London. Besides apples and pears, prunes, grapes, plums, cherries and peaches are produced in abundance and of superior quality.

The following press dispatch about the awards of the St. Louis Exposition is a fine testimonial for the Pecos Valley. It reads:

"St. Louis, Oct. 22.—New Mexico has been awarded thirty-three medals on the fruit exhibit at the World's Fair. All the medals, with few exceptions were awarded to the Pecos Valley. There were six gold medals, thirteen silver and fourteen bronze."

Buyers come to the Pecos Valley for choice apples, and pay the highest market price. The orchards range from 5 to 500 acres each.

If the word "New Mexico" has suggested a wild, woolly arid waste, better read up. Better still, come down and see.

### VEGETABLES.

Pecos Valley is noted for its fine celery. The flavor is excellent and the stalks are remarkably crisp and tender. It finds ready market everywhere and is a money maker. Asparagus grows well, the flavor is fine and the stalk is not stringy. It can be marketed at Kansas City or elsewhere by March 10th.

It may also be said that sweet potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets and cauliflower find both soil and climate very highly adapted to their production. Here is the field for the wide-awake truck farmer. He has big money coming.

Now is the time and opportunity. Why not avail yourself of this privilege at once.

### ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is a great crop and great money maker in the Pecos Valley. It is cut four and five times each year and yields from one to two tons per acre each cutting. Alfalfa is one of the deepest rooted crops known, and it need not be sown oftener than about every twenty years.

It makes a splendid pasture and wonderful hay, and has contributed very largely to the fame and wealth of every country where it has been successfully grown. It has the elements which produce vigorous life and rapid growth in all kinds of stock, and is next to corn in its fattening qualities. There is no place on earth where alfalfa can be more successfully grown than in the Pecos Valley, for the reason that the soil and climate are especially adapted to it and that it can be cut in dry weather without danger of loss by reason of the rainfall, which is not true in any other than an irrigated country.

The expense of seeding and ditching an alfalfa farm is from five to seven dollars per acre, and when the land is once seeded, it is done for twenty years or more.

Alfalfa readily sells when cut at an average price of ten dollars per ton, and if held by the owner until the winter months it will bring from \$12.50 to \$16.00 per ton, and many of the farmers are now building barns in which to store their hay so they can hold their crops for better prices than can be realized at the time it is cut. There is also another advantage in having a good large barn in which to store this hay; one can store in barn as soon as it is baled preserve the nice pea-green color, and thereby get a better price for his hay. The demand for good alfalfa hay largely exceeds the supply, and as there are so many countries where alfalfa can not be successfully grown there is no danger of an overproduction.

### STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising is a profitable industry for the general farmer. He has an ideal climate, pastures, alfalfa fields, nutritious forage crops, the best of flowing water from his artesian wells, and a ready market for all grades of cattle from the registered herd to the stock cattle herd.

Sheep raising and wool growing are also great industries. The total shipments of wool from the Pecos Valley are over 2,000,000 pounds each season.

### FARM CROPS.

Indian corn yields 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, on raw land and rye, barley and oats in proportion. Some millet is sown and thrives well. Sorghum has proved a valuable crop, but most sorghum thus far has been raised for forage. Sugar beets with high percentage of saccharine, grow to perfection. Kafir corn and milo maize produce from three to five tons per acre in forage, and also yield from 40 to 75 bushels of seed to the acre. These are good fodder producers, the leaves of the stalk are abundant and remain green after the grain is ripe. There is not the change to "woody fibre" common to the stalk of all other grains at the ripening period.

### MELONS.

Watermelons of great size and fine flavor grow here, as every member of our summer excursions can testify. Cantaloupes of all kinds come to their highest perfection. The famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe makes its highest record in the Pecos Valley. The flavor is superior to the original article. The earlier season and the fact that the season can be prolonged to October 20th, assures the best prices. The season is a month earlier than in Colorado, and the autumn growing season much longer.

### IRRIGATION.

All these great results achieved in the Pecos Valley are due to irrigation. Water is the salvation of any country and here the farmer works out his own salvation by the use of the artesian well. It waters his fruit trees, vegetables, crops and stock, by means of plain ditches, at small cost made with a V-shaped mouldboard, he can throw out these ditches deeper or more shallow about as rapidly as he can plow ordinary furrows. He is absolutely independent of the ordinary rainfall. He runs after no water-boss, nor ditch-keeper. Whenever he thinks his farm needs rain he opens the gate-valve and the water spreads noiselessly over his farm. He is his own rain-maker. The artesian well flows steadily and with great force, without pump or other power.

He can harness up its strong stream to feed-mill, dynamo, churn, cider-mill or any useful machinery, as many horse-power of useful force is spending itself every moment. A few turns of the wheel on the gate-valve shuts off the flow. He is master of the situation. He is IT for once and all the time.

The irrigation ditch controlled by some corporation does not concern him. He takes no dictation, asks no favors, begs no concessions, pays no penalties and makes no enemies.

### TITLES.

The titles are all direct from the United States, in the Pecos Valley and are therefore perfect and undisputed.

### ROUTE.

Trains run through from Chicago and Kansas City, and all connecting lines over the Santa Fe railroad every first and third Tuesdays of each month in the year. Connecting lines are scheduled to reach Kansas City and other connecting points in ample time for passengers to take the train for the Pecos Valley.

You should notify us at our office in Artesia, New Mexico, when you are ready to make the trip so we will be on the look-out for you.

We have automobiles to show our lands without extra expense to you when you reach the valley. We have every facility for making your stay pleasant and comfortable, and take pleasure in extending to you all courtesies.

### LEST YOU SHOULD FORGET.

Excursion days: First and third Tuesdays of each month.

When you get ready to come, write and we will arrange accommodations for you, at reasonable rates.

See your local ticket agent in plenty of time before you wish to come.

If your local railroad agent will not make you the rate or sell you a ticket this way, write us.

We furnish all rigs and show lands free of charge.

Bring a draft for enough money to bind a deal, should you wish to buy. Telegraph us the day you leave at our expense, and we will be on the look-out for you.

Send us the names of your friends who are interested and we will write them.

Write us about what sized tract of land you prefer, and we can tell you the best we can do for you before you start.

Look out for knockers on the way down, you will meet them.

Come and see the country for yourself, and you will be convinced. The half has never been told.

If you want improved land, we have it.

If you want unimproved land, we have it.

### WHY YOU SHOULD COME TO ARTESIA.

Because so much of it is a veritable garden spot.

Because its valleys and mesas are bountifully watered by rivers and springs that have their source in the everlasting snows of the Rockies.

Because of the artesian wells and underlying water-sheet, and reclamation projects that insure an unending supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Because it is the land of sunshine and health, bountiful crops, broad pastures and great orchards.

Because it is the place where the farmer, the stock-man or the orchardist may count upon success with practical certainty.

Because the price of land, though steadily advancing, is still within reach of the man of moderate means.

### ABOUT LAND VALUES.

When you find a tract of land that suits you, buy it at once. Don't expect to come back in a month or two and buy it cheaper. It will be higher every trip or sold to someone else. Northern people have lost much money by waiting too long to buy.

### KNOCKERS.

You will find three classes of knockers: Some cowmen who wish to discourage all settlement, the land agent who tells you all propositions (except his own) are worthless, and the sorehead who, from lack of industry and enterprise has remained poor amid opportunities where others grow rich. Take no advice from a man whose life is a failure or from those whose self-interest or prejudice warp their judgment until they disregard plain facts. We have territory as good as the best, and you will make no mistake in buying good farming land any place in the Pecos Valley at present prices.

### HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

Our winters are mild. Plowing is done at all times; snow falls are light; our summers are comfortable; our nights are cool. Sleep is rest, no sweltering at night, to rise in the morning tired and disgusted with life. Our northern and eastern visitors do not need to bring their cyclone caves. They are not needed here. No blizzards to chill the marrow in your bones. A good place for the malaria-ridden resident of the south to come. No chills and aches to make him wish he was dead. No malaria here. This is a good climate to come to from the great cities, for here you can get nearer to nature and nature's God—away from business and labor in small offices and breathe the open air of our salubrious climate. To all such, we say come, but when you do come, do not grieve for the fleshpots of Egypt, but adapt yourselves to new conditions; take up the battle of life on new lines and, barring misfortunes, you will be healthy and happy.

### A WELL IN YOUR DOOR YARD.

How would you like to have an artesian well in your door yard, with the clear, pure sparkling water rushing out of the earth at the rate of from one to two thousand gallons per minute, with sufficient pressure, when reduced, to throw water over the house?

### WHY THIS LAND WILL ADVANCE.

The population of the world doubles every twenty-seven years. There is a new baby born in the United States about every minute but no more land is being made for him. God is making no more land. All the land there ever will be was created thousands of years ago, and the Lord has gone out of the real estate business. The babies keep coming, the immigrants are pouring into the United States by the thousands, but God is making no more land. Every day, every hour, the demand for land and products of land increases, but there is no more land.

### Man Cannot Create Land.

By draining swamps, by building up low lands, by building levees and straightening rivers, by the construction of vast irrigation systems in the arid regions, man may add to the amount of land suitable for growing crops, but man cannot create any new land. All the land you will ever get a chance to buy is here now.

### Have You Got Yours?

Why don't you get your part before it is too late? Do you think it will ever be any cheaper? Judge the future by the past. What has happened before will surely happen again.

### FRUITS.

The poet Riley, in describing apples, says: "What the bushes, an' scents and savors, They stole from the sun an' the skies."

Now, where on earth could or do apples or any other fruit abstract more blushes, scents and savors than right here in the bright light of our New Mexico climate? It is a delight to eat a Pecos Valley apple, but it is an ecstasy to eat a peach or pear grown here. Our standard production is alfalfa, next comes big, red apples—Ben Davis, Missouri Pippins, Arkansas Blacks, Ganos, Winesaps and Jonathans. They always find a ready market and are being planted by the hundred thousand. We predict that in less than ten years there will be within ten miles of Artesia 10,000 acres of apple orchards, to say nothing of peaches, pears, grapes and last, but



not least, prunes, the favorite of every boarding house keeper.

#### Do You Remember

when Uncle Sam was giving away farms in Kansas and Nebraska? All gone now, all that's worth while; yes they are still pushing settlement farther into the arid west.

#### Do You Remember

When thousands were taking up, free, the rich prairies of Iowa and Minnesota? All gone now. No more free land that's worth having and the best of it has gone to \$200 per acre.

#### DAIRYING.

An excellent market is found right at home for milk, butter and cheese. Most of the butter used is from Kansas creameries and sells for 35c a pound. Cheese always brings high prices. Alfalfa is one of the greatest milk-producing feeds known. All other forage plants can be grown here in abundance.

#### WHAT A WELL IS WORTH.

A well that will irrigate 320 acres of land, when compared to water rights bought from canal companies or reservoirs, is worth \$10,000. It will cost about one-fourth of it.

#### THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

The increase in population, and the consequent enormous rise in land values in the eastern states have brought about a condition under which it is impossible for a man of limited means to secure a farm or a home in these commonwealths. As a result, thousands who do not desire to spend their lives as tenants, are turning to the great southwest in the hope of finding some place, where by a modest investment, they can lay the foundation of a substantial competence for their old age. Thousands more who have surplus capital to invest are turning their attention in the same direction, preparing to anticipate the increase in land values in the new country which will necessarily follow the inevitable influx of immigration to this sparsely settled territory.

Desiring to at once benefit these prospective investors and homeseekers and to induce them to settle among us, we hereby set forth the conditions existing in the part of the Pecos Valley surrounding the town of Artesia. We do not desire anyone to buy on our say-so but only to come and investigate fully and fairly the existing state of affairs, to verify the statements we set forth herein, to converse with the men whose names are signed to the affidavits published in connection herewith. In short, to become thoroughly familiar with the situation. We are confident that such investigation will convince the most skeptical that we offer more and better advantages than can be found elsewhere in the Union.

In 1903 a test well on the present site of Artesia resulted in the discovery of the greatest supply of artesian water ever found in the history of the world. Since that time hundreds of wells flowing from 500 to 2,000 gallons per minute have been put in, and farms and happy homes now occupy the once barren waste. Artesia is in the geographical center of the great artesian belt. The soil is as fine as the sun ever shone upon and is the best in the renowned Pecos Valley. An average well will water 160 acres of this land. An artesian well insures the proper amount of water WHEN NEEDED, and is the most satisfactory source of supply. It is valuable not only because it can be turned on when required but because it can be shut off without expense or trouble when not needed. Under the system of irrigation which prevails here failure is unknown—something that cannot be said of any non-irrigated country on earth. Then think of a country where you can raise more alfalfa on the same area than any other place in the world.

#### EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF ARTESIA.

The Artesia school system is second to none in the territory and is not excelled by any town of its size anywhere.

#### The Public School of Artesia.

Our public school consists of eight grades, is in session nine months in the year, and is free to all persons of school age who live in the school district. The school district embraces a considerable section of country adjacent to Artesia and the country schools in this district are under the management of the same board of directors as the city schools and are in session for the same length of term.

The secretary of the school board informs us that no teacher is employed in any of these schools who does not hold a first grade certificate, and we, therefore, have thoroughly qualified teachers in all these schools.

The city public school building is a good substantial two-story brick, and was erected by the school district at a cost of more than ten thousand dollars, and is located on a whole block of ground giving ample room for play grounds.

A certificate of graduation from the public school course admits the holder thereof to the high school without examination.

#### The High School.

The high school is under the supervision of the same board of directors as the public school, and in the high school there are four full grades,

which are free to all pupils who live in the school district.

When a pupil graduates from the Artesia high school he or she is prepared to enter college or university.

The high school building is a good substantial two-story brick, and was erected by the school district last year at a cost of over ten thousand dollars. A picture of this building appears in this booklet.

#### The Western College.

This college was located in our town last year, with an endowment of \$200,000, and in addition to this amount the citizens of Artesia gave a fifty thousand dollars bonus to this school.

Two of the main buildings were completed last year and another large building will be erected as soon as the present session of the college closes and this additional building will be ready for the fall term.

The buildings are located in the center of a twenty-acre tract of land in the most beautiful part of the city. While this school is denominational, it is not sectarian and all the denominations of the town assisted in securing the location of the school in Artesia, and are giving the college their loyal support.

This college is the only school of the kind that the church has for New Mexico, eastern Arizona and western Texas, and it is, therefore, sure to be one of the best schools in the entire west. This college when the additional building is completed will be thoroughly equipped for high grade college work.

With a nine months graded and high school free to all pupils of school age, living in the school district, the Western College located in our midst, as fine a climate as can be found anywhere, plenty of good pure artesian water, the absence of saloons, the high standard of morals among our citizens and our good live churches of nearly all denominations, our town is sure to become an educational center.

#### CHURCHES.

There are seven church organizations in Artesia, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Nazarene, and Episcopal. The first six have erected churches.

The Baptist church is erecting a new church building which, when completed will cost about \$20,000 and the Methodist church has its plans already drawn for the erection of a splendid church building which is estimated to cost not less than \$25,000. These congregations both have very good church buildings but they are entirely inadequate for their present congregations.

All the church organizations are increasing in membership and soon other churches will have to enlarge their present houses or build new ones.

#### ARTESIA

Is 3,300 feet above sea level, insuring healthfulness all the year round, and perfection in the flavoring and coloring of fruits. Nowhere do peaches and apples do as well as in this vicinity. Pecos Valley peaches and apples took both gold and silver medals at the world's fair. The largest apples ever placed on exhibition were sent from near Artesia. Apple orchards in the valley pay from \$100 to \$250 per acre each year. Pears do equally as well, also all kinds of small fruits, such as plums, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. Corn last year made as high as seventy-five bushels per acre. As a small grain country this cannot be excelled. More oats were shipped from Artesia last season than was ever shipped from the entire Pecos Valley before. Kaffir corn and milo maize are good sod crops and yield a ton or more of threshed grain per acre, which is selling today at \$20 per ton.

The town of Artesia is but seven years old, and has a population of about 3,000. It is situated on the P. V. & N. E. R. R., forty-three miles south of Roswell, and thirty-five miles north of Carlsbad. Before the discovery of artesian water it was called Miller, but was named Artesia on account of the abundance of good pure artesian water in the town and adjacent country.

Nearly all of the business houses are built of brick and most of them are two stories high. Large stocks of merchandise are carried by the retail houses and we have one large wholesale general store.

Several new brick store buildings are now in process of construction and among these is a large two-story brick hotel which will, when completed, be the best in the valley.

We have two national banks, both of which increased their capital stock from \$25,000 each to \$50,000 each last year and they already each have a nice surplus.

A new trust company with a capital stock of \$50,000 has just been organized, and will be ready for business the first of April. Over one hundred good substantial dwellings were erected last year, and several are now under process of construction and yet there is not a vacant house of any kind in the town.

The town has a splendid system of waterworks, connected with three splendid artesian wells, the original cost of the system was \$47,000 and a new well and other improvements have been added since then at a cost of several thousand dollars more.

The county has just completed an iron bridge across the river just east of town and a good road is being

made across the plains and much valuable territory will be added to the town's trade. This bridge cost the county about \$14,000.

We have good roads leading into Artesia from every direction and the town draws trade from a great distance, and those in a position to know feel confident that we will soon have another railroad, running east and west through Artesia and thereby giving us connection with another great trunk line.

A \$47,000 municipal waterworks system has just been completed. This system has taken the place of the old private system, which while satisfactory when put in, proved inadequate to the needs of the rapidly growing municipality.

Among the assets of Artesia are the lofty and extensive mountain ranges from 40 to 60 miles west, northwest and southwest. They are doubtless the basis of our water supply and in addition fill the beautiful rivers that traverse this country and empty into the Pecos. These streams furnish water for the irrigation of the lands around Hope and are rapidly being diverted to the irrigated area beyond the artesian belt. A growing sawmill industry is in operation in these mountains, and has a decided downward effect on the price of building material. All the products of this extensive region, including Hope, are marketed through Artesia.

#### OTHER FACTS CONCERNING EDDY COUNTY.

Pecos Valley took first prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis for Elberta peaches; also the gold medal awards for apples. Cantaloupes are now being raised in large quantities and are said to excel the Rocky Ford product; anyway we top them 5c cents a crate on the Chicago market.

Celery is becoming a business by itself and nowhere does it grow so luxuriant and tender, meeting a ready sale at best prices whenever shipped. Tomatoes grow large and are of a fine flavor. The canning factory at Roswell handles many tons. In the matter of quality connoisseurs say nothing finer is packed anywhere.

Nowhere can a truck farmer get more natural advantages with a diversified crop than in the Pecos Valley and one producer near Roswell pays \$40.00 an acre rent on a small place.

The freight receipts of Artesia are the largest of any town in the Pecos Valley except Roswell.

New Mexico has the most healthful climate of any commonwealth in the Union. The army and naval sanitariums are both situated in the territory for this reason, and the great fraternal orders have their hospitals here for the same cause.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE APPLE ORCHARD.

An orchard, with proper care, will bear some fruit the fourth year from planting, and will bear almost continuously after that. We have orchards at Hope, twenty miles west of Artesia, from ten to fifteen years old that yield from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre each year. Some may say four years is a long time to wait for returns from an orchard. While you are working the orchard you can raise row crops between the tree rows to pay for cultivating the orchard. There are very few insects in this locality that infect the orchards and owing to the dry climate spraying is very successful. This fact alone makes it worth while for you to consider this country if you are looking for a location in which to raise fruit. Then the cheapness of the land as compared with lands in other fruit sections is very much in favor of Artesia country.

Our reason for saying that the Pecos Valley leads all others in producing fruit, is because Eddy county won the Hearst trophy at the National Irrigation Congress held in Albuquerque October 18, 19 and 20, 1908, for the best county display from any irrigated district, for which, many were in competition.

Artesia, N. M., Feb. 24, 1910. Messrs. Jackson, Erb & Kauffman, Artesia, N. M.

Gentlemen: Answering your inquiry as to the amount of hay which I cut from my thirty-five acres of alfalfa, I wish to advise that I received six tons per acre, and sold it at an average price of ten dollars per ton. This alfalfa was only two years old. I consider alfalfa in the Pecos Valley a paying crop and according to the amount of money which one receives from an alfalfa crop in the Pecos Valley the land should bring twice what it is now bringing.

Before I came to the valley I owned 120 acres of good land in Nebraska, and worked it well or had it worked and I never cleared more than eight dollars per acre any year on said land, while I made this year \$48 per acre clear off of my alfalfa.

I have sown quite a lot more alfalfa and expect to make about the same money on this new alfalfa as soon as it gets two years old, and this year I will clear more money on every acre of this new alfalfa than I was able to clear per acre on my land which I owned in Nebraska.

The valley is certainly the place for alfalfa and fruit, but all other crops will grow as well here as in Nebraska. You are at liberty to use this statement in any way that you may desire.

TIM O'HERN.

Mr. P. T. Schroeder of Artesia, New

Mexico, says: "In the spring of 1909 I bought a 40 acre tract one and one-half miles south of Artesia, 35 acres of which were set in alfalfa. I had five cuttings which averaged about one ton to the acre, and the net amount of my receipts for the entire crop, after paying all expenses, was \$1400, or an average net income of \$40 per acre.

"I paid \$150 per acre for my land and my income for the first season netted me nearly 27 per cent on my investment. This was my first year's experience in growing alfalfa as well as my first year of farming by irrigation."

Mr. W. G. Hamilton writing of some orchards for which he is agent, quotes the following letter from the Roswell Seed Co.:

#### Picking Apples Hagerman Orchard.

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 4, 1909. J. J. Hagerman, Esq., Roswell, N. M.

Dear Sir: In regard to our results from apple crops purchased upon the trees in August and September, 1908, I beg to say that we purchased numerous crops; the size of the orchards ranging from two acres to forty-five, the average size being sixteen acres. The apples from these orchards were picked, packed and marketed in October November and December, in Texas.

The average of the season's price paid by us to the grower was \$240 per acre.

Our returns were \$354 per acre f. o. b. Roswell. The largest yield that came under our observation for the season was thirty acres of Mr. J. Phelps White's orchard, sold by you to him some years ago. This thirty acres made the following returns:

720 Ben Davis trees produced 8,640 bushels.

600 Wine Sap trees produced 5,000 bushels.

675 Jonathan trees produced 6,000 bushels.

Total, 19,640 bushels.

About 65 trees to the acre. Nineteen thousand six hundred and forty bushels of grades one and two were sold f. o. b. Roswell at an average of one dollar and ten cents a box.

The gross returns upon the thirty acres were seven hundred and twenty dollars per acre.

Yours respectfully,

ROSWELL SEED CO.,

(By Jno. Gill.)

E. Robin, a well known resident of Artesia, says: I have a five-acre field of alfalfa inside the town limits of Artesia. I cut the first crop of four tons on the 11th day of April; the second crop of eight tons on the 27th day of May; the third crop of ten and a half tons, the 4th day of July, and the fourth crop of eight tons the 6th day of August. For entire season I cut six crops amounting to 45 tons, for which I received \$495 for entire yield.

EDMOND ROBIN.

This is to certify that from 13 acres of alfalfa I have this year harvested hay as follows: first cutting \$210; second cutting, seed crop made \$625.25 and hay \$180; third cutting, \$280 worth of hay; fourth cutting, \$50 worth of hay, making a total yield in dollars of \$1,345.25 from the thirteen acres. I also pastured 100 head of turkeys on same during entire year.

E. P. McCORMICK.

W. C. McBride of the threshing firm of McBride & Co., affirms that oats around Artesia this year averaged between forty-eight and fifty bushels per acre for the entire crop; fall, winter and spring sowing. The best yield was seventy-five bushels an acre on the George Kline farm, for a field of thirty-five acres. The average yield for the Artesia district as given above far exceeds the average of any state or territory.

#### PROMISING OIL AND GAS FIELD.

A Mr. Williams, while drilling for water on his farm south of Artesia, at a depth of 950 feet struck a strata of oil sand, and considerable oil and gas came from this well, in fact, the oil was sold for some time to the artesian well men for fuel, and proved to be profitable to the owner while he used the gas for cooking and lighting his dwelling.

However, as he was unable to successfully case off the water, he finally lost the oil, at least the greater part of it.

About a month ago in putting down an artesian well on the Hammonds farm, two miles north of the Williams well, considerable oil was struck at about the same depth as in the Williams well, and the oil flowed from this well about twenty barrels per day, and is now being pumped, and is proving to be a paying proposition.

On account of the splendid prospects for oil and gas as shown by these two wells, the Giant Oil Company was organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, and this company is now putting down a test well near the Hammonds well, and is putting down a larger hole and under their contract with an experienced oil driller the water is being cased off, and this company is confident that a good flow of oil will be the result of its effort in this new hole which is now down about 800 feet.

Oil experts who have come here in behalf of the company unanimously agree that there is paying oil at a shallow depth, and it is the purpose of this company to give the matter a thorough test.

#### Notice of Sale of Mortgaged Real Estate.

WHEREAS, on the 23 day of February A. D. 1909, Robert E. Harris and Linda C. Harris his wife, Gainer J. Lindsey and Annie M. Lindsey his wife, made and executed their promisory notes, jointly, in the sum of \$2,000, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date until paid, and 10 per cent attorney's fees on principal and interest of said note, if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, due 12 months after date, in favor of Gayle Talbot and Edward N. Requa, and to secure the payment of said promisory note said Robert E. Harris and Linda C. Harris and Gainer J. Lindsey and Annie M. Lindsey, made and executed their certain mortgage deed to the Southeast quarter of Section 30, in Township 16 South of Range 26 East N. M. P. M., containing 160 acres with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in favor of said Gayle Talbot and Edward N. Requa, which said mortgage appears of record in Book 10 at Page 88 of mortgage records of Eddy County, New Mexico; and whereas said note is long past due, and whereas there remains due and unpaid on said note the sum of \$2,220.51 principal and interest and the sum of \$222.05 attorney's fees on said note;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July 1910 in accordance with the provisions and conditions of said mortgage as therein expressed, and by virtue thereof and the law in such cases made and provided, I will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash all of said mortgaged property, to wit:

The Southeast quarter of Section 30 in Township 16 South of Range 26 East N. M. P. M., and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The said sale to take place at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th day of July 1910 being the day above named in front of the Post Office in the town of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico.

G. U. McCrary  
Attorney for mortgages.

#### Golden Words From President Taft

"Make yourselves statesmen and send statesmen to your convention when you draft a constitution.

"The trouble is when you are making a constitution you will take any old thing if you can only get stashed. I know that. Well, there ought to be a provision by which you should first vote on your officers, and I hope you have the strength of character enough to vote down a poor constitution and wait until you can get a good one by a new convention.

"If you could get one, why then come in with it, but if you do not then have courage enough to vote it down. I don't know whether you will have or not. You have that yet to prove. I like to look into your faces and see that you are Americans, and you are just as conscious that you are going to be the most perfect state in the union as possible. You do not assume that these burdens in respect to statehood amounts to anything—only give us statehood and everything else is heaven beyond."

Notary Public! Always Int Rear First National Bank.



**Help to Keep Well.**

It is very important that we should know and also do certain things that are conducive to good health.

Most if not all diseases are of germ origin. We may become a victim of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and many other diseases by breathing foul air, eating bad food or drinking contaminated drinking water. We also become victims of disease by coming in direct contact of excretion of an individual afflicted with disease.

Patients with tuberculosis should be taught to never spit on the floor, sidewalk or anywhere except in a proper receptacle that always contains some water that will prevent the drying of the sputum as it might become pulverized and being stirred up into the air which human being inhale, in this receptacle should also be a germicide as carbolic acid. A cover should be placed over this container of sputum because flies and other insects often partake of the contents of an uncovered spittoon and carry away infectious material enough to become real propagators of the disease, for an example the fly may carry on its feet any number of Tuberculosis germs and deposit them on articles of food or in drinking water. The same is also true about the fly carrying the germ of typhoid fever and many other infectious diseases. Children should not put anything in their mouth which may have been in the mouth of another, they should be plainly told that to swap apple cores, chewing gum or half eaten food or any other article that has been in the mouth of another is dangerous as such unwise actions may give them disease.

Cleanliness, fresh air, good wholesome food and pure drinking water should be our ultimate aim. Hence Sanitation by destroying flies, all decaying animal and vegetable matter about your homes. Burn, bury or otherwise destroy all garbage or foul material. All wounds or lesions of the skin should receive prompt care and due attention especially during the summer months, as the most frivolous wounds have been known to contain germs of tetanus (lock jaw), blood poison, erysipelas and many dangerous diseases. The smaller the wound the greater should be the care of it as an infection is more likely to be retained in the wound than if it was larger and had a free flow of blood as the hemorrhage alone is likely to facilitate a washing out of foul material.

T. L. Haney.

A. O. Millice went to Artesia last night to take up work as local agent at that place for the Texas Company. This company is putting in a big plant and distributing agency at Artesia, almost as large as the Roswell one.

Leave your special orders at the Home Bakery, prompt and satisfactory service.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

**ORDINANCE NO. 119.**

**AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO LICENSE TO DO BUSINESS WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS IN THE TOWN OF ARTESIA.**

Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the town of Artesia, Eddy county, New Mexico:

Section 1. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation or the manager of any firm or corporation, proprietor, keeper or agent of any establishment or business concern within the town of Artesia, Eddy county, New Mexico, to conduct, pursue or carry on any of the occupations, businesses or pursuits hereinafter specifically mentioned without having first paid the license fee or tax authorizing the same and having obtained and posted conspicuously in the establishment or place of business the license or tax certificate as herein specified and provided, and it shall be unlawful for any person to pursue or conduct, either transiently, temporarily or permanently any of said occupations within said town without having paid the license or tax herein specified authorizing the same, and obtained the proper license or tax certificate, as herein specified and provided.

Sec. 2. All persons designated in the preceding section shall be personally and individually subject to, and liable for the payment of annual license fees or taxes, payable quarterly, to authorize the pursuit of said occupation at the rate, and in the amounts specified in the following schedule, to-wit:

- Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the hardware business, whether said hardware business be exclusive or in connection with other merchandise, doing a business of \$10,000 and less than \$50,000 per year ..... \$25.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per year ..... 45.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per year ..... 55.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000 per year .. 65.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of over \$100,000 per year ..... 75.00
- Every person, firm or corporation, managing or operating an establishment offering for sale and selling dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing of every character, doing a business of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000 per year ..... 25.00
- Every alfalfa mill per year ..... 25.00
- Every grain or grist mill per year ..... 12.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per year.. 45.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per year... 55.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000 per year.. 65.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of over \$100,000 per year ..... 75.00
- Every person, firm or corporation conducting, managing or operating an establishment offering for sale and selling furniture, doing a business of \$5,

- and less than \$10,000 per year ..... 20.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000 per year... 25.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per year ... 45.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per year... 55.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000 per year.. 65.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$100,000 or more, per year ..... 75.00
- Every person, firm or corporation conducting, managing or operating an establishment, offering for sale and selling groceries, doing a business of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 per year ... 20.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000 per year ... 25.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per year ..... 45.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per year .. 55.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000 per year.. 65.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$100,000 or more, per year ..... 75.00
- Every person, firm or corporation conducting, managing or operating an establishment, offering for sale and selling feed and fuel, or either of said articles, doing a business of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 per year ..... 20.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000 per year... 25.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per year ... 45.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per year ... 55.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000 per year .. 65.00
- Every such establishment doing a business of \$100,000 or more, per year ..... 75.00
- Every person, firm or corporation conducting a hotel in the town of Artesia where guests are entertained shall pay per room per year ..... 1.50
- Each lodging and rooming house per year, per room ..... 1.50
- Each restaurant and lunch counter per year ... 25.00
- Each boarding house conducted in a private residence per year .. 10.00
- Each automobile carrying passengers for hire per year ..... 12.00
- Every two-horse wagon, two-horse float or transfer engaged in hauling for hire per year ..... 12.00
- Each one-horse wagon, dray, float or transfer engaged in hauling for hire per year ..... 6.00
- Each bus, hack or other vehicle engaged in hauling passengers for hire within the town limits, not owned by the proprietor

- of a livery stable per year ..... 10.00
- Each wagon yard, and each auctioneer, per year ..... 10.00
- Each local established moving picture show per year ..... 50.00
- Each transient moving picture show, payable in advance per day or night ..... 2.00
- Each person or firm engaged in real estate business per year .. 25.00
- Each person or firm engaged in loan business, other than bank and trust companies per year .... 16.00
- Each person, firm or corporation engaged in insurance business per year ..... 12.00
- Each stone, brick, cement or tile factory per year ..... 16.00
- Each ice plant, and every man shipping ice from other towns and selling same per year ..... 16.00
- Each Chinese laundry per year ..... 16.00
- Each steam laundry per year ..... 16.00
- Each newspaper, printing establishment, meat market and building contractor per year. 20.00
- Each undertaker per year ..... 25.00
- Each lumber yard per year ..... 50.00
- Each street stand or news stand, each cigar store and each news stand located in any other place of business, whether owned by the same party or not per year ..... 4.00
- Each bank per year .... 50.00
- Each cold drink stand selling ice cream, soda water or any other cold drinks, conducted in any establishment other than a drug store per year ..... 12.00
- Each architect, per year. 16.00
- Each drug store, per year 36.00
- Each candy kitchen or other candy factory per year ..... 12.00
- Each blacksmith shop where any articles of merchandise are sold per year ..... 12.00
- Each automobile garage per year ..... 25.00
- Each machine shop and automobile garage combined per year .. 36.00
- Each shooting gallery and each bowling alley, per year ..... 16.00
- Each pool table and each billiard table, where the same is in use for the purpose for which it is designed, per year ..... 6.00
- Each picture gallery, per year ..... 12.00
- Each establishment handling paint, wall paper, glass, picture frames, etc. per year ..... 25.00
- Each harness shop and each shoe shop per year ..... 6.00
- Each telephone company per year ..... 50.00
- Each electric light plant, per year ..... 25.00
- Each millinery store per year ..... 16.00
- Each circus per day .... 25.00
- Each circus per night .. 15.00
- Each opera troop consisting of five persons or less per day ..... 5.00
- Each opera troupe consisting of more than five persons per day .... 7.50
- Each livery barn per year 25.00
- Each planing mill per year ..... 12.00
- Each bicycle shop per year ..... 10.00
- Each tin shop per year .. 10.00
- Each jewelry store or shop per year ..... 12.00
- Each plumbing establishment per year .... 10.00
- Each person handling, or cor-

poration handling more than one of the following lines of merchandise, to wit: Dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing of every character; furniture; hardware; and groceries shall pay the license or tax herein above enumerated on each line of merchandise in the same manner as if that were the only line carried.

Section III. Each person, firm or corporation who shall be liable or subject to any license fee or taxes under the provisions of this ordinance shall pay the same quarterly, such payments shall be made to the town treasurer, who shall deliver a true receipt or for specified amount, time and occupation, which receipt shall be delivered to the town clerk, who shall immediately issue a certificate authorizing the pursuit of such occupation and for the time specified in said receipt the town clerk shall reserve and enter as upon account with said treasurer the receipt so delivered to him, and report the same to the board of trustees when so required.

It is hereby made the duty of the city marshal to ascertain whether or not all parties engaged in the several lines of business above enumerated and to report all persons who have failed to pay their license at the time and in the manner above provided, to the board of trustees, and to assist in the enforcement of this ordinance.

Section IV. Any person, firm or corporation or the manager of any corporation or agent of any firm violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, or be imprisoned in the town jail not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court trying the case. Each day that any person, firm corporation or manager of any corporation who shall conduct any business or occupation prohibited and taxed, by this ordinance shall constitute a separate offence.

Section V. This ordinance shall have been published three days prior to its passage in the Artesia Advocate, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in the town of Artesia, New Mexico, there being no daily newspaper in said town, and shall be published twice in said newspaper after its passage and shall have full force and effect from and after said last publication, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Declared passed and approved June 7th, 1910.

E. C. Higgins,  
Chair, Board Trustees.  
Attest: Non A. Walden,  
[SEAL] Clerk.

Clyde T. Chamberlain left Sunday night for Artesia, where he will take a position as printer in the Advocate office. He is the deaf and dumb boy who has been here nine months with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain, of North Hill formerly of Saint Louis. He came here from Vandalia, Mo., and was recently graduated from the school for the deaf and dumb at Fulton, Mo. Although born with two of senses missing this young man is now educated far above the average young man of his years and has an exceptionally bright, active mind.—Roswell Record.

For your chickens oyster shells ground wheat corn. Artesia F & F Co Phone 20.



# HERE YOU ARE.

A Special Sale of Special Goods at Special Prices.

We are overstocked on certain lines of Merchandise, and MUST unload some regardless of the fact that summer has just begun,

**AND FOR THE FIRST TIME**

In our 4 years here, we offer you a list of bargains that has never been offered the buying public before the 4th day of July. We Could Say A Whole Big Lot about these goods that will be on sale, but prefer to let our prices talk.

**HERE ARE PRICES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.**

We have entirely too much clothing on hand and must dump some regardless of cost or value.

A big range of \$25 suits for men, mostly Kuppinheimer made. Choice of these 17.85.

Mens \$22.50 suits in light, medium and dark colors, every suit guaranteed by the maker and by us. Choice of these \$15.95.

About 40 suits priced at \$20 and they are unusually good values at that. Choice of these \$13.90.

Your pick of any suit in the house that sold for \$16.50 to \$17.50 for only \$11.85.

A bunch of \$15 suits that are in a class by themselves. Choice during sale \$10.45.

Choice of \$12.50 suits for \$8.65. Any \$10 suit in the house only 6.95.

## Men's Trousers.

A big line to select from. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$7.00. All go in this sale at 25 per cent discount.

## Boys Knee Pant Suits.

Too many on hand. THEY MUST BE CUT DOWN. Your choice for 1-3 off regular prices.

## Boys Wash Pants.

Regular 25 and 35c values. Sale price 15c.

## Stacks of Shirts.

With or without collars. A range at \$2 in pure white, white ground with same figure, or neat dots and pretty stripes. Choice of all \$2 shirts \$1.50.

Cluett \$1.75 shirts in a big line of plain or colored, sale price \$1.30. Choice of all \$1.50 shirts for just \$1.15.

\$1.25 Monarch shirts all go during sale for 95c.

\$1.00 shirts will be marked down to 75c.

75c men's shirts, all styles choice 55c.

## Shoot that Old Hat.

A big assortment of felts and quite a few left in straw.

All felt hats (except Stetsons) 1-4 off.

Straw hats all go at 33 1-3 per cent discount.

## A Bunch of Neckties.

Will be on our counters for the small sum of 25c each. You will want 2 or three of these sure, so don't wait too long.

## White Goods.

We have just about twice as much on hand as we need. Flaxons, swisses, linens, madras, sousite, and a big line of fancies. WE MUST CUT THIS STOCK IN HALF. Priced during sale at 1-3 off.

## Figured Lawns.

Owing to the backward season in the early part, we find that this department is overloaded so

### Read These Prices

30c grades, beautiful styles, only 19c.

25c grades, large assortment now 16 2-3.

16 2-3 and 17 1-2c grades will sell for 11c.

15c grades cut to even one dime.

12 1-2c grades will be closed out for 8 1-3.

10c grades will be cut to 7c.

7 and 8 1-3 grades go on our counter for 5c.

## Ladies' Pumps, Oxfords and Shoes.

We are agents for the celebrated Queen Quality shoes for ladies that care. These as well as all

the makes go in at prices listed below. We are showing a big line of pumps and quite a few few pretty ties at \$4. These during sale for 3.10.

Choice of our \$3.50 line for only \$2.65.

\$3.00 Queen Quality and Boston favorites only \$2.25.

Our big stock of \$2.50 shoes will go at \$1.95.

Any \$2.00 in our store, only \$1.55.

\$1.50 shoes, solid leather, only \$1.15.

Misses and childrens low shoes at 25 per cent discount.

Boys low shoes at the same—a big stock to select from.

## Ladies' Drop Stitch Hose

Big lot of black and tan to close out. PRICED UNUSUALLY LOW.

## Embroideries.

Every yard in the house will be sold for 25 per cent discount.

## Table Linens.

We are overstocked, on above item and must get rid of some.

Big values at regular. Extraordinary saving at prices we will make during sale.

APRON GINGHAMS AT 5 PER YARD. Nuf sed. Come and see.

## Dress Gingham.

About 20 pieces that we must close out, all fast colors and standard brands, regular 12 1-2 and 15c grades. Choice now 8 1-3c.

## Standard Prints.

14 pcs black ground, with white figures. Price to close 5c.

## Ladies Ready-to-wear.

About 1 doz. wash suits (all new) to close out. Regular prices range from \$6 to \$15. Let us show you how cheap they are now.

Wash skirts from 1 to \$5 others from 3.50 to \$15.

We have too many on hand. So take your choice at 1-4 off. Two expert fitters to see that you are fitted and no extra chargers for alterations.

Ladies shirt waists, all go at 25 per cent discount.

They are the best values in town at regular prices.

## Black Underskirts.

Entirely too many of these on hand. Our 2.50 ones can be bought for 1.75.

Our \$2 duchess taffeta (a dandy) only 1.55.

Our 1.50 underskirt will cost you only 1.10.

Here is one you can't miss, our 1.25 value for its going at 85c.

## Baby Caps.

At baby prices. Kum and C.

## Silks at a Big Reduction.

Our whole stock of 36 inch silk that are values at 1.25 now 95c. 27 in. silks, leaders at \$1, sale price 80c. EXTRA SPECIAL 60 yd black taffeta silk, regular price 1.00 sale price 70c. All 50c silks will sell for 37 1-2.

## Lace Curtains.

Too many kinds to give full particulars so we will say that they run in price from \$1 to 6.50 a pr. We promise BIG CUTS on every pair when sale opens.

## In Addition to the Above

We will have a lot more things on sale that we haven't space to mention. But we do not say Everything in our store will go at cut prices. This sale is on goods that we are overstocked on, and prices are made to get rid of surplus.

**Sale Begins Monday Morning, June 20 and Ends Tuesday Night, June 28**

LAY IN YOUR SUPPLY OF TOGS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

**No Goods Charged at the Prices Quoted Above.**

# GRAND LEADER,

Artesia,

New Mexico.



### Before the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

The following appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald of May 19:

William Jennings Bryan took the platform as a temperance orator at the Auditorium theater last night under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. His address attracted an audience of two thousand persons, who enthused as much as ever over his political utterances in times past.

Mr. Bryan discussed the term "personal liberty" in a manner that seemed to please his auditors.

"'Personal liberty' is a phrase which is used a great deal by those who oppose legislation on the liquor question," said Mr. Bryan. "It is time that we had a definition of 'personal liberty.' We are opposed to any unnecessary restrictions upon personal liberty, and yet we are in favor of such restrictions as may be necessary. The question is what is necessary?"

"The individual surrenders a certain amount of the personal liberty when he enters society. He makes this surrender in return for the advantages derived from society. For instance;

"If a man is living on a desert he can ride his horse as fast as he pleases. But he can not run his horse on a public highway. He can not gratify his love for horse racing at the risk of the lives of others.

"Every city fixes a speed limit. Even the liberty of the automobilist is restricted at times, and he is compelled to reduce the speed of his machine to a point that is considered safe. And so with the restriction upon the sale and use of liquor. No individual can claim a right to use liquor in such a way as to infringe upon the equal rights of other people.

"I would not favor legislation forbidding use of liquor at any time or under any circumstances. I would consider this an unnecessary limitation upon the liberty of the individual, but I am in favor of such restriction as may seem necessary for the protection of society.

"There is a good deal of discussion at this time over the unit. That is, as to whether the power to regulate the liquor traffic shall be vested in the town, in the precinct, in the county, in the state or in the nation.

"I hold that every unit ought to have authority to act on this subject, except as it is restrained by a larger unit. That is, that the block, the ward, the city, the precinct, the county, the state and the nation should have the undisputed right to exclude the sale of liquor in its limits, or to fix such restrictions upon the sale of liquor as the people of the unit may deem necessary for their protection and welfare. I believe, also, that the larger unit has a right to control the smaller one on this, as on other subjects.

"It is sometimes objected that this rule does not work both ways. That is, that while a county has the right

to close all the saloons within its borders in case the county goes dry, that a victory for the wets does not give authority to open saloons anywhere and everywhere within the county. But this is not a valid one.

"The saloon differs from all other businesses in that no one regards it as a blessing. It is not defended as a good thing. It is not an educational center. It is not an economic or moral asset to a community. It is a nuisance, and only tolerated when it is believed to be necessary. It can not be defended at all if the community does not want it.

"No one would be willing to stand sponsor for the doctrine that a saloon ought to be forced into a town against the wishes of the people of the town. But the right of the people of the community to protest is so well recognized and so firmly established that I need not discuss the matter.

"What I want to emphasize is that there ought to be no objection to the exercise of authority by any unit. The liquor dealer ought to be content to sell where his services are desired, and the manufacturer of liquor ought to be content to dispose of his products among those who desire them. He is entirely outside of his sphere when he attempts to force his business upon a community or to interfere in decisions upon the liquor question.

"Whether liquor should be sold or not in any community is a question which the community can determine better than outsiders, and I have no disposition to lay down rules upon this subject. I content myself with asserting the right of the community to control, and am willing that the community shall decide this question upon its own judgment. If the people of a block object to having a saloon in the block I think they ought to have a right to exclude it.

"If the people of a ward object to having a saloon in the ward, I think they ought to have a right to exclude it. If the people of a town object to having a saloon in the town, I think they ought to have the right to exclude it. If the people of a county object to having a saloon in the county, I think they ought to have the right to exclude it, and so with the state and with the nation.

"If, on the other hand, the people of any unit desire a saloon, they ought to have it provided the people of the larger unit consent. It cannot be argued with justice that people of any ward or town or county shall have the right to open saloons without consulting a larger unit, because the saloon at its best is a menace and demoralizing influence. Moreover, it increases taxes and jeopardizes both property and life. All who are in a position to suffer from the existence of a saloon have a right to a voice in deciding whether it should be permitted to exist."

Discussing proposed federal legislation on the liquor question, Mr. Bryan said he favored an act recognizing the right of a state to control shipments of liquor immediately upon its entrance into the state. He criticized the gov-

ernment for issuing federal licenses where no federal license has been issued.

"The interstate commerce clause of the constitution has been used in the nullifying of state laws on the liquor question," he said. "I believe that we ought to have an act of congress recognizing the right of a state to control shipments of liquor the moment the liquor enters the state.

"If the state can be intrusted with the enactment of laws for the protection of the home, for the protection of property and for the protection of life, it ought to be intrusted with the enactment of liquor laws. If the state can be trusted with the imprisonment of the individual and even with the taking of human life, surely it can be intrusted with the control of the use, sale and transportation of liquor within its borders.

"There is another congressional act needed. You will find that there are a great many more federal licenses issued in every state than there are licensed saloons. This seems that in every state liquor is sold contrary to local laws.

"The federal government ought not to be in partnership with lawbreakers. I believe that we should have a congressional statute prohibiting the issuance of a federal license except where a local license has been issued. Objection has been made to this on the ground that the constitution would prohibit such partiality in the issuance of federal licenses.

"Without attempting to decide this constitutional question I venture to suggest that the same end might be reached in another way. The law might require every applicant for a federal license to furnish proof that he has published notice of his application for a federal license and has served written notice upon the local authorities: in this way the local authorities would be put upon their guard. Certainly no objection can be made to such a measure.

"If the federal government can not withhold a license in dry territory, it certainly can not do less than require that the local authorities shall be notified of the intention of the local dealers to sell liquor in violation of liquor laws."

Turning to the individual aspect of the problem, Mr. Bryan said he would not call it sinful to take an occasional drink, but believed it to be folly to drink even in moderation.

"I am a teetotaler, and have been all my life," he said. "I do not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and wherever opportunity offers for the giving of advice, I advise others to abstain. I would not say that it is a sin to take an occasional drink, but I am willing to indorse the opinion expressed by Solomon, more than twenty centuries ago, and say, with him, that 'wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise!'"

"I hold that it is not wise to drink even in moderation. First, because drinking is an expensive habit. It is not wise to spend on a thing that is useless money which would

For Prompt Service and High Grade

**ICE,**

Phone 57.

**A. L. Schneider.**

## The Stone Barn.

H. CARDER, Proprietor.

Back of Joyce-Pruit Store.



Finest Turnouts in City.

Phone 31.

Artesia, - New Mexico.

Everything to Eat

All Things in Season

**Campbell's Restaurant,**

Old Harpold Stand

North Side Main St.

Have your house cleaned by vacuum process

We do the work. Sanitary, safe and serviceable. Rugs called for and returned at houses without electric power.

**The Home Cleaning Co.**

Phone 111.

E. S. Porter, Mgr.

## ALFALFA PASTURE.

I have good alfalfa pasture for 100 head of horses. This alfalfa is the kind that is fit to cut and will be kept in good condition.

Will be glad to take you out to see this pasture any day. Rate \$1.50 per month. Phone 32.

**E. R. BOYER.** ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO.

yield a return in benefits if expended in some other way. The least that can be said of money spent for liquor is that it is wasted, and no one can afford to waste money, no matter how much of it he may have. I might go farther, and add that a vast sum is spent on liquor which, in equity, belongs to parent, to wife, to children or to society."

Previous to the Auditorium meeting Mr. Bryan was ban-

queted at the Hotel La Salle. From the hotel to the Auditorium theater went a procession headed by the Paulist and Hibernian divisions of the Illinois temperance cadets and the Paulist fife and drum corps. Along the line of march on LaSalle street, Jackson boulevard and Michigan avenue great crowds gathered and gave the famous commoner a big ovation.



# GO TO THE ARTESIA FEED & FUEL COMPANY

FOR FEED OR FUEL.

PRICES RIGHT.

### Postal Receipts Testify To Artesia's Growth.

Beginning July 1st the salary of the San Marcial postmaster will be cut to \$1,000.

The postmaster general has announced that on the first of July sixteen, New Mexico post-offices will receive automatic increases in salaries. At the same time, five postmasters' salaries will be cut down. Postmasters at the following cities will receive increases as follows:

Artesia, from 1700 to 1900  
 Aztec, from 1100 to 1200  
 Cimarron, from 1100 to 1300  
 Clayton, from 1600 to 1700  
 Clovis, from 1800 to 2300  
 Dawson, from 1500 to 1600  
 Farmington, from 1300 to 1400  
 Gallup, from 1600 to 1700  
 Las Cruces, from 1900 to 2100  
 Lordsburg, from 1100 to 1200  
 Magdalena, from 1000 to 1100  
 Mesilla Park, from 1600 to 1700  
 Roswell, from 2600 to 2700  
 Silver City, from 2100 to 2200  
 Socorro, from 1400 to 1500  
 Taos, from 1000 to 1100

Offices at which salaries will be decreased are:

Alamogordo, from \$1900 to 1800  
 Nara Visa, from 1300 to 1100  
 Portales, from 1800 to 1700  
 San Marcial, from 1100 to 1000  
 Texico, from 1500 to 1400

The office at Vaughn, which was in the fourth class, will be elevated to the presidential class on the first of the month and the salary of the postmaster made \$1300 a year.—San Marcial Standard.

### The Main Points of The Railroad Bill.

Commerce court, with attorney general in control of litigation.

Representation for shipper and commission in all appeals. Initiative for commission to investigate rate and issue orders.

Authority for commission to hold up any new rates 120 days, and representing increases six months longer.

Effective long and short-haul clause.

Control of commission of classifications and establishment of through rates.

That telephone and telegraph companies shall be under jurisdiction of the commission.

That no state law shall be blocked by injunction except on hearing by three Federal judges.

That no rates, reduced to meet water competition, may be raised except with consent of the commission.

That no carrier may disclose information about the business of shippers with the carrier.

That no order of the commission may be temporarily enjoined except on five days' notice and after a hearing.

That the carrier must prove the reasonableness of every rate increased since Jan. 1, 1910, when that rate is attacked.—Portales Herald.

If your light don't work call J. K. Gibson phone 128.

### Capital Moved From Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 13.—Reaching here on a special train from Tulsa at daylight yesterday, Governor C. N. Haskell and his secretary opened headquarters in a local hotel. Rumors throughout the day that the governor contemplated making Oklahoma City the permanent seat of government, as the bill which carried in Saturday's election contemplated, were confirmed last night when Governor Haskell issued a statement declaring that his force would remain here. A local committee secured temporary quarters for all the state officers, and the removal of all the officers will be made today, in the face of an injunction to the contrary granted in Guthrie Saturday night by District Judge Huston.

It is expected that Governor Haskell will issue a proclamation declaring the bill carried and Oklahoma City the permanent seat of state government. The proclamation is based on a legal opinion rendered him in which it is held that since a law initiated by the people becomes automatically effective upon its passage, Oklahoma City is the permanent seat of government and all official acts of state officers in any other place would be illegal.

Secretary William Linn, of the state election board, will open headquarters here at once. His board will declare the election result officially tomorrow or Wednesday. Several other state officers are here, including Secretary of State "Bill" Cross.

Late returns from over the state indicates that the majority for the capitol location bill is between 30,000 and 35,000.

The great deal of the state of Oklahoma is possession of the secretary of state in Oklahoma City. Secretary of State Cross said:

"I brought the seal [with me] from Guthrie because I thought I might need it."

The seal was first used in Oklahoma City last night when a charter dated a day ahead, was granted to the state booster association.

### A Dreadful Wound

from a knife, gun, tin can, rusty nail, fire works, or of any other nature, demands prompt treatment with Bucklens Arnica salve to prevent blood poison or gangrene. It's the quickest, surest healer for all such wounds as also for Burns, Boils, Sores, Skin eruptions, Eczema, Chapped hands, Corns or piles. 25c at all druggists.

### Laundry Wanted

Not having employment at the Western College during vacation I have decided to do laundry for a few families. will make a specialty of shirt-waists and white dresses. Work first class. Reference Mrs. W. K. Strother. Phone the College.

Mrs. N. E. Greaves.

Spice cakes at the Home Bakery every Saturday.

### Kept The King At Home

"For the past year we have kept the King of all laxatives—Dr. Kings, New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family," writes Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N.Y. Easy but sure remedy for all stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c at all druggists.

### For Sale.

New concrete house, 15 rooms, in Greenfield, N. M. \$2,200. N. J. Gatewood, Dexter, N. M. 4-30-4t.

If your light don't work call J. K. Gibson phone 128.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

### NOTICE OF SALE OF MORTGAGED REAL ESTATE.

Whereas on the 28th day of February, 1908, Charles S. Davis and Josephine D. Davis, his wife, made and executed their promissory note, jointly, in the sum of \$1,044.05, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from date until paid, due thirty days after date, in favor of the Bank of Dayton, Eddy county, New Mexico, and to secure the payment of said promissory note, said Charles S. Davis and Josephine D. Davis, made and executed their certain mortgage deed to the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 8 in Township 17 South of Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., together with an undivided one-fourth interest in and to a certain Artesian well situated on the Northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 7 in Township 17 South of Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., in favor of said Bank of Dayton, which said mortgage appears on record in Book 8 and Page 70 of mortgage records of Eddy county, New Mexico; and whereas, there remains due and unpaid on said note and interest the sum of \$1,020.75 and \$102.35, attorneys fees, on said note;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, 1910, in accordance with the provision and condition of said mortgage as therein expressed and by virtue thereof and the law in such cases made and provided, I will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash all of said mortgaged property to-wit: The SW quarter of the NW quarter of Section 8 in Township 17 South of Range 26 East, N. M. P. M., containing 40 acres of land, together with an undivided one-fourth interest in and to a certain Artesian Well situated on the Northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 7, Township 17, South of Range 26 East, N. M. P. M. The said sale to take place at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of July, 1910, being the day above named, in front of the postoffice in the town of Artesia, Eddy county, New Mexico.

G. U. McCRARY,  
Att'y for Mortgagee.

Dr. Wm Hubbard, Osteopath

### Artesia School of Elocution and Physical Culture.

Mrs. E. S. Porter, Director.

Emerson Method, Delsarte System, comprising Harmonic Gymnastics, Pantomime and Artistic Statue Posing; careful attention given to correct breathing. Large collection of late dramatic productions on hand. Plays suitable for benefit of Library, Lodges, Clubs, etc. furnished and couched. New pupils enrolled at any time. For terms call at residence, two blocks west of High school or phone 111.



## EXCURSIONS.

C. O. BROWN, Agent.

Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., and return \$60.00. On sale June 1st to 20th, 1910. Limit Oct. 31st, 1910.

Excursion to points in U. S., Canada and Mexico.

For further information call at Depot.

### RICHARD'S Blacksmith Shop.

General Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing a Specialty. Also does Woodwork and Repairs Wagons and Farm Implements. Buggies repaired and painted, Next Door North Artesia Hotel.

### Daily Passenger Service to Hope via Hope-Artesia Auto Line.

Car leaves Artesia at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Hope 9:30 a. m. Returning leaves Hope at 2:00 p. m. arriving at Artesia 3:30 p. m. All kinds of express carried at reasonable rates.

### ROUND TRIP FARE \$3.00.

Special parties of six or less may have use of the car for excursions and pleasure parties, by notifying the manager a few days in advance. For further information address.

**Charles A. Tanner,**  
Artesia, New Mexico.

### The Red Building,

West of the State National Bank, you will find

**J. M. MILLHUFF**

with a full line of Furniture, New and Second Hand, cheaper than the cheapest.

### Marvelous Discoveries

mark the wonderful progress of the age. Air flights on heavy machines, telegrams without wires, terrible war inventions to kill men, and that wonder of wonders—Dr. Kings New Discovery; to save life when threatened by coughs, colds, la-grippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis, hemorrhages, hay fever and whooping cough or lung trouble. For all bronchial affections it has no equal. It relieves instantly. Its surest cure. J. M. Black of Asheville N.C. R. R. no. 4, writes it cured him of an obstinate cough after all other remedies failed. 50c and \$1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

See Mrs. Stoldt the dress-maker at Harpold & Co.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**J. H. JACKSON,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Higgins & Schrock building rooms No. 3 and 4, over postoffice.

**Dr. C. T. HELMIG,**

DENTIST.

Rooms 4 and 5 over Bank of Artesia TELEPHONE 78.

**DR. J. J. CLARKE,**

Dental Surgeon.

Office over City Drug Store.

Office hours 8 to 5. Artesia, N. M.

**J. DALE GRAHAM,**

Physician.

J. G. OSBURN. J. C. DAVIS.

**OSBURN & DAVIS,**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Rooms 1 and 2 State Nat. Bank Bldg. NOTARY IN OFFICE.

Artesia, - - - New Mexico.

**S. E. FERREE**

Attorney at Law  
Notary Public.

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With Artesia Land Co.

Contests, Final Proof and Second Entries. All kinds of land information.

**R. L. WHITEHEAD**

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Specialist on eye, ear, nose, throat and Electric Lens Fitting.

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OFFICE NEW REED BUILDING.

**T. L. HANEY,**

Physician and Surgeon,

Phones ) Office 135  
          ) Res. 142

(City Physician) [Artesia, N. M.

Family sewing neatly done. See Mrs. Reed at Mansion Bldg.

Furnished house to rent.—J. W. FOSTER.



