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It Pays to Advertise in The Cimarron News

THE CIMARRON NEWS and CIMARRON CITIZEN

Saturdays \$2.00

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THE CIMARRON PRINTING COMPANY, INC., Publishers.

JAS. McVET, Editor-Manager.

The house committee on rules recommended a congressional investigation of the sugar trust. It will most likely be a sweet job.

The Rio Grande Republican shot a bunch of dope into John Cutler, of the Raton Range, a short time ago about shedding a coat of democratic wool, etc. Cutler and the Range are O. K. and the friends of both don't give a darn whether Cutler was a socialist, prohibitionist or a suffragist, he's a republican now and doing a sight more for New Mexico and statehood than some we could name.

J. Matt Alvey, editor of the Quanta Gazette, had the toothache last week and it made him sore as the world in general that he jumped on J. Dwight Giddings, of the Taos Valley News personally. That toothache is awful, ain't it. It seemed to Alvey think that his 124 pounds of avoirdupois weighed a ton when hung in a man's collar. We never will get Statehood if this civil war keeps raging.

Help Each Other at Home

Country merchants should help each other at home as much as possible. The druggist should put in a good word for the grocer, the hardware and drygoods merchants.

He should patronize them as much as he consistently can, and they should do the same when they are in need of anything in that line. By doing this they can each contribute to build up and enlarge the business and commercial importance of their town. In many towns there is an unpleasant feeling existing between business men. No one likes to see another get along more prosperously than he is getting along himself. We have known instances when a man would go to a distant town to do his trading, and thereby contribute materially to the prosperity of a place in which he had not the slightest personal interest, rather than buy his goods or family supplies of the dealer at home of whose prosperity he was unreasonably envious or jealous.

This unpleasant feeling among the leading spirits of the town hurts the general prosperity of the place. In eastern and other places there is more of this petty jealousy than there is in the West.

where men are more united, and as a general thing less short-sighted, but there are many towns in the West where it exists to a more or less extent. A town should not be divided into cliques or sections—in a business or social way. It is only by working in concert that a town can be pushed forward into a place of commercial activity and business importance. By this concerted action modern improvements will be built, churches erected, the surrounding country developed and real estate will advance. It pays them in the long run for merchants to help each other to the full of their ability, and when one through unavoidable circumstances weakens, for others to sustain him financially. Nothing hurts the town so much as for a well known merchant to fail in it.

Think It Over

It won't cost you a penny, and remember you may want a good word some day. You may have thousands today and tomorrow be without the price of a shave. Don't be a kicker. It does not pay. You can't afford it. If you want to throw something at somebody throw a stone, don't throw mud or bricks. If you must kick, go out behind the house and kick yourself, for if you feel that way you are the man that needs kicking. Whatever you do don't be a chronic kicker. Let everybody push together and we will be happier and live longer.

The happiest man in all the world is the common everyday chap who makes his own living, pays his board and has the respect of his neighbors as an unknown writer. He saves a little money as he goes along, but he doesn't try to get a corner on the local output, he is not a slave to ambition nor society. He never expects to wear out the seat of his pants in the senate, and when he slides into his pants in the morning he never wastes any time trying to pick out the right tint of socks, suspenders and necessities that will blend with the general effect.

He wears a "billed" shirt when he feels like it, and when his pet corn begins to jump he whips out his pet jack knife and cuts a four-inch gash in his boot and nothing is said about it in the papers. He believes in the doctrine to live and let live. When he encounters one of the needy he doesn't snicker with his pocketbook. This plain plug of a man is happy, because he is satisfied and doesn't spend the better part of his life yearning for something four sizes too big for him.

In every town, big or little, there is a gang of fellows with acute mental chills, morbus. The convulsions of their brain are cramping and have a doleful time. If a calamity threatens a town they multiply its certainty by ten, and its destructiveness by a thousand. If a good thing is coming they divide it by two and snuff at it. And when a man gets out and digs and makes a dollar and a half or two dollars they intimate that he stole it, and it was counterfeit, anyway. These are men of a type the world over. They never build churches, their names never head subscription papers for libraries or schools, they never go deeper into their pockets than their suspender button.

Kidnaping and Dynamite

One who uses dynamite for purposes of unprincipled destruction is an anarchist, but the man who kidnaped a dynamiter would be more of an anarchist than the prisoner. Just now certain parties charged with having destroyed a building in Los Angeles have been arrested in the city of Indianapolis and hurried with seeming secrecy to the state of the alleged crime and we are met in the beginning with a number of opposing statements that bear every mark of passion and prejudice on both sides. Let us hope that these states not being in the south, will show us exactly how the law should be enforced to the end that exact justice be done without hurt to the innocent or failure of the machinery of the courts.

On one side it is set up that every step has been taken with the approval of the duly constituted authorities—extradition warrants were issued, the prisoners taken before a court and the local officials took receipts for the bodies concerned from the officials of another state. If this be justice, as Governor Marshall says and we are glad to believe, then why was not a warrant from Kentucky honored as that of California has been honored?

On the other hand, why was necessary to make a hurried "get-away" without waiting for the regular train, under cover of darkness, and why are the prisoners carried on a zig-zag route with concealed identities and studious denials? Of course they are still considered as innocent men clothed with all the rights and privileges of American citizens? Why was it necessary to deny them the attendance of counsel when appearing in court? The rewards for the apprehension of the parties sought have now aggregated an enormous sum approaching \$500,000 and it is charged that the detectives interested have "put up a plant" on the accused, even to the extent of "planting dynamite" to secure circumstantial evidence—such evidence is not without bias nor such infamy without parallel. When the conviction of a citizen depends on evidence built up by detectives and substantially by the word of informers that have been subjected to that third degree, which is in all essentials the sort of torture forbidden by the law of the land, there is warrant for suspicion and every call for the utmost vigilance of the courts.

But neither would be a lawless act on the part of organizations seeking claim to a monopoly of labor—the leaders of such organizations have been suspected before of exceeding the law. We insist that the evidence be carefully sifted and we hope the ends of justice will be secured. But it is not to the credit of those who serve the cause of justice that grave suspicions of kidnaping should be aroused in the first act of the play that may turn out a tragedy. We want no anarchy here and the worst sort of anarchy is that which comes when the officials are careless of the law.—State Democrat.

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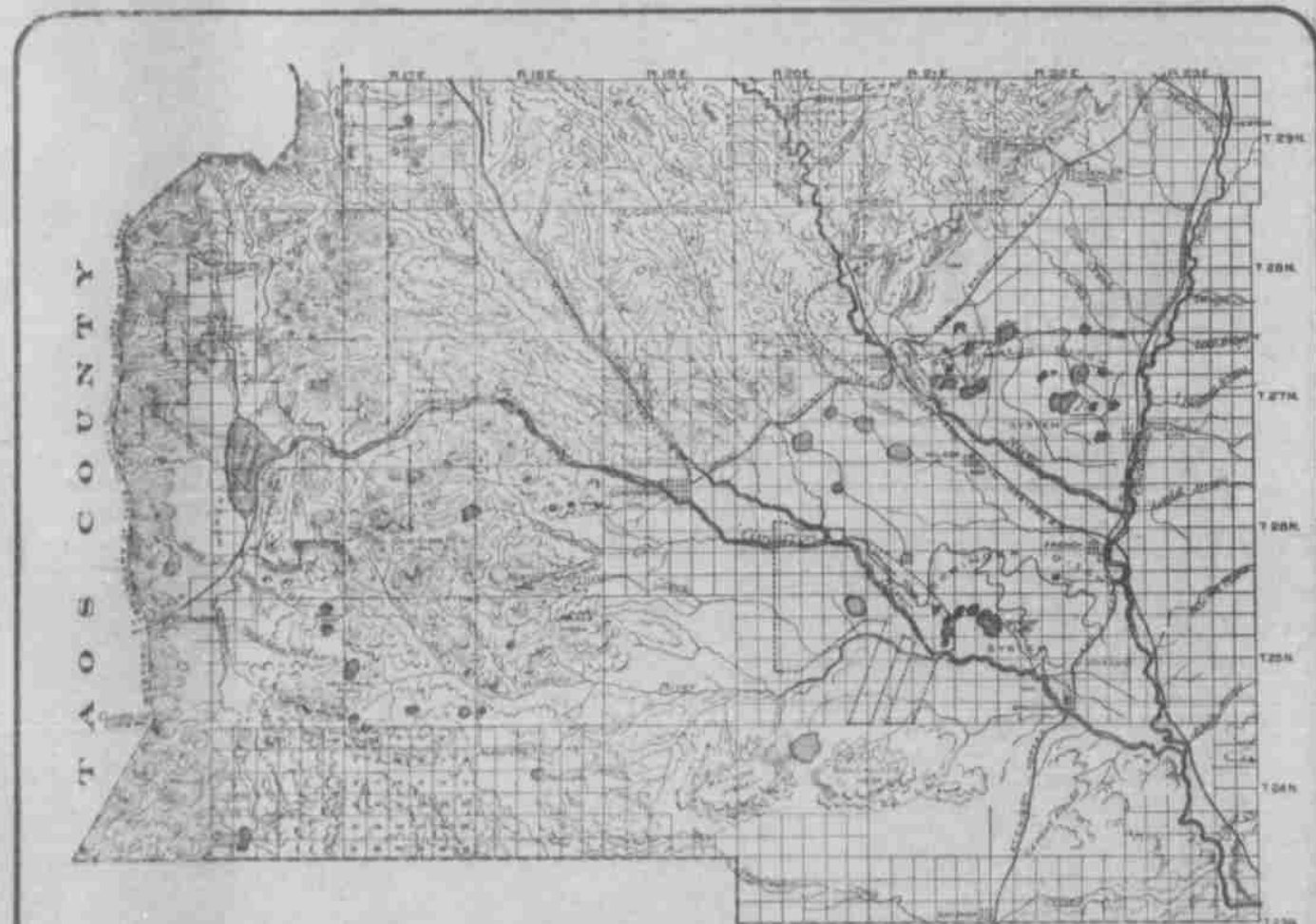
CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO



Why deprive yourself the pleasure of having a beautiful Piano in your home when you can buy a Steinway, A. B. Chase, Everett, Kautzman, Starck, Robert M. Cople, and other good makes from us on our easy payment plan. Come in and let us explain our Easy Payment Plan.

H. C. ELLIS

CIMARRON, THE APPLE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTHWEST



MAP
OF THE
CIMARRON VALLEY,
being
The Southwestern Part of
COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

LEGEND

The highlands of this vast area covered with timber, pine, spruce and fir and it is estimated that it will take twenty years to cut it out with all the working force that can be placed on it. The fertile valleys around Cimarron produce in abundance sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye and fruits and vegetables acclimated to the temperate zone.

There is a vast area of mineral lands containing coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Colfax county is the richest county in the United States in point of natural resources containing 1000 square miles of coal land, 1000 square miles of timber land, 1,150,000 acres of grazing land, 900,000 acres of farming land with two acre feet of available flood water for each acre. 100,000 acres of mineral land containing gold, silver, copper, lead and iron.

All farming lands and mineral lands and most of the coal, timber and grazing lands are in the Cimarron Valley.

Following is a communication from M. M. CHASE, of Cimarron which should be convincing proof that the Cimarron country is the apple region of the southwest. Mr. Chase is now gathering a thirty to forty car load 1910 crop:

Cimarron, N. M., March 15, 1910.

New Mexico Bureau of Immigration,
Albuquerque.
Gentlemen—

The results of fruit growing in Colfax, county out of an experience of nearly forty years, have demonstrated beyond any question that this is as good a fruit country as any of the famous fruit growing districts of Colorado or the northwest, and that it has some advantages over any of them. The late frosts after the fruit is in blossom, are not so frequent nor of such long duration as in Colorado, thus lessening the cost of smudging and decreasing the percentage of failures. Those insects and parasites which make fruit growing so uncertain and expensive in many localities do not exist here and so far, spraying has not been necessary.

Our fruits are of exceptionally fine flavor and have splendid keeping qualities, the apples particularly are well colored, thin skinned, crisp and juicy. The crops are as certain as in any locality where fruit of the highest quality is grown. In most of the orchards of the county there have been but few failures from any cause, and in my orchard but one failure in thirty-three years. The trees grow very rapidly under irrigation in this rich soil and come into bearing early. The older trees have remarkably smooth, clear bark and continue to produce abundant fruit of highest quality.

Altitude, climatic conditions and soil all seem perfectly adapted to fruit growing. Do not understand me as saying that perfect crops can be grown without labor and attention. The orchard land should be thoroughly plowed and irrigated at proper intervals. The trees should be pruned at the right time and in the right way. After the fruit is gathered the ground should be given a good plowing leaving it rough. It then should be irrigated and laid by for the winter. By this means the ground will freeze to a greater depth thus retarding the early budding in the spring. The life of an apple tree in this locality depends largely upon the use of pruning tools. Let the orchardist properly prune his trees, removing each year the old branches which have done their work and allowing new shoots to take their place and it will prolong the productive life to the tree for years.

I moved to this country in 1866, and started fruit growing in a small way on my present ranch three miles north of Cimarron, in 1872, when I set out a small orchard of apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries. I have added to it from time to time until I now have an orchard of 65 acres. The orchard began bearing in 1875-76, and I have had but one complete failure of a crop from that time to this. Prior to 1907 I had no loss worth mentioning from any cause. It has never been necessary for me to spray or use any preventive against insects. I can say that I have never found what is known as a wormy apple in my orchard. In my judgment there is no better paying crop to be grown in Colfax county than the fruit which I have mentioned, provided the fruit growers will give his land and his trees careful attention. I will say further that apples, pears, plums, cherries and the small fruits will do as well here as in any other place in the Rocky Mountain region.

Yours very truly,
M. M. CHASE, Cimarron, N. M.

For further information about apples or any of the other many resources of the Cimarron country write

CIMARRON TOWNSITE COMPANY