The Alamogordo News.

Published Every Thursday in the Most Beautiful Town in New Mexico.

VOL. XV. No. 12. ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1911. PRICE 5 CENTS

Otero County Office

SOUTHERN STATE NOW HAS A NEW KING

Cotton Gives Way to Corn as a Money-Maker

NORTH CAROLINA MAKES BIG RECORD

A most remarkable revolution in corn growing has occurred in North Carolina, and in point of interest this crop has gone far ahead of cotton. Corn growing contests on a large scale began last year, and a new world's record was made by a young farmer near Raleigh named Batts, who raised 226 bushels on an acre. For the corn grown on the one acre, sold as seed, in very small quantities, he received more than $2,000. He planted 40 acres from the same seed this year, and it grew ears that were small but very heavy. Governor Kitchin visited the farm and weighed the shelled corn from one stalk bearing six ears, and it weighed two and three quarter pounds. The average number of ears to a stalk is four.

The state and the United States have encouraged corn growing and offered prizes, with the result that scores of contests were conducted this year. Reports from all parts of the state show that in two years the corn crop has increased more than 30 per cent.

Boys have vied with the men in the corn growing contest, and under the auspices of United States experts, 93 boys, from all parts of the state, made exhibits in competition at the recent state fair at Raleigh. The increased interest in corn growing and the great increase in production to the acre have had a decided effect in advancing the prices of farm lands.

In the growing of cotton, seed selection and the study of fertilization are being carried on to such an extent that the yield has been increased immensely. A grower named Simpkins of Raleigh raised last year and again this season seven bales on two measured acres. As cotton and its seed are worth some $90 to the bale, the value of such a movement as this can readily be seen.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

Excellent Entertainment

The two chorus classes of the Alamogordo High School, under the able direction of Miss Avery Oliver gave another most pleasing musical and literary program in the Auditorium Friday evening.

The building was well filled and the performers were at their best. Every member on the long program was liberally applauded and from all indications the evening's entertainment was heartily enjoyed. Many of the costumes were made specially for that occasion and added much to the color of the pieces which they represented.

Much credit is due Miss Oliver for her efficient work as a musician and director. She worked untiringly with the children early and late and the result of her efforts must have been most satifactory to her. The children have explicit confidence in her and her kindly ways make it a pleasure to do her bidding—hence the fine result.

BANANA HABIT IS GROWING IN THE U. S.

Imported One Hundred Million Dollars Worth in Last Decade

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES SUPPLY US

Four thousand million bananas were imported into the U. S. in the calendar year 1910. The banana habit is a growing one in the United States. In the early eighties the value of bananas imported, according to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, ranged between one and two million dollars per annum; by 1890 the value had increased to 4½ million dollars, in the fiscal year of 1900 to nearly 6 million dollars; and in the calendar year 1910, to practically 12½ million dollars. The rapid growth in this class of importations led the Bureau of Statistics a few years ago to call upon collectors of customs of the quantity as well as the value imported, and the figures of quantities, beginning with the year 1908 showed for that year 35 3 4 million bunches; in 1909, 39½ million; and in 1910, a little over 40 million bunches were imported. Assuming that these average 100 bananas to the bunch, a figure which the importers state to be a conservative estimate, the total number imported in 1910 would aggregate approximately 4,000 million bananas.

The value of the bananas imported in the last decade aggregates in round terms 100 million dollars. In the calendar year 1901 the total value of bananas imported was 6 3 4 million dollars; in 1905, 9 3 4 million; in 1907, 11 3 4 million; and in 1910, 12½ million. These figures of the values of bananas imported are the valuation at wholesale prices in the countries from which exported to the United States, and the average price per bunch was 31 cents, as will be readily seen by dividing the 40,192,958 bunches imported in 1910 into the stated value of $12,433,334. How much money is paid by consumers in the United States for bananas cannot be estimated with accuracy, though the cost of freight, and the profit of importers, wholesalers and retailers must add very materially to the 12½ million dollars paid for them in the countries of production.

Central America and the West Indies are the chief sources of supply of the bananas imported into the United States. Of the 40 million bunches imported in the calendar year 1910, 21 million were from Central America; 13½ million from British West Indies; 2½ million from South America, principally Colombia and Dutch Guiana; 2 million from Cuba; and about 1 million from other countries. Costa Rica is the largest source of supply in Central America, Honduras second, and Panama third, and Jamaica is the largest source of supply in the West Indies Islands. The United States is the world's largest importer of bananas. The United Kingdom is the next largest importer, her imports of this article in the calendar year 1909 being 6¼ million bunches, as against 39¼ million bunches imported into the United States in the same year.

Practically the entire banana supply of the United States comes from abroad. Efforts have been made from time to time to develop the banana industry in the extreme south and in California, but the domestic production is inconsiderable when compared with the importation. The banana, while probably a native of India, is now grown in practically all tropical countries, and among a considerable part of the human race ranks as high as do cereal grains among the people of the temperate zones, and it is said to produce more food upon a given area than wheat. The consumption of bananas in temperate zone countries has increased enormously in recent years They are used chiefly in the natural state but in smaller quantities in the form of banana flour made from ripe fruit. Small quantities of this flour are imported into the United States but in such inconsiderable amounts that the Bureau of Satatistics has not up to this time found it advisable to separately enumerate it among articles imported.

AMAMOGORDO AND OTERO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

2,500,000 ACRES OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Otero, one of the newer counties of New Mexico, is divided into two distinct portions, as to general topography, the eastern half being composed of the Sacramento mountains and the western half of the Sacramento valley. The valley is also bounded on the west by the San Andreas range of mountains which afford protection from extremes of temperature. The valley consists of a broad expanse with a uniform trend to the southwest. The Sacramento mountains are characterized by numerous cañons on both the eastern and western slopes, all the larger ones carrying down streams of water which are used for irrigating purposes and which will, when utilized, furnish an abundance of power

CLIMATE: Naturally a diversified climate is found here. Winters in the valley are mild and pleasant while the summers, are by no means disagreeable. The summers in the mountains are pleasant and cool and the winters are comparatively temperate. No sudden changes of temperature. The low relative humidity renders the sensible temperature from 10 to 15 degrees less than the actual.

The rainy season sets in from the first to the fifteenth of July and continues for several months in the mountains, usually in the form of heavy showers during the summer and early fall months and slow steady rains later in the season. The total annual rainfall is about eleven inches for the valley and perhaps twenty inches for the mountains. No cyclones or blizzards.

SOILS: The virgin soil of Otero County may be classed as clay, sandy clay, sandy, and black loam in the mountains. All are rich and respond readily to cultivation.

POPULATION: The growing population of Otero County is composed in the main of progressive people who have migrated from other states of the union within the last decade. Perhaps ten per cent of the population is of native Mexican birth.

INDUSTRIES: The present industries of Otero county in general are: Stock-raising, farming, fruit-growing, trucking, mining and lumbering Cattle and horses fatten by the thousands on the open range. Angora goats have proven profitable in the mountains during recent years Farm crops in the mountains comprise everything raised in the temperate zone. Oats, barley, wheat rye, etc., are excellent winter crops for the mountains. However, the entire is essentially a fruit growing region. All varieties of the apple are of commercial importance in the mountains, while in the valley the peach, pear, plum, prune and European or California grapes grow large, fine flavored and deeply colored. Poultry raising is being taken up by many with small capital and is proving profitable. Dairying is indicated as a profitable industry for many portions of the county. Butter and eggs are largely imported into the territorial towns from Kansas.

Many thousands of acres of spruce pine yet remain untouched on the mountain slopes, although saw mills are turning the logs into commercial forms. The mining industry is yet in an undeveloped state. The Jarilla and San Andreas mining districts are the most promising and there are many good prospects as well as a number of producing mines.

SCHOOLS: The county is divided into 22 school districts and good schools are accessible to all. Alamogordo has a high school in addition to other grades, about fifteen teachers being employed. A Baptist College and N. M. Institute for Blind are located at Alamogordo.

WATER FACILITIES: Irrigation is unnecessary in the mountains for general crops, but profitable in the valley. Water is derived from perennial streams, flood or waste waters and from pumping. Several hydro electric plants are already being promoted and the future promises much in the way of cheap power for pumping. Water is obtained at from 40 to 80 feet where pumping is necessary. Some capital is necessary.

ON MAIN LINE OF ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY. GOOD MARKETS.

Cloudcroft Notes

Miss Minott, teacher of La Luz was a visitor in town last week. She will teach at Logwood this summer.

Albert Mathias of El Paso, who is interested in the C. C. Co. here, was up last week on business.

Mrs. Frank Knight and little son Charlie visited at Elk, N. M. last week.

Messrs. Haxby, Kelch, York, and Sellars made a business trip to Alamogordo Wednesday.

Robert Stark came up Monday to assist Messrs. Cox and Mustain on the sewerage system.

Mrs. Bailey J. Mustain and children of El Paso came up Monday to join Mr. Mustain, who is at work here.

G. A. Breckheimer is making some improvements on the Sunny Side, and Yair cottages.

Foresters Hall and Simmons, have lately purchased lots on Glorietta Avenue.

Little Alice McClesky has been very ill the past week; we are sorry to lose her out of school.

Chas. Bonnell, has lately purchased the old Denney house on East Main St.

Mrs. C. A. Redic has interested her fourth grade pupils, by having them make salt maps of N. M. this week.

Mr. Culberson of Cox Canon is putting in a lumber yard here. Dick Hansen will handle it for him. He has several wagons hauling this week.

V. C. Yelton of El Paso was a visitor in town last week.

Mrs. Chas. McClure of James Canon made a business trip to Alamogordo last week.

Co. Supt. Lacy Simms made us a nice educational talk Monday morning at school.

Herbert E. Thorne of El Paso was a visitor in town Monday.

Messrs. Bevin, Thorne, Oliver and Goebel of El Paso came up Monday to make repairs and changes at the new hotel.

The school closed at Mt. Park a couple of weeks ago, but on account of illness, the entertainment and commencement exercises were postponed until April 8. It's reported to have been extra good.

J. I. Bailey is making quite an improvement on his lot by a new picket fence.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Shinfield of Alamogordo, have moved to town since Mr. Shinfield is employed as Clerk for the H. C. K. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Redic had to send congratulations to their son Mr. R. B. Redic, who was married April 8, 1911 to Miss Elizabeth Bushnell at her home in Monticello, Ind.

The Cloudcroft Cornet Band with a host of others, will be at the station April 15, to welcome the Home Seekers to our city.

The school here will close April 21, with an entertainment the following evening, if nothing hinders. Come and visit us.

Cloudcroft's Golf Course Surveyed

Jack Adams, the Douglas golf expert, has returned from Cloudcroft, where he laid off the new nine hole golf course which is to be one of the attractions of the mountain resort this summer. The course as laid off by Mr. Adams starts within 50 yards of the new lodge and winds over 2650 yards of the most beautiful mountain country at the Croft. The course, according to Adams, is a sporty one, and will be all grass with grass greens and natural water hazards.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams returned from Cloudcroft to Alamogordo on the upper deck of a hand car.—El Paso Herald.

E. E. Akers of Orange was a visitor here last Saturday.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR

Members of Various Boards of Regents Named

SOME NEW MEMBERS; SOME REAPPOINTED

Santa Fe. N. M., April 6.—Governor William J. Mills yesterday announced a large number of appointments of members of the various territorial boards. The appointments follow:

Squire Hart, Jr., member of the Spanish American Normal school at El Rito, N. M., reappointed.

Bureau of Immigration: John Haley of Lincoln county; M. M. Padgett of San Miguel county; L. K. McGaffey of Chaves county; George L. Brookes of Bernalillo county, and W. G. Black of San Juan county.

Board of Dental Examiners: F. E. Olney San Miguel county; M. J. Moran of Luna county; L. E. Ervien of Eddy county; Frank N. Brown of Chaves county; and E. J. Alger of Bernalillo county.

Board of Osteopathy: C. H. Conner of Bernalillo county; C. A. Wheelon of Santa Fe county, and C. L. Parsons of Chaves county.

Board of Optometry: S. T. Van of Bernalillo county; C. H. Carnes of Bernalillo county, and Clifford S. Losey of San Miguel county.

S. E. Pollock was reappointed on board of embalmers of New Mexico.

E. A. Cahoon re-appointed as member board of regents of New Mexico Military Institute.

Capitol Improvement Board: L. A. Hughes of Santa Fe county; W. S. Hopewell of Bernalillo county, and R. J. Palen of Santa Fe county.

G. S. Mahre re-appointed on board of pharmacy of New Mexico.

Board of Water Commissioners: Charles Springer of Colfax county; Oscar C. Snow of Dona Ana county, and Venceslao Jaramillo of Rio Arriba county.

Board of Capital Custodian Committee: H. S. Kaune and A. B. Renehan.

Members of the Board of Commissioners of the New Mexico Penitentiary: J. H. Vaughn, Charles F. Easley, Jose Ortiz y Pino of Santa Fe county; D. T. Hoskins of San Miguel county; J. Smith Lea of Chaves county.

Members of the Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico: Solomon Luna of Valencia county; A. D. Garrett of Chaves county; H. W. Kelly of San Miguel county, Charles Schleter of Union county, and J. W. Akers of Santa Fe county.

Redic—Bushnell

Rupert B. Redic, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Redic of Cloudcroft, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bushnell of Monticello, Ind., at her home Saturday April 8.

The groom is a law student in the Indiana University, from which he will graduate this month, and will then enter the offices of Judge Hunter at El Paso, we understand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Redic, who reside at Cloudcroft, are well and favorably known in Alamogordo.

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