

The Alamogordo News.

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GOOBER RAISING GETS THE MONEY

Crop Pays All Expenses and Gives \$45 Per Acre Profit

TRAVELING MAN TELLS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Steve G. Maddox, of Weatherford, Texas, a traveling salesman for the Farwell Dry Goods company of Chicago, was here the first of the week on one of his regular trips for that firm. Before being a traveling salesman, he as an enthusiastic and extensive grower of peanuts. A few of our leading men are well acquainted with him and some have bought seed peanuts from him as he has advertised his seed peanut for sale extensively. He grows his peanuts without irrigation. While here he was asked for information about growing these goobers, the way of harvesting them and the profits to be derived therefrom, and an interview with him was copied as follows:

Question. What was your experience with raising Spanish peanuts last year?

Answer. I planted ten acres which yielded me forty bushels per acre and I have just finished selling the crop which brought me \$1.50 a bushel. The hay from these peanuts amounted to about ten tons. I sold five tons at \$14 per ton and was offered \$20 for the remaining five tons but kept it for my own use.

Q. What was the net profit off of the ten acres?

A. I should say the profit, after paying for labor and seed, was \$45 per acre, net.

Q. Do you let the nut stay on the vine?

A. I thresh the nuts from the vine.

Q. What was the manner of cultivating the peanuts?

A. About the same way you would cultivate cotton, and I would advise anyone who cultivates peanuts to cultivate them as level as possible, from the fact that when the spikes come out from the ground, if it comes in contact with the air it withers, but if it strikes the wet soil, it will take root and grow further.

Q. Do you consider it a dry weather plant or does it need irrigation?

A. My experience with the peanut in our section last year

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Entertained Thursday

Mrs. J. S. Baker entertained last Thursday evening at her home on New York avenue in honor of Messrs. L. A. White and R. C. James, the hours being from 8 to 11.

The house was prettily decorated with flowers, beautiful roses being banked about the mantel. During the evening games and music were enjoyed. Dainty refreshments consisting of sherbert and wafers were served. There were five couples present.

Messrs. White and James left Monday morning for Aguilar, Colo., where the former has been tendered a position by the Dupont Powder Co. The gentlemen were very popular and will be missed very much in church and social circles. Their many friends wish them health and prosperity in their new location.

SPRAYING THE CODLING MOTH

Now Considered as Necessary to Good Crop as Pruning

FIRST SPRAYING AS THE BLOSSOMS FALL

It is a recognized fact that if the grower expects to get a good crop of apples he must prune, cultivate, irrigate, and fertilize the orchard at the proper time. Yet, very frequently after we have gone to the trouble and expense of performing all of these orchard operations we fall down at the last moment, and permit from one-half to two-thirds of the crop to be destroyed right before our very eyes by insect pests. Spraying is now considered as necessary in orchard operation to produce a crop of sound apples as pruning or irrigating. There is no longer any doubt as to the good that spraying does. Just consider the vast sums of money that are being expended every year on the spraying of trees throughout the United States. Why do fruit growers do this? If the results at the end of the year did not show up favorably, can we believe that such large expenditures for fighting insect pests would be continued? Stop and think of it. Aside from this, it has been shown time and time again by numerous experiments conducted at the different experiment stations that spraying, properly done, is about the best way to keep under control our worst orchard pests. It is true, however, that the same number of sprayings will not give equally satisfactory results in all sections of the country. In the Eastern States two sprayings seem to be necessary, but in the Central States two to four sprayings are recommended; while farther west more sprayings are necessary to get satisfactory results. In New Mexico, due to the great difference in altitudes and climatic conditions, it is probable that the number of sprayings for best results will vary according to the locality. In the lower and warmer valleys where the seasons are the longest and climatic conditions, as a rule, more favorable it will be necessary to spray a number of times. According to spraying experiments reported in Station bulletin No. 41, the more the sprayings the larger the percentage of sound fruit. The results of the spraying experiments conducted in Mr. S. P. Stewart's orchard in 1910 are most encouraging, considering that the season was not a favorable one for this work. In these experiments 70 trees, averaging in size 10 feet by 17 feet, were sprayed with arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds to every 50 gallons of water. The trees were sprayed six times, on the following dates: April 21st, May 14th, June 7th, July 6th, July 30th, and August 29th. The amount of spraying mixture used in the six sprayings was approximately 1450 gallons, which cost \$13.50 for the arsenate of lead. A gasoline power sprayer and three men were used in the spraying of these trees. The total time for the six sprayings, including the filling of the tank—which as a rule, took longer than to empty

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK IN ALAMOGORDO SCHOOLS

Class of 1911 Has One Member--Miss Hazel Shelton

Baccalaureate Sermon was Fine. Commencement Friday Night. School Display On.

This is the last week of school and no doubt pupils and teachers alike are ready for the summer's rest.

The baccalaureate sermon last Sunday morning at the Christian church by Rev. G. H. Givan, pastor of the South M. E. church, was the initial event of commencement week. The church looked very pretty with many beautiful roses well arranged in vases about the rostrum. The church was completely filled by the large congregation. The Class of 1911, all young ladies, had seats to the fore part of the church.

Rev. Givan took for his text, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." found in St John 8:32. His address was masterly and contained many words of advice and encouragement to the class. He showed how that all the present great forces such as steam, electricity, water power, lie dormant and useless until developed and utilized. Just so with education. It has wonderful possibilities if only cultivated and put to use. His address was just one good thing after another and to do it full justice should be published in full. During the 40 minutes Rev. Givan was speaking, perfect quietness reigned throughout the church and he was accorded the closest attention from start to finish.

The singing, which was unusually good, was furnished by a mixed union choir from the several churches with Miss Nicholas at the organ.

The services were opened with scripture reading by Rev. A. C. Miller, pastor of the Baptist church and closed with the benediction by Rev. Ed. Le Breton, pastor of the Grace M. E. church.

Friday morning at the Auditorium, commencing at ten o'clock, will occur the eighth grade graduating exercises. The class numbers up around 15 and contains some very bright and capable students. The exercises, no doubt, will be very interesting.

In the evening at 7:30 the same day and at the same place, will occur the first commencement exercises Alamogordo has ever had. There is only one member in the class, Miss Hazel Shelton, and she will have the honor of being Alamogordo's first graduate as a member of and at the same time the entire Class of 1911. She has labored faithfully in the high school four years and the honors were honestly gained. The News wishes her a successful and prosperous career.

Rev. Ed Le Breton will deliver the commencement address. The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises.

The schools of Alamogordo are in excellent condition and are closing a very successful and profitable term. The crops of teachers has proven efficient and the pupils have co-operated with them for the greatest good. Soon these teachers and pupils will be

separated for the hot summer months and we trust that the coming vacation may be the most enjoyable of all.

As announced in The News last week, the exhibit of work done by pupils from primary department to the high school is in place on the second floor of the high school building and is being inspected by many people. The exhibit will remain in place until tomorrow evening.

The writer spent about an hour yesterday forenoon most enjoyably and also profitably in viewing the large collection of work. It contained a great variety of subjects and every exhibit showed unusual skill and neatness. We have seen a number of school exhibits, but this one is about the best yet, when it is taken into consideration that every bit of the work has been done by the pupils since Christmas.

The blackboards contain drawings and sketches by pupils of the fourth grade that would be a credit to much older children. The designs are all original and show most excellent taste. Then there is writing by a Mexican boy in the first grade. The slants and curves are almost perfect and far out shines the efforts of his American companions. Map drawings by the fifth grade is another interesting exhibit that shows considerable skill.

Original designs and panels in black and white by members of the sixth grade discloses very good work. The water color and ink sketches are very good and some of the little artists will no doubt be heard from in after years.

The plate rail work by the primary department and the colored cut-out leaves by the second grade are attractive indeed. The Japanese lanterns by the third grade lend much to the display and show some good ideas in the decorating line.

Drawings by the Mexican first and second graders, along with general work, is an important part of the large display. There were two tables of written work, drawings, etc., by the 4th and 5th grade. Then there was board work by the high school, and work also from the sixth grade up. It has been impossible to mention every feature of this work, but we trust that every one who possibly can, will inspect this display and be sure to register your name.

We were told by Prof. George that this display showed better work than was exhibited at the El Paso fair the past two years, and that nothing equalled it at Las Vegas last Christmas during the institute. The work on display now will be taken to Las Vegas next year and without a doubt will carry off a majority of the honors. It is a fine one. Don't fail to see it.

The blackboards in the several grade rooms of both buildings are covered with special work and is also very interesting. It shows skill extraordinary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT IS DEAD

Col. Anderson Succumbs After Two Weeks of Illness

WAS FORMERLY NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER

Col. Henry J. Anderson, president of the First National Bank, died Wednesday morning at 1:20, of a complication of ills. Death occurred at the Anderson home on Tenth street at Virginia avenue, after an illness of a little more than two weeks.

Col. Anderson was sixty-six years of age, and his age, together with his impaired strength, made it impossible for him to struggle against and overcome acute illness. On Tuesday, April eleventh, his condition was regarded as so critical that an Alamogordo physician was called in consultation, and that evening a physician from El Paso was summoned for consultation. The following day he took a turn for the better and appeared to be improving steadily. His condition was so much improved that it was hoped that his recovery would be complete. Almost without warning the death was announced Wednesday morning, and the whole community was shocked and grieved.

Col. and Mrs. Anderson came to Alamogordo in December, 1909, when he organized the First National Bank. He was its first and only president. He served for some years as a National Bank Receiver, and was one of the best informed bankers in the Southwest. A wife and a daughter, Mrs. A. Z. Huntington, of Scranton, Pa., survive.

The remains will be carried back to New York. The funeral service will be conducted from the Fifth Ave. "Brick Church," and the interment will be made in the Anderson plot in Greenwood cemetery.

Athletic Meet

The high school athletic meet at the base ball park last Saturday afternoon, drew out quite a crowd and they seemed to enjoy the several events pulled off. Some good records were made. The following is the result in each event:

100 yd. dash, 1 Elmo Haynes, 2 Douglas Phillips.

100 yddash, boys under 100 lbs, 1 Vernon Whatley, 2 Gertrudes Villarreal, 3 Herbert Woods.

220 yd dash, 1 Elmo Haynes, 2 Will Woods.

440 yd dash, 1 Douglas Phillips, 2 Chalmers Bown, 3 Ed. Hudman.

Running high jump, 1 Fred Saulsberry, 2 Elmo Haynes.

Three legged race, Tie between Vernon Whatley and Herbert Woods—Gertrudes Villarreal and Yiacerio Gashtea.

Pole vault, 1 Floyd Haynes, 2 Elmo Haynes, 3 Herbert Woods.

880 yd dash, 1 Will Woods, 2 John Graham.

Broad jump, 1 Elmo Haynes, 2 Douglas Phillips

1 mile run, 1 Floyd Haynes, 2 Chalmers Bown, 3 Walter Graham.

Relay race, won by public school.

Mrs. Lillie Loaxterman arrived Friday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis.

Born, Wednesday afternoon, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Merrill, a boy.

FLAMING ARC LAMP GIVES MELLOW LIGHT

Early Light Gave 1000 Candle Power; Flaming Arc 15000

TURN THE DARKEST NIGHT INTO DAYLIGHT

The first electric arc was little more than a laboratory experiment. Fifty years elapsed between Davy's wonderful discovery and the first arc lamp which flickered from a high pole and gave a sickly blue light over the public square at Cleveland, Ohio.

Another era in arc lighting was reached only a few years ago when the flaming arc lamp was produced. The early lamps gave but 1000 candle-power each, while the new flaming arc will give as high as 15,000 candle-power for the same amount of electrical energy.

In nearly all the large cities huge flaming arc lamps cast their flood of mellow light over the busy streets turning night into day. Thousands and thousands of people hourly pass these wonderful lamps but few ever stop to inquire whence comes this strange light which illuminates the streets on the darkest nights like a glorious summer sunset.

As most people know, the electric light, whether of the arc or incandescent type, owes its brightness to heated carbon rods or filaments. The flaming arc is simply a carbon arc with the exception that the carbon rods have a soft core in their center, like the lead in a lead pencil, and this core is impregnated with such color-yielding salts as chromium and calcium oxides. The ordinary carbon light comes from the ends of the carbons and the "arc" or space between the carbon points gives only a faint violet color, but is extremely hot. This heat is sufficient in the flaming arc lamps to volatilize the metallic salts, decompose them and also make the metal incandescent. In this way the vapor, passing through the arc, lights up the space and thus adds greatly to the light, which otherwise would only come from the ends of the carbons. These lights are really not much more "flaming" than the common light, but the arc, being illuminated, gives the appearance of flame. The ordinary arc lamp gives about 2000 candle-power, while by thus adding a little lime, etc., the candle-power is increased to over 10,000.

Artesia Insurrecto

Wilber Warnock, son of O. D. Warnock, the architect, who left Artesia a few days ago for El Paso, has joined the Mexican insurgents and is now in camp with them. Young Warnock did not intimate to his friends that he expected to join the forces of Madero, and it was through letters home that the news of his enlistment reached Artesia.

Wilber crossed the river at night, and apparently had no difficulty in locating the camp of the insurrecto general. He is to receive \$10 per day for his services, this being the usual price paid to Americans who enlist.—Pecos Valley News.

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