Eddy County Box 110 1 dec 98

THE EDDY CURRENT.

VOL. 4 | EDDY NEW MEXICO, JUNE 4, 1896. | NO 30.

MEETING AT ROSWELL.

MANAGER GOETZ TALKS TO THE BEET VALLEY FARMER.

Sugar Beet Growing Is Discussed.

Manager Goetz, of the sugar company, visited Roswell, May 18, and in the evening addressed the citizens and farmers in Sparks' hall. The attendance, owing to Masonic exercises being held at the same hour, was not as large as it otherwise would have been, pithough a goodly representation of the farmers was present. Mr. Goetz volunteered all possible information, and then answered such questions as were propounded by the audience. It was a very pleasant and instructive meeting and was presided over by H. M. Downes. The CURRENT reproduces Mr. Goetz's address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to meet with you this evening. I had planned to speak to the citizens of this town and farmers of this vicinity several weeks ago but my time was so fully occupied in connection with the erection of our beet sugar factory, the work of which could not be delayed, to assure its completion in due time for the coming campaign, that I was prevented.

I have been down to the Pecos Valley many times, but have never felt myself so close in touch with those who live here as on my present mission.

The developement made in this valley during the last few years is indeed encouraging. Roswell can wellboast of the finely cultivated farms surrounding it, and also of this beautiful town. Certainly all the indications point to a more prosperous community, and in the near future. I am assured on all sides that the people of this vicinity fully appreciate the advantage and benefits which will result from the establishment of this industry, while I may say in times like these it is no small or easy undertaking. I am pleased to be able to say to you to-night that a sugar factory of a capacity of 225 tons of beets daily is now under course of construction, and will be completed early in November.

It has been demonstrated wherever started that the beet crop is a very profitable one to the farmers, and, further that large substantial towns grow up in beet growing districts. It is only necessary to refer you to the towns of Grand Island and Norfolk, Nebraska; Lehi, Utah; Chino, Watsonville and other towns in California.

With the experiments made during the past few years we are safe in saying that the Pecos Valley is as well, if not better adapted to the raising of sugar beets than any district now engaged in their culture. The calculations based on experiments made heretofore in this valley prove that the yield per acre is much greater than elsewhere; and besides the beets contain much larger precentage of sugar. Professor Wiley, of Washington, says:

"In a number of the samples grown in the valley were included in the shipment from the various parts of the Territory of New Mexico to the department of agriculture at Washington for analysis. The Pecos Valley beets were 14.45 per cent sugar, the richest beet giving 21.85 per cent."

Of these analysises of New Mexico beets Prof H. W. Wiley said. (Bulletin 33, page 86:)

"Eddy county (Pecos Valley) which furnishes the largest number of samples also leads the list in regard to quality showing an average of 14.45 per cent of sugar and weight of twenty seven ounces. This result is exceptionally fine, and shows that the possibility of the production of beets of high saccharine richness is very flattering."

Further samples were sent in 1892, concerning which Professor Wiley said: (Bulletin 36, page 82:)

Eleven samples of New Mexico showed a beet rather above the average size but with a phenomenally large content of sugar. New Mexico also belongs to the section of high plateaus, which under proper agricultural conditions, can be made to produce a phenomenally rich beet."

With many of you beet raising is a new industry, and for this reason we have gathered suggestions from all the sugar beet growing sections of this country, and applied them as near as possible to the conditions here, after consulting many of the farmers of our valley. The instructions are printed on the back of contracts. In preparing our contracts we were largely governed by the forms used in other districts, and I will take pleasure in reading to this meeting both contract and instructions at the close of my remarks, if you so desire.

The manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet is beyond the experimental stage; in fact in Europe it is one of the the most important industries. During the past six years this industry has taken a strong foothold in this country, and is making rapid progress. The Pecos Valley being so well adapted to the culture of the sugar beet. And now the factory is assured we will fall right in line with other prosperous districts, and I do not hesitate in saying that in a few years we will lead in the race for the largest and best sugar beet growing district in the country.

Of the world's entire production of sugar three-fifths is made from the sugar beet. The total consumption of the United States in 1895 was over 1,949,000 tons, of which amount about 20 per cent only was produced at home, including all the cane sugar raised in this country. This means that we send to foreign countries over $120,000,000 yearly.

The opportunity for the expansion of this industry in our country is certainly apparent to any one. It would require over 400 factories, each with a capacity of 500 tons of beets per day, with a campaign of over eighty days, to produce the amount of sugar now imported into the United States.

The Louisiana Planter says:

There were 2,928,558 acres are devoted to beet cultivation in Europe in the year 1895. This vast area of land yielded about 4,000,000 tons of raw sugar, of an average of 3,000 pounds per acre. We who produce so small a quanity of sugar on the limited area of land in sugar cane in Louisiana may be appalled at the vast area in sugar beets in Europe, and the still vaster possibilities in the extension of this area which will almost surely be brought about by the prevailing low prices for grain and the resulting reduced profits to the European farmers engaged in grain production. Wherever a beet factory is started in Europe, and the farmers led into beet culture, it is said that a general improvement in all the agricultural surroundings quickly follow. The beet crop itself is more remunerative than other crops so far as its price is concerned, and the beet pulp returned to the farmer gives them fatter cattle."

A recent issue of the Sugar Beet says that "fifty years ago it was impossible to to rent the best Flanders land at $5 an acre and they now rent from $10 to $45. These same land give employment to 10 to 15 the number of people and feed three times the number of animals formerly employed and. The advantages of the sugar industry to any locality where it is developed become almost apparent. I am informed that land has doubled in value in California and Nebraska since sugar factories were erected.

As a business proposition, this industry certainly should appeal to the capitalists of this country, but, like all new enterprises in a new country, it was very difficult, partially so during the hard times, to get the necessary financial aid to start the first factory.

We, however, succeeded, our factory is being erected, and it now rests with the farmers whether or no we succeed the first year. The assurances given us by the farmers of the valley on this point are entirely satisfactory, and while there is no question but that a sufficient acreage will be planted the first year, still it is desired to increase the same to the greatest extent. There is no danger of the farmers supplying more beets than the factory can handle, and everyone is urged to plant the greater number of acres possible.

All the failures we know of are not due to the lack of any process to make beets, but are directly attributed to the farmers not raising a sufficient quanity of beets to keep the factory running the full season. We must pull together as neither one can afford to see this most important industry to this valley fail.

I was informed by one of your farmers that many rumors are afloat here that the factory will take advantage of farmers in various ways. I do not know who is circulating these reports, but I assure you now that they are without foundation, and, further, that the factory is going to treat the farmers of this valley fairly in all the dealings with them. Among other things it is said that the weight of beets would be governed by the long ton, meaning 2,240 pounds. No commodity that I ever had anything to do called for 2,240 pounds to make a ton, except iron ore, rails, and other heavy iron products. Agricultural products are, so far as I am informed, based on the short ton, or 2,000 pounds. Whether this is or not, 2,000 pounds will constitute a ton of beets in this valley, and it will be stipulated in the contract if desired.

In regard to the quantity of seed required per acre, in our instructions we recommend twenty pounds to the acre. We do this to insure you a full stand. You are not compelled to use that much, but it is poor economy to save the seed and take chances of getting a poor stand. The little extra cost for seed cuts very little figure. The factory will gladly take back any large surplus of seed if so desired, and give credit for the same.

There is absolutely no profit to the sugar factory in the handling of the seed.

And now the question of price paid for beets. All things considered we agree to pay as good prices as are paid in other districts certainly as much as we can afford to pay and a price which will give the best growers a handsome profit on their lands and for their labor.

In Nebraska the price was raised from $4 to $5 per ton, but you must not loose sight of the fact that the state of Nebraska pays the factory a bounty of five eights of one cent per per pound of sugar, which bounty gives them has enabled them to pay to pay the beet grower the additional dollar. In case the bounty bill is repealed, the price again drops back to $4 per ton; now further the price paid is for beets delivered at the factory which means a reduction in freight charges as follows:

Over one line—

80 cents for 25 miles.

50 cents for over 25 miles and under 45 miles.

80 cents for over 45 miles and under 100 miles.

Over another line—

50 cents for 30 miles.

60 cents for over 30 and under 40 miles.

80 cents for over 40 miles.

Rates for greater distances are not mentioned.

If the above prices and rates were now used in this valley, the freight charges from Roswell would be eighty cents per ton leaving the farmers $4.20 with a further reduction of $2 per car, for switching charges.

While it is true that the price in Nebraska is based on 12 per cent, with a purity of eighty, you should bear in mind that they make a reduction of seventy-five cents for 11 per cent, and $2.50 when beets only go 10 per cent, and further, they do not agree to take the 11 per cent and 10 per cent beets until the factory has worked up all the beets that reach the required standard of 12 per cent. In the meantime the 11 per cent and 10 per cent beets are loosing in weight. For beets with 13 per cent, 14 per cent, and upwards, they pay no more than for 12 per cent beets. I therefore say taking everything into consideration, we pay a fair and as good a price as is paid elsewhere. Our price is $4 for 14 per cent beets, any where on the line of the Pecos Valley Railway Company. We pay freight and switching charges. This arrangement places the farmers of Roswell, Hagerman, and other stations on the same basis as the farmer next to the factory, and it is only fair that it should be so. A reduction of twenty-five cents per centum is made for beets below 14 per cent down to 12 per cent, and twenty-five cents is paid for each additional per cent above 14. The sliding scale for price of beets gives the farmer an advantage over best raisers in other districts.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The matter of selecting a site for our factory was no easy matter to decide. It was not a question of of favoring any particular district in the valley, as our interests here are fully as much in one locality as another. Nor was it the question of the amount of money that would be raised by the citizens and farmers of any section, but it did resolve itself in the question of the most central location of the valley, and it seems to be that the selection made best covers that point. We carefully weighed, after the most careful consideration, the best interests of the sugar company, as well as the farmers of the entire Pecos Valley, would be served.

The benefits which the entire valley will derive from this industry are self apparent. This I believe you will all admit, and further that it is entitled to the hearty support of all.

BENEFITS.

Arrangements have been made with Fraze & Berkman, and we will make the same arrangements with your merchants to furnish farmers with seeds and cultivators, pay for them to be deducted from the first beets delivered to the factory.

All that is necessary to do is to O. K. the bill for machinery and give an order to the merchant on the sugar factory.

I know the people of Roswell are especially interested in the extention of the railroad, and it is perfectly natural that they should be so, the success of the sugar factory certainly has a decided bearing on the railroad question. I have no word directly from Mr. Hagerman concerning the railroad proposition, but a letter from Mr. George H. Buckman, who was with Mr. Hagerman last week, he left feels very hopeful of the situation.

I have been indentified with Mr. Hagerman with the exception of about two years, ever since my first earth take. He has taken up many enterprises during that time, and I have yet to see the first project that he undertook that he did not succeed in.

In conclusion let me once more assure the sugar factory will deal fairly with you all. I am satisfied that you will do your share to make this industry a success in our valley.

All wishing to get their contracts can get them either from Mr. R. Kelahan, the auditor of the Roswell Land and Water company or Mr D. A. Stark, either the agent of the Pecos Valley Railway company.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, on the first day of February, A. D. 1895, C. W. Jacobson and Hattie E. Jacobson, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company their mortgage deed, conveying to said company the lands hereinafter described as security for the payment of one certain promissory note for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being payable in nine equal installments, the first installment being payable December 1, 1895, said mortgage having been filed for record on the fourth day of March, 1895, at four o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 2 of mortgages at page 22 of the records of Eddy county, New Mexico; and

Whereas, the said mortgage contained a condition that the whole of said promissory note should at the election of said company become due and payable in case of failure to pay any part of said note or interest; and

Whereas, said mortgage contained a further condition that should default be made in the payment of any part of said note or interest, when due, or if said company should be compelled to pay any tax upon said land, that then said company might enter into and upon the lands described in said mortgage, and sell and dispose of the same for the satisfaction of the said indebtedness, and the costs of foreclosure, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house of Eddy county, New Mexico, first giving notice of the time, terms and place of sale, and the property to be sold, in some newspaper, published in said county, for four successive weeks thereof; and should also have power to adjourn said sale at which sale said company might purchase, if its should be the highest bidder; and

Whereas, by reason of the default of said mortgagor, said company has been compelled to pay taxes due upon said lands for the year 1894, amounting to the sum of $6.19, repayment whereof is secured by said mortgage; and

Whereas, the installments due upon said promissory note for the years 1895, 1894 and 1895 are unpaid; and

Whereas, said company has elected to declare the entire indebtedness aforesaid due and payable; and

Whereas, there is now due upon said indebtedness the principal sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest, and $6.19 for taxes advanced.

Now Therefore, said The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company hereby gives notice that on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house of Eddy County, in the town of Eddy, in the territory of New Mexico, it will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands conveyed by said mortgage, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness, and costs of foreclosure, in accordance with and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of section eight, in township twenty-three south, range twenty-eight east of the N. M. P. M., with water right numbered 661 attached, being the water right conveyed to said mortgagor by said company by deed dated February 1, 1892, the rights of purchasers at said sale to said water being subject to the conditions of said last named deed.

THE PECOS IRRIGATION & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
By E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

Dated, Eddy, New Mexico, May 28, 1896.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1892, C. C. Atkinson and Margaret A. Atkinson, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company their mortgage deed, conveying the lands and property hereinafter described as security for the payment of one promissory note given to said company by said C. C. Atkinson for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which said principal sum was due and payable in nine equal installments of one hundred dollars each, payable in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight & nine years from December 1 1892, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio recorder of the county of Eddy, in the territory of New Mexico, on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1892, and was recorded in book 2 of mortgages, of said county, at page 82 thereof; and

Whereas, the said mortgage contained a condition that the whole of said promissory note and interest thereon, should at the election of said company, become immediately due and payable in case of failure to pay any part of said note or interest; and

Whereas, the said mortgage contained a further condition that should default be made in the payment of any part of said note or interest, when due, or if said company should be compelled to pay any tax upon said land, that then said company might enter into and upon the said premises described in said mortgage, and sell and dispose of the same for the satisfaction of the indebtedness aforesaid and the costs of foreclosure, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house of Eddy county, New Mexico, first giving notice of the time, terms and place of sale, and the property to be sold, in some newspaper, published in said county, for four successive weeks thereof; and should also have power to adjourn said sale at which sale said company might purchase, if it should be the highest bidder; and

Whereas, said company, by reason of the default of said mortgagor, has been compelled to pay taxes upon said lands, amounting to the sum of $16.19, repayment whereof is secured by said mortgage; and

Whereas, the installments due upon said mortgage note for the years 1892, 1893 and 1895 are unpaid; and

Whereas, said company has elected to declare the entire indebtedness secured by said mortgage due and payable; and

Whereas, there is now due upon said indebtedness the principal sum of ten hundred and eighty dollars, also interest and the sum of $16.19, taxes advanced, as aforesaid.

Now Therefore, said The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company hereby gives notice that on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house of Eddy county, in the town of Eddy, in the territory of New Mexico, it will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands conveyed by said mortgage, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness and the costs of foreclosure, in accordance with and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of section one, in township twenty-three, south, of range twenty-seven east of the N. M. P. M., together with water right numbered 1274, being the water right heretofore conveyed by said company to said mortgagor, by deed dated April 21, 1892. The purchaser of said water right taking the same subject to the conditions of said last named deed.

THE PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
By E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

Dated, Eddy, New Mexico, May 28, 1896.

Reunion United Confederate Veterans Richmond, Va., June 30th to July 3rd 1896.

For this occasion the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will sell tickets from all stations in all parts of Texas and Louisiana at about one cent per mile each way for the round trip on June 26th and 27th. Final limit for return to be twenty days from date of sale.

This will be one of the greatest assemblages of the old veterans in the history of the organization, and an exceedingly interesting programme has been prepared.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, or any further information, call on or address nearest Texas & Pacific R'y agent or

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Fruit Belt Route

Pecos Valley Railroad.

Time Card Effective Nov. 1st 1895. Central Time.

Leaves Pecos, Tex., daily at 3:40 a. m. arriving at Roswell, N. M. at 12:45 p. m. central time.

Leaves Roswell, N. M. daily at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Pecos, Texas, at 11:05 p. m., connecting with the trains of the Texas & Pacific railway for all points North, South, East and West.

For low rates or information regarding the RESOURCES of this valley, the price of LANDS, or any other matter of interest to the public, apply to

E. O. FAULKNER,
Receiver and Gen. Mgr. EDDY, N. M.