

The Artesia Advocate

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NO 32

ANSWERS MR. WHELAN.

Rev. James Shows the Emptiness of the Article in Last Week's Advocate.

"I range myself against the adoption of the prohibitory system in Artesia and I firmly believe that in so doing I am advocating the cause of true temperance."—Jas. D. Whelan.

So the die is cast; Caesar has crossed the Rubicon. Mr. Whelan, at last, has told us his whereabouts. Many thought last summer that he was moving rapidly in the direction of the above named place, but at that time he had no occasion to arrive. Now he says: "I am there." Well, it is interesting to know where he is, alright; but it is more interesting to know how he got there. He must have gone through a labyrinth all the way; he may have been feeling the effects of the scare or more glasses of wine when writing; or, in the language of modern medical experts, he may have been suffering from a "brain-storm." But even in that disease there are rational moments when a few coherent sentences may be uttered. There are evidences of a few such moments in the article referred to which we will now consider.

No. 1. "I challenge the state-

was in sight with a switch in his hand? The saloon men of Artesia have felt from the beginning that when this saloon question came to a vote they would have to go out of business. Why credit them, then, with an obedience springing from good character when it is reluctant obedience compelled by public sentiment?

No. 2 "When drunkenness prevails as a result of the pernicious activity of a disreputable saloon element that defies regulation and decency, public sentiment can be aroused to a point where it can enforce the law." In other words the proposition: "Prohibition does not prohibit" is not true absolutely. And in the next paragraph you say that the disreputable saloon and its anarchy is only a fiction. "And because I do not recognize the fact that such cases exist"—well, well, and you are an editor and a reader of papers and magazines! Prohibition is alright for the imaginary disreputable saloon. A case of Christian science where an illusion cures an illusion. Really now isn't that queer? Prohibition can be enforced against a disreputable saloon, but it can't be enforced against a decent saloon. That, I take it is your point. A case of, more vicious—the tiger the more easily controlled. When saloon men are at heart,

political boss and the odious Schmitz was mayor. The city's records for that time abundantly testify to the benefit of prohibition.

No. 3 "They didn't normally drink more when they were violating a law," in San Francisco or St. Louis or Kansas City, Kan.

He says take a saloon away and the thirst of some would be increased. Make it unlawful to sell or buy liquor and some would drink more in proportion as they enjoyed the unlawfulness of the thing. I enjoyed an all-day visit in the country once against the rules of my father; but I did not enjoy it enough to take a second visit and then the aftermath; the second consequence. You can't convince a "nigger"—you may some white men—that the prohibition of the growth of watermelons would increase his appetite for them.

No. 4 The prevalence of drunkenness under license as compared with its prevalence under prohibition, is the point on which the controversy turns." How long a trial would you give prohibition before pronouncing it a failure? Remember that the primary and dominating motive in the prohibition movement is not to save the toper. Many of them are saved as a result of prohibition, but this movement would go on even if it did not

cannot make strong resistance. 3r. They are poorly patronized: so the money-inducement to violation of prohibitory law would be weak. 4th. The principles of total abstinence and prohibition are cherished and taught by the vast majority; so that the field from which to draw recruits—drunkards—is unusually small. For these reasons alone Artesia would make a good grave yard for saloons.

You say that prohibition will prevent the moderate drinker "from getting an occasional dram." Yet you preach from text: "Prohibition doesn't prohibit." And again you go on to say: "The legal right of the state to prohibit the sale of anything that a majority of the people believe to be detrimental to health or morals is indubitable." Well, that's the right we expect to exercise. You may get your drink after prohibition passes but you had better not let us see you get it. No man has a personal right to do anything that is detrimental to the public welfare.

If the majority of the people of this town declare by vote that the sale of intoxicants is detrimental to the common good, if you are a good Democrat you will quit your moderate drinking.

When a man says: "I am good enough," take a good look at him for he is petrified;

of Artesia saloons?

Fathers and mothers, the saloons need your children. They must have them to make the business thrive, and they will do all they can to get them. Will you let them go? If not range yourself on the side of prohibition and "firmly believe that in so doing you will be advocating the cause of true temperance."

T. C. James.

PAY ONE TENTH.

Saloons Want to Collect Taxes and Keep Most of the Funds.

Editor Advocate

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the articles published in the Advocate on prohibition both pro and con. I am not in the habit of writing for the papers, but have been asked to state my views on the prohibition question. Hence this short article.

In saying what I do it is with no unfriendly feeling for those engaged in the liquor traffic. The issue is one of principle not personality. It is a question of whether the people are willing to support such traffic. As it is now, the people of Artesia are giving their support to the saloon. Since as a people we are supporting, by our silence at least, the traffic we

Every Friend of Artesia Should be on Hand to Help Banish Saloons NEXT TUESDAY.

ment that it can be invariably determined that saloons are always a virtue or a vice without taking into consideration the circumstances of time and place." I reply that a saloon in the time of Adam would have been a vice; and that a saloon in Heaven—if such a thing be conceivable—would be a vice. The saloon has a character: it is known by its fruits. Rob a saloon of its vice, you rob it of its character and it is no more a saloon. Changing its name, place or time never changed its character. That is inherent, inseparable from it. There is no good saloon; some are worse than others, but, from the standpoint of ethics, they are all bad. Bishop Potter's saloon in New York was supported by good men, it had a "Christian" bartender; each customer was limited to a few drinks; the saloon was dedicated with prayer and the Doxology, yet it was evil and did evil. Nor is the saloon, as such a law abiding institution? If the saloons of Artesia are law abiding they have become so in the past few months. At the same time I agree with you that they are good men as compared to other saloon-keepers. But would you commend your boy for his obedience if you knew that he obeyed because he knew that his father

anarchists and organize and hire able lawyers and wilfully trample on the laws and defy the Government, then prohibition prohibits; but when they are decent men and run a decent saloon and comply reasonably with the laws then prohibition does not prohibit. In other words if we had the saloons of Carlsbad here we'd have prohibition sure enough. Say, who enforced the prohibitory laws any way? Is it the saloons or the people through their officers? How long do you think the rosy, rotund Saloon-keepers in St. Louis sighed for the enforcement of the Sunday closing law? What did they do when Gov. Folk issued his closing order? They took a stand against it. What did they say? "Prohibition would prohibit." Look down the line Mr. Whelan, and get acquainted with your company.

Wm. Allen White a few months after, spent a Sunday in St. Louis and he declared that he saw many men in the beer gardens drinking ice tea. Let me mention just one more case. San Francisco was a "dry" town for six months. It was regarded by travelers, prior to that time, as the wickedest city in the United States. But prohibition prohibited there absolutely. And strange as it may seem, the monstrous Abe Revf was then

save a single confirmed drunkard. The dominant purpose is to save the boys. I grant you that those who are drunkards may drink a little after prohibition comes, but we will expect very little of that, if any, because you say that drunkenness is a rare thing in Artesia. You say, "It is a notorious fact that the saloons in town are poorly patronized, and that one out of three closed its doors within the past year from lack of patronage." Is it reasonable to suppose that the saloon-keepers, if permitted, would continue their license with no hope of a larger patronage? They expect more drinkers. Where will they come from? Confirmed drunkards don't come in large numbers to a new town in an agricultural country; and the real estate men don't encourage such a class to come. Where will the saloons of Artesia get their drinkers? They must produce a home-grown crop; and as sure as you live they will do so if permitted to go on selling liquor and your habit of drinking wine will help grow that crop.

In Artesia, then there are several special reasons why prohibition will prove effective. 1st. The saloons are tame, they fear public sentiment. 2nd. They are just two in number, and, without outside help,

and when a town says it is good enough mark it well; for it is a dead town. Artesia in many respects is the best town I know of, but it isn't good enough. When it gets to feeling that way I'll move out. We have infinite capacity and opportunity for growth in every direction. Don't get scared, brother: you needn't put on the brakes yet. We expect to make Artesia go till she strikes twelve. Prohibition is only an incident in our upward march: it is clearing the road of an obstruction. It is a preparation for the Methodist College and numerous other institutions, educational, religious, philanthropic and industrial. Men, be sure that your vote reads right. There are a few citizens in Artesia who get drunk that will not vote for prohibition. Is not their vote an appeal for your vote? They have tried to reform but the saloon has been their stumbling block.

Remember the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and keep him by your vote. Think, too, of the boys who are beginning to cultivate the drink habit. A vote for prohibition now will mean much more than it will a year from now. And shall the smaller boys and girls continue to have their moral sensibilities shocked by the bleary-eyed, cursing, reeling victims

are responsible for the evil done by the traffic. The blood will be on our hands.

When a people declare for prohibition they say by that act they will dissolve partnership with such a business.

In the inspired word of God we read, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him," Habakuk 2nd chapt., 15th verse. Any person who sees it or votes for it to be sold is guilty of the offense here described.

The word of the Almighty is pronounced against such a person.

The scripture places the entire traffic clearly in the same catalogue with other crimes. It is an undeniable fact that more people die from drink than are murdered. Every drunkard is a suicide assisted by the saloon to his death.

Much is said about personal liberty and I suppose that such a faithful old pack horse should not be interfered with. It would seem, however, that when the families of so many drinking men have to suffer so from the results of the traffic that they would be entitled to some rights also.

Mr. Smith has an undisputed right to sow burs and thistles in his field, but Mr. Jones has a right to have his field protected.

(Continued on page 4.)

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ANOTHER PROTRACTED SPASM.

Mr. James D. Whelan Adds a Few (?) Observations.

Editor Advocate:—

There doesn't seem to be much between you and me as far as what is desired is concerned. Nor do we differ much as to the absolute worthlessness of prohibition unless backed by public sentiment. Your declaration that "If the issue was "shall Artesia vote prohibition upon all of New Mexico" we would oppose the issue, for the very good reason that the law would be a failure for want of enforcement, even if we had the strength to carry the election, and the whole scheme of local option would become a farce," is one of most succinct and terse statements of a fact which all sensible men recognize, to wit: that prohibition that does not effectively prohibit is worthless; which it has ever been my pleasure and privilege to read.

Permit me to call your attention to one or two immaterial points wherein you seem to misunderstand the drift of my argument. I do not intimate that any of the men now in the liquor business here would bootleg booze in case the saloons are voted out. The history of such cases invariably is that the bootlegger is of a much lower type than the saloon keeper whom he succeeds. I predicted that somebody would adopt that "profession." Rev. H. F. Vermillion, adopting the hypothesis that we mean to say that the present saloon keepers would bootleg, says that in saying that liquor would be sold illicitly; opponents of prohibition are defending dive-keepers and lawbreakers. This is untrue. We are not defending these products of prohibition but in view of the experiences of other places are predicting that they will exist. Personally, if the law is voted, I shall help prosecute those who violate it, but I doubt the success of the prosecutions. I believe that our saloon keepers are now obeying the law to the letter; I believe if voted out they will be succeeded by bootleggers who will not obey any law at all.

The second error is that you seemed to think that I supposed you were advocating territorial prohibition, which I am pleased to see that you are not. I used the term prohibition instead of local option because the latter terms strictly speaking, implies only the right of the community to vote on the question. I am a local optionist in the sense that I believe in the right of the community to vote out liquor or anything else that the majority believe to be deleterious, even though I disagree with the majority on what should be voted out. You favor voting against the licensing of saloons and are therefore not merely a local optionist but, as far as Artesia is concerned, you are a local prohibitionist. And indeed the week before last you used the terms as synonyms, so I do not think I shall be much misunderstood if I use the term prohibition to describe

what is proposed for Artesia. The unintentional interpolation of the word "not" in the tenth paragraph of my article was somewhat confusing.

All the errors of construction and the one slight mechanical mistake were of little import and we are pretty clear as to the issue that is raised between us, namely: "Would local prohibition benefit Artesia?"

Permit a review of the question from the point of view of the negative, remembering, however, that I do not impute to you personally all the arguments I may criticize but those only which I shall designate as your own.

Regarding your contention that prohibition does prohibit. Last week I suggested several reasons for the falling off of the liquor traffic in the Southwest which would materially reduce the use of intoxicating liquors and, I pointed out that when following the changes resulting from these altered conditions, prohibition was adopted, its advocates claimed, and generally in good faith, the credit for the change which resulted from conditions aside from prohibition. I did not contend that prohibition was never justifiable but believe the cases are rare, because I believe that in but few cases does it result in reducing intemperance.

You quote the brewer Busch as saying that he lost a million dollars as a result of the prohibition election in Oklahoma. Mr. Gilbert, if I understood him aright, gave the figures at twenty-seven millions. There is no doubt that Busch lost heavily, but if he was actually interviewed on the amount, which I rather question, I doubt whether he gave either of the figures named. Mr. Gilbert's figures are impossibly large, yours I think much too small. For Busch had hundreds of bar fixtures in Oklahoma, some of them no doubt worth many thousands of dollars. These were practically a dead loss. In the North most of the fixtures belong to the brewers and Busch owns more than all others combined in the group of states of which Oklahoma is a part.

Until Busch determines how effective the enforcement of the law will be, he cannot tell how much he will lose annually. He has probably lost several millions and may lose several more before things readjust themselves. But the fact that he opposes prohibition doesn't imply that the amount of liquor drunk in a community is diminished by its adoption. Again, the bootlegger buys an inferior grade of liquors and as the profits of the manufacturer depends on the value of sales not on the quantity of liquor sold, it is easy to see that the manufacturer would oppose the adoption of prohibition even if the quantity of liquor used would actually increase slightly under prohibition. For instance if he sold a thousand gallons at \$2 per gallon in a given territory in a given time under license and later sold one thousand and fifty gallons at \$1.50 per gallon in the same length of time in the same territory under prohibition he would be still losing the profit on \$425. I neither affirm nor

deny that the total sale of liquor is greater under prohibition than under a license system. Looking on drunkenness as the essence of the saloon evil I do not hesitate to say that I believe conditions are not improved on the average by the adoption of prohibition. Some moderate drinkers no doubt cease drinking as a consequence and this affects the total consumption. They may, perhaps, be better off physically in a very slight degree. As Newkirk suggests they might be better off without tea or coffee but he who would deprive them of these articles by law would be utilizing sumptuary laws, whether he did it by fining them for buying or fining the store keeper for selling since the result aimed at would be the same. Rev. Vermillion says that prohibition isn't sumptuary because it prohibits not the consumption but the sale. As it is impossible for a man to get liquor without having it either sold or given to him (for of course, the reverend gentleman doesn't want him to steal it) and as all prohibitory laws are enacted with the avowed principal object of curtailing consumption, and as Mr. Vermillion tries to prove that it has such effect, the value of his argument and the profundity of the thought that produced it are so evident that comment would be superfluous.

After prohibition had been established in Kansas the liquor trust fought its abolishment more effectively but, of course, less noisily than it fought its adoption. In 1892 it with its train of divekeepers, bootleggers and booze selling druggists, killed the Order of the Mystic Brotherhood, a re-submission league; in the same year it quietly defeated the proposition for a constitutional convention which would have resulted indirectly in re-submission; and when the legislature elected in 1896 was showing symptoms of again submitting the question to the people, the same influence started a movement to let the constitutional provision remain but to kill the enacting clause on the prohibitory laws, result, no re-submission. The trust's proposal was chimerical and doubtless intended to defeat re-submission. This doesn't prove that more liquor was sold under prohibition, but it goes to show that, like all other capitalists, when things are settled under a certain system the liquor manufacturers prefer to suffer inconvenience rather than risk a change.

As it is several years since I participated in a campaign on this question and did not anticipate being called on to do so in the near future, I have not taken any pains to keep posted on the details of its recent developments. I have a general idea, however, and the reliable data I have on hand is wholly confirmatory of the position I have outlined. I am not unmindful of the unreliability of the so-called "fact and figure" argument. It is notorious that when congressmen want figures to sustain an argument on a public question they always inform the librarian of which side they are to speak and the figures are always forth-

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coming to sustain their contention. Figures can be compiled from reliable sources showing that there is more crime in wideopen than in closed towns. But that doesn't prove that prohibition is the cause of the better conditions in the latter, for criminals congregate naturally in the larger cities which are always open and they do this regardless of whether the small towns have saloons or not. Now, as most of the towns that try to prohibit are small they naturally have fewer criminals and therefore fewer crimes, absolutely and relatively, than the wet town.

Two remarkable examples of the theory that coincidences depend on each other (of the fallacy of non causa pro causa as logicians say) is furnished by recent political history in this country. A financial panic occurred in 1890 and the Republicans who were then in power and the McKinley bill which had just been passed were held responsible. They were driven from power. No sooner had the Democrats assumed control than a panic much worse than the other swept over the country. Then the Democrats were routed. No panic came to relieve their troubles and as the restoration of business was about coincident with the reestablishment of the Republicans, the orators of that party claimed the credit, and with great stacks of figures, all true enough in themselves, they furnished "irrefragable proof" of the truth of their contentions and the justice of their cause. Last summer ten years of prosperity ended and with it the partisan argument. The facts are that the panics of 1890 and of 1893 and the prosperity that followed the last named were worldwide and not dependent upon our national politics at all.

For many years silver, wheat and cotton moved up and down together and silver statisticians compiled figures from official sources that seemed superficially to prove a connection between them. This theory has been exploded within ten years.

Taking due care to not give too much credit to the, seemingly, inevitable inferences drawn from official figures, let us see the result of prohibition in states where it has been adopted. In 1905 Kansas, Maine and North Dakota (and I believe South Dakota) were prohibition states. Now, it is fair to infer that a man who buys a government revenue liquor stamp expects to sell liquor. The men who purchase such a document to decorate a parlor are not numerous. The following figures relate only to the retail trade, the trade that sells the liquor to the consumer. The total liquor revenue from license states to the national government is much greater than from prohibition commonwealths as it includes the internal revenue tax on manufacturers.

In 1905 there were 3041 such stamps issued to Kansans. This was one stamp for every 517 inhabitants according to the estimate of population made that year from the assessors returns. Kansas was then the twentythird political division in population and the twentyfirst in the number of stamps issued. North Dakota had 1332 stamps, or one for every 340 population. It is the thirtieth political division in population and the thirtyfirst in the number of licenses. Maine

had 1051 stamps one for every 700 people. It was thirtyeighth in number of stamps and thirtyfirst in number of people. South Dakota (I believe it was in the prohibitory column) had only 525 stamps, one for 884 people. The state is the fortysecond political division in number of stamps and thirtyfifth in population. Two of the above rank proportionately higher in number of stamps than in population and two rank lower. Eight non prohibition states had a smaller relative number of stamps than South Dakota. I do not ask you to infer that there is as much liquor sold for each stamp in the prohibition states as in the rest, but there is a much greater jug and bottle trade and the figures are far from flattering from the view point of prohibition. Kansas has somewhat reduced the number of stamps since 1905.

Nor is the history of state prohibition pleasing to its votaries. In the early fifties a great prohibition wave swept over the east. Maine which had passed a mild law in 1846, made it stringent in 1851, and was followed by Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and Michigan. Of these only Maine remains an active prohibition commonwealth. (See Dictionary of American Politics Article Prohibition.) Thirty years later another wave in the Middle West carried Kansas and Iowa. After many years the last named state repealed the law. The wave is now sweeping over the South. Will it succeed there when it has so often failed elsewhere.

Kansas has appreciably reduced the number of stamps since 1905, I have unfortunately lost the figures but think they show a decrease of about 20 per cent. Of course, under prohibition there is occasionally a sporadic wave that tightens things up until the inertia of men and matter bring about lethargy and reaction, when they open again. Let none suppose that the Sons of the land of Sunflowers are moved by the same ardent faith that stirs the novitiate in the cause of enforced statutory teetotalism. With the exception of a small guard, the Kansans have grown cynical. Briefly conditions are as follows: Ninetenths of the Democrats are re-submissionists, and as such received a certain amount of lip service from some of the votaries of the liquor traffic. In 1904 the Republicans obtained such a hold that they were in a position to force the liquor dealers to a man to support their ticket. Judge Dale, the Democratic nominee for governor was a friend of the liquor men while Hoch was supposedly the most virulent prohib in Kansas. Hoch promised immunity (through his lieutenants) to the illicit booze vendors. He would hardly admit this but a number of saloon men told me that they had such a promise and for that reason they would vote for him in preference to Dale and indeed that they had to do so. I was then a Democratic county chairman. The defeat of the Democrats by the united liquor vote which had theretofore been divided left many sore Democrats in Kansas. They decided to refuse any future quarter to the men who had been tied to the Republicans, not willingly but

effectively, so they raised the cry "The way to get rid of a bad law is to try to enforce it, prohibition is a bad law, therefore to get rid of it we must try to enforce it." and this was one of the issues in 1906.

Former United States Senator Harris accepted the Democratic nomination on such an issue. He was an avowed anti-prohibitionist, but was an honest man and many prohibitionists supported him against the hypocritical Hoch. At this juncture, or rather a short time before Harris was nominated a condition arose that made the alleged trust busting governor the champion of the law enforcement in fact as well as in word.

Vernon J. Rose was mayor of Kansas City, Kansas—a Democrat and Liberal: Rose found that the Kansas City Street Railway Co was violating the terms of its charter and begun suit. The owners of that corporation had influence with the railroads and the railroads held a quitclaim deed to aforesaid Hoch. Rose by winking at the liquor traffic was liable to an ouster. The roads said out: Hoch ousted. With strange fatuity the saloon men still stuck to Hoch, not seeing that the new move would compel him to go further. They voted for him in all the open towns except Kansas City, Kansas, and finally saved him by a narrow hundred majority. The inevitable happened. The Democrats were antisaloon for political reasons, Hoch couldn't retreat, the old guard of the prohibition movement stirred and things tightened. There are fewer saloons and more bootleggers in Kansas with an immense increase in the jug trade. On my recent visit I talked to many men both of the resubmission and prohibition camps but few expressed themselves as impressed with the permanence of present conditions. And from a moral point of view, considering the jug trade, those conditions are not of a kind that people would desire to have perpetuated.

Can it be wondered that I am a sceptic as to the efficacy of the law in Artesia? Is it so awfully surprising that I believe that there would be bootlegging and jug drinking and bottle carrying? Can it be safely predicted that the drink evil will be lessened? It is said that the boys will not have as many temptations: isn't it a fact that minors are not permitted in Artesia saloons and that they will have more chances to come in contact with the evil in back alleys? Some men say surrounding towns will vote it out: will they do so? If I thought that conditions would really be improved morally, that there would be less vice and less drunkenness and fewer temptations to the boys of Artesia I should gladly vote against the saloons. But I do not believe this, and on the contrary I believe that it would mean an unregulated trade, worse than what we now have and I repeat that it is up to the men who propose to establish the new system to show that it is likely to better things. It is said there will be no grand jury this year because of the lack of enough cases: is this bad for a country which has saloons in every town. At any rate the record stands that we have saloons and little crime. Drink breeds crime? Granted. But the vile stuff sold by bootleggers and the liquor shipped in breeds it faster than what is sold in the regular saloon. For when a man has been nursing a thirst for several days and gets a large quantity of liquor in bulk he will hardly use it temperately. Nor is the real estate argument very forcible.

(Continued on page 7.)

Sunday Dinner at Artesia Hotel

The Artesia, the leading hotel of the city will hereafter give a special Sunday dinner, from 12 to 2 o'clock local time at regular price. Also board and room \$1.50 per day. Meals 35 cents. Board and room \$7.00 a week or \$25.00 a month. tf

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J. C. Elliott.

Neglected Colds Threaten Life.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "Don't trifle with a cold," is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Proper food, good ventilation, and dry, warm clothing are the proper safeguards against colds. If they are maintained through the changeable weather of autumn, winter and spring, the chances of a surprise from ordinary colds will be slight. But the ordinary light cold will become severe if neglected, and a well established ripe cold is to the germs of diphtheria what honey is to the bee. The greatest menace to child life at this season of the year is the neglected cold. Whether it is a child or adult, the cold slight or severe, the very best treatment that can be adopted is to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is safe and sure. The great popularity and immense sale of this preparation has been attained by its remarkable cures of this ailment. A cold never results in pneumonia when it is given.—For sale by the City Drug Store.

NEW LAW

passed by Congress forbidding railroad operators working more than nine hours a day, has created demand for about 30,000 more telegraph operators than can now be secured. Railroad companies have cut railroad wires into Telegraph Departments of

DRAUGHON'S Practical Business Colleges.

For booklet, "Why Learn Telegraphy?" call or address Jno. F. Draughon, Pres. at El Paso, San Antonio, Dallas or Kansas City. BUSINESS men say DRAUGHON'S is the BEST. THREE months' Bookkeeping by DRAUGHON'S copyrighted methods equals SIX elsewhere. 75% of the U. S. COURT REPORTERS write the shorthand Draughon teaches. Write for prices on lessons in Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc., BY MAIL or AT COLLEGE. 30 Colleges in 17 States. POSITIONS secured or MONEY BACK. Enter any time; no vacation. Catalogue FREE.

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The artesian well law requires the well owner to furnish a log of his well and provides a penalty for his failure to do so, you should have Mull drill your well. He furnishes the log and complies with all other requirements of the well law, thus preventing the expense of legal complications.

Our rig is not operated by farmers nor cow-punchers, but drillers of twenty years experience.

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Silver Rings and Bracelets
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Every Article Guaranteed and sent subject approval.
The Walter M. Danburg Co.
FARMINGTON, - NEW MEXICO.

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W. J. Williamson, Prop.
All kinds of hauling and transfer work. Give me a call.

Rose Lawn.
Five to seven acre tracts, from one-half mile to one mile from Main street of Artesia, New Mexico, are now on sale to actual home builders at a price much below what they will be one or two years hence. These suburban lots are being improved right along. More rose hedges will be planted, and more fruit trees and grape vines will be set out this season.
R. M. LOVE, Artesia, N. M.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free.
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For first class work go to Richard's Shop.

6-Room, Cement Stone House and Five Lots for \$2,500. L. W. Martin

The Artesia Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By ARTESIA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Gayle Talbot, Editor

This paper has been entered in the postoffice at Artesia, New Mexico, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce John W. Price as a candidate for tax assessor of Eddy county, subject to action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Christopher as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Eddy county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce A. R. O'Quinn as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk and Exofficio County Recorder of Eddy County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

The Advocate is authorized to announce L. W. Martin as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction for Eddy county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

There has never been anything ordinary or commonplace about Artesia, and the public expects nothing less of the town than that it will be the first in New Mexico to banish the saloon. The march of progress has reached as far west as the eastern border of Eddy county and it is fitting and proper that we start the good work west of the Pecos.

The board of town trustees deserve the thanks of everybody for the splendid street crossings being placed in the resident districts of town this week. Fact of the business is, the present board of trustees have been doing something good for the town all the year past. They have first put in a waterworks system, then cement sidewalks, then hose carts, then street crossings and now propose to further improve conditions by doing away with saloons. Artesia has always been fortunate in the material of its councils.

Mr. Christie, the gentleman who wanted to put in a canning plant at Artesia, has accepted a proposition from El Paso, in the absence of proper encouragement from Artesia. The matter was brought before the Club directors and there quietly chloroformed, the people of the community never having had an opportunity of expressing desires in the matter. There is nothing that will help this section of the Pecos Valley more than a canning factory to give a home market for all the fruit and vegetables raised here and the people of the community should get together and make an attempt to secure the same.

Alfalfa Festival Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Artesia will be held in the rooms of the Artesia Commercial Club on Monday, March 2, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of determining the time for the holding of the Annual Alfalfa Festival. All who reside in and around Artesia are urgently requested to attend.

W. H. Crandall, Chair.
James D. Whelan, Sec.
Harry W. Hamilton, Treas.

PAY ONE TENTH.

(Continued from page 1.)

We fail to see where state prohibition of the saloon is any more a violation of local self government than state prohibition of murder or theft. In fact the same principle is involved in local and state prohibition. In either case the minority must submit. In local prohibition there are some that can't have it their way. It has been said that prohibition will not prohibit. To my mind this is a serious charge to make against the officers of the law. It means that if prohibition should become a law our officers would perjure themselves.

Has it become true that a sworn officer will enforce only the laws he likes? I think not. The laws against murder, theft and other crimes do not absolutely prohibit, but are we ready to say repeal these laws?

The saloons pay, say one tenth of its sales as taxes. It says to the people, "Let me collect the taxes for you and I will give you one dollar out of every ten I collect." How many votes would a candidate get if he should run on such a ticket? I hold that the saloon is essentially evil. The bums around the saloon are a natural result. Don't plant a tree then be surprised if it bears fruit after its own likeness.

It is impossible to remove the surroundings, to any great degree without moving the saloon its self. Results must follow causes. The saloon is the cause, the evil the result.

You might plant roses about a rattle snake's den but it would not lessen the danger of the snake in the least. It would be far safer to remove both snake and den.

What would be the effect on Artesia if prohibition should go into effect? Of course this is not the main question. The main thing is to be right.

People going to a new place most always ask about schools, churches and a great majority ask about prohibition, stating they want to locate where they can have a good moral place to rear their children. A real estate man should be a prohibitionist from a business standpoint.

Every dollar spent in a saloon is taken from other channels of trade and what the spender gets in return is worse than nothing. The people of the United States spent their money last year in the following manner:

- Foreign missions \$7,500,000.
- Chewing gum \$15,000,000.
- Drugs \$27,500,000.
- Jewelry \$60,500,000.
- Patent medicine \$76,476,032.
- Tea and Coffee \$98,229,310.
- Soft drink \$107,536,009.
- Confectionery \$178,000,000.
- Army and Navy \$270,636,009.
- Tobacco \$949,500,000.
- Alcoholic drinks \$1,744,457,670.

In other words the people of the United States spend enough money for alcoholic drinks each year to build a million homes or educate at least half of the children in the land. And what good does it do? Is any one made happier? Is any one made better? Is it not time for the people to stop, reflect and abolish the saloons?

E. N. R.

Fanny McClane Martin.

In the early morning of the sixteenth of February, 1908 as we reckon time—the soul of Fanny McClane Martin passed into the greater mystery. It seemed not fitting that the night should have remained so serenely calm, so radiantly beautiful, but rather that the things of nature which she so much loved should have wept that so dear a friend was leaving them. Still I think her sunny soul—freed from the frail bondage of the body—rejoiced to fly through moonlit reaches of space to the New Life. She had lived as the Creator must have meant us all to live, and she died as beautifully as she had lived.

It seems safe to assert that her life had touched directly fully half the lives in the community in which she lived. While her influence extending from them to others, must have been, and will be, infinite in its results. Physically she was as frail and delicate as a flower yet she was constantly taxing her meager strength in doing something for others. What she accomplished was a never ceasing source of wonder and admiration to every one, most of all to those who knew and loved her best. She found time and from some wonderful source drew the strength to do everything, never seeming too sick or too tired or too absorbed in her own pleasures or cares to remember someone else. Thoughtfully unselfish, unflinchingly cheerful, generously charitable to the faults of others, devotedly faithful to the smallest duty, so sweetly philosophical in her outlook on life, so modestly unconscious of her virtues and her cleverness, and with it all a heart so tender and full of love that it embraced the whole earth, her life gave eloquent testimony of the beauty of goodness. She listened to "birds and stars, to babes and sages with an open heart" and her life spoke what she heard. At the services which were held on Sunday afternoon when a weeping community assembled to show how it had loved her one was impressed with the fact that love is the greatest thing in the universe. It was genuine sorrow for the loss of her that moved all hearts. It is ours to mourn, for we need her and we can ill afford to lose her, yet for her sake we should be glad that the frail little body, so full of pain, has returned to earth and the beautiful spirit gone to its new habitation.

The house of which she was the life and center has lost its soul—she is not there—but the books and flowers she so loved, and a thousand little personal reminders of her are there besides the good deeds and the beautiful life of her that will live forever. In one of her best loved books whose numerous pencilled margin-notes speaks of the meditations of her heart I find this marked, "It makes one very humble to see ones self surrounded by such a wealth of beauty and perfection anonymously lavished and to think of the infinite meanness of our grudging charities, and how displeased we are if they are not promptly and properly appreciated. I do sincerely trust that the benediction that is always awaiting me in my garden may by degrees be more deserved and that I may grow in grace and patience and cheerfulness just like the happy flowers I so much love"—a beautiful desire but not appropriate to her life since she was already the personification of grace, patience and cheerfulness.

L. R.

ARTESIA COLLEGE

Spring term will commence about the first week in February. It will continue four scholastic months.

Pupils received at any time. We hope to have the co-operative boarding plan for boys and young men for spring term. For information, call on or address

M. McILHANY

JOHN W. POE, President A. V. LOGAN, V-President
J. C. GAGE, V-President.

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CAPITAL STOCK \$30,000
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The Boys Who Sell The Dirt.

List your land with us for quick sales. Office in Higgins & Schrock building, over postoffice.

ARTESIA, - - - NEW MEXICO.

YOU ARE TO BLAME.

Every Man Who Votes for Saloons
is a Party to the Crimes
They Commit.

Editor Advocate;

Dear Sir:

Would like to have a little space to discuss the important question before the people of Artesia—the liquor question, or prohibition.

In the first place there are two sides to this question, else there would be no choice, and as the people of Artesia are soon to be asked to express their choice, the question is which side shall I choose?

By reading the 5th chap., of Gal., you will find that there is a vast difference between the two sides. On one side drunkenness will be found to be the cap-stone or finishing touch of the dark deeds of the flesh, while temperance on the other side is the cap-stone or finishing touch of the Christian Graces. On the prohibition side is arrayed all the preachers, teachers, S. S. superintendants, all the S. S. teachers, all the churches generally, and all the ladies and best of men, all the best and most spiritual church members. These are the witnesses on the side of prohibition. You may judge of their credibility. You may also judge of the credibility of the witnesses on the other side, which are these, namely, all the distillers (Anheuser-Busch, Pabst, Schlitz, all of them) wholesale dealers, retail saloon keepers, blind tiger keepers, gamblers, thugs, bums, and "sweaters." Were you on a jury, which set of witnesses' testimony would you challenge?

But wait, hear what the witnesses have to say. The witnesses for prohibition will tell you of peace and plenty, health and happiness, fewer orphans, less ignorance and vice, fewer cold hungry children, fond expectations and bright hopes; while from the "anti" witnesses you will hear tales of woe, starvation, quarreling, unhappiness, broken health, ignorance and vice, hunger and cold, the heart-rending prayer of a mother for her drunken husband or son. You will learn of an army of 200,000 orphans left by the dead drunkards, each of whom must bear thru life the stigma of being a "DRUNKARD'S CHILD." Many broken-hearted premature gray-haired mothers and wives will also be told of. It is a testimony of right against wrong. Which will YOU choose? Your vote is your choice. 100,000 boys are needed in the U. S. each year to keep the saloon in business, have you a boy to spare? Or will you induce your neighbors boy to make one of this number by voting for the saloon?

In the words of "Billy" Sunday the people of Artesia challenge the saloon men to "Give us some of your statistics? Trot out the drunkards you have made. Bring out your figures to show that 75 per cent of the criminal class comes from people who drink. You say you will regulate saloons by high license. You might as well try to regulate a powder mill in hell. No common-

wealth can long exist half sober and half drunk. "Now Mr. Saloon Keeper, will you give us our figures, or are you ashamed of them? Yes, you are ashamed of your own production, you will kick the drunkard out of your saloon after making him so drunk that he cannot go, you will not even have a confirmed drinker to sell your whiskey for you, and this is evidence enough in itself to condemn your business. Don't be ashamed of your work any longer. Vote for prohibition.

Since reading the article by Mr. Whelan in last week's issue will add a few remarks. In the first place let me say that I was perfectly astounded at the position taken by Mr. Whelan when I first read his article, but on closer perusal can see very plainly why his attitude. The article is self-condemnatory. He would have to resort to the blind-tiger or mail-order house to get his occasional dram, and Whelan is too much of a man to do that. So are many moderate drinkers, hence prohibition is a benefit even to them.

I take issue with Mr. Whelan that "The prevalence of drunkenness under license as compared with its prevalence under prohibition, is the point upon which the controversy turns." We all know that Artesia has few habitual drunkards and they are the ones who would patronize the blind-tigers or mail-order houses or any old thing to get on their sprees, and for this reason alone a blind-tiger in Artesia would get poor patronage. Again, I say that it is not a question of the prevalence of drunkenness in Artesia, but it is a question of whether we, the people of Artesia, shall legalize, encourage, educate and continue to make drunkards out of our present "occasional dram" class of citizens. Do you want to make a confirmed drunkard out of your boy or your neighbors boy? If so vote for the saloon, and you will have a great responsibility to bear.

Mr. Whelan says that "there is always an element in every community that wants to practice what is forbidden just because it is forbidden." Now, Mr. Whelan, do you mean to tell us that we have that class of citizens in Artesia that would patronize the blind-tigers and other such things merely because it is forbidden, when they do not drink if we had open saloons? What rot! I never heard of the like! But blind-tigers or not, we had better have two blind-tigers than one with eyes—the open saloon—because WE, the people, make the one with eyes and by getting rid of the one with eyes we are not responsible for making drunkards, paupers and lunatics resulting therefrom.

The Supreme Court, as Mr. Whelan says, has decided "That no man has a natural or inherent right to sell liquor", therefore the license law was made for us by our legislature that we might grant to men the privilege to sell that which the courts have said no man has a right to sell, hence local option, and we now have a chance, an opportunity of abolishing OUR interest in the

"traffic", and with every opportunity there is a responsibility. Do you want to share the responsibility resulting from the saloon business? Oh, well, I can quit any time. Well, you don't do it? Show us that you can and then we will believe you. Say, I would hate to be in a business that would produce something I would be ashamed of, I would also hate to give some one else the authority to go into that self-same business. Did you ever see or hear of a saloon man point with pride at the drunkard staggering along the street and say "that is a product of my business"? Say, did you? But still some say that it is infringing on "personal liberties" not to allow the privilege of having a dram when they desire. "Alas, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" You had better call it infringing on "personal slavery." Judge a tree by its fruits. What are the fruits of the saloon? 100,000 drunkards yearly, 75 per cent of all crimes committed two thirds of all diseases and a large per cent of all the lunatics are traceable directly or indirectly to whiskey. But still it is not a "question of morality or immorality."

People of Artesia, think well, weigh and consider these words from a noted writer. Look at the saloon. Did you ever know it to feed the hungry or clothe the naked? Did you ever see it on a mission of mercy, scattering bright smiles along life's pathway and making life the better for its existence? We make the saloon, it sows whiskey and gives us back drunkards and criminals to take care of. Do you ever object to taxes to build prisons, asylums, etc? You should not if you vote for the saloon.

Is wrong right? Is it right to build churches and schools to educate our young people and then license saloons to destroy them? Is it right to teach boys that it is wrong to gamble and drink and then vote to license a place for gambling and drinking? Is it right to license the saloon to teach vice, and then tax people for schools to teach virtue? Again, is wrong right? If wrong is right to vote for the saloon. But I do not believe that it is, so I will vote for prohibition.

Jas. W. Foster.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday School and morning services at usual hours. Topic for morning sermon: "The Good Fight." The P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. A cordial invitation to all. No evening services owing to Union Temperance Meeting at Methodist Church. E. E. Mathes, Pastor.



E. F. HARDWICK.

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CONTRACTORS AND DRILLERS OF

Artesian and Oil Wells.

Estimates cheerfully furnished on all kinds of Drilling and Repair Work. Four Years experience in the artesian field of the Pecos Valley. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTESIA, - NEW MEXICO



The Jumping Off Place.

"Consumption had me in its grasp; and I had almost reached the jumping off place when I was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery; and I want to say right now, it saved my life. Improvement began with the first bottle, and after taking one dozen bottles I was a well and happy man again," says George Moore, of Grimesland, N. C. As a remedy for coughs and colds and healer of weak, sore lungs and for preventing pneumonia New Discovery is supreme. 50c and \$1.00 at Pecos Valley Drug Co. Trial bottle free.

Call Meeting of the Eddy County Democratic Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Eddy County, New Mexico, is hereby called to meet at the Court-house in Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, on Saturday, March 7th, 1908, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of arranging for and setting a date on which to hold the Democratic Primary Election in the said Eddy County, New Mexico, in the year 1908, and for such other business as may come before the Committee.

All members of the Committee are urgently requested to attend in person, if possible, if not, please send proxy.

All prospective candidates for the various County offices in Eddy County are cordially invited to be present at the above named meeting of the Committee.

(Signed) J. Tom Cooper
Chairman
J. B. Harvey
Secretary.

Skin Disease of Twenty Years' Standing Cured.

I want you to know how much Chamberlain's Salve has done for me. It has cured my face of a skin disease of almost twenty years' standing. I have been treated by several as smart physicians as we have in this country and they did me no good, but two boxes of this salve has cured me.—Mrs. Fannie Griffen, Troy, Ala. Chamberlain's Salve is for sale by the City Drug Store.

For Sale.

Work horses, farming tools, harness, double disc plow, sulky plow etc. at my place seven miles north of Artesia. W. E. Rogers.

To Trade.

120 acres, patented, with plenty of water, to trade for Artesia town property. L. W. Martin.

Notice For Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roswell, N. M., January 22, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Eligah Stegall of Artesia, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 10377 made Dec. 13, 1906, for the South West quarter of Section 12, Township 17 South, Range 24 East, and that said proof will be made before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Artesia, N. M. on March 3, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Lewis Ayers, Thomas C. New, George Lewis, Thomas B. Poston, all of Artesia, N. M.

Howard Leland, Register.

JAS. M. WOOLAM

Wishes to announce that he has added to his line of Groceries, everything in the way of

CONFECTIONS

See his fresh home-made CANDIES, they are tempting. He has just received a shipment of choice

F-R-U-I-T-S.

Next to Fletcher's Market.

PHONE, No. 29.

Notice For Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roswell, N. M., January 22, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Jackson Furr, of Hope, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 2040 made June 17 1902, for the Southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 17 South, Range 23 East, and that said proof will be made before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Artesia, N. M. on March 2, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Ross Whistler, Steve Blain, J. A. Blakeney, George Sansom, all of Hope, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roswell, N. M., February 12, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Walter G. Potts of Artesia, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 7727 made April 24, 1906, for the South East Quarter of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 24 East, and that said proof will be made before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Artesia, N. M., on March 23, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Norval L. Randolph, George Storker of Lake Arthur, N. M. and Fred M. Spencer, John R. Creath of Artesia, N. M.

Howard Leland, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roswell, N. M., February 12, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that William P. Calkins of Hope, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 10103 made Nov. 9, 1906, for the South West Quarter of Section 29, Township 17 South, Range 24 East, and that said proof will be made before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Artesia, N. M. on March 24, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: George Foster, David C. Hall, Essie Hall of Artesia, N. M., and George Whitehead of Hope, N. M.

Howard Leland, Register.

Keeping Open House.

Everybody is welcome when we feel good; and we feel that way only when our digestive organs are working properly. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the action of stomach, liver and bowels so perfectly one can't help feeling good when he uses these pills. 25c at Pecos Valley Drug Company.

ANOTHER ROUSING MEETING.

To Be Held by Prohibitionists at Methodist Church Sunday Night.

Short addresses by the local pastors on four phases of the saloon question.

"Local Option and Its Enforcement," Rev. T. C. James.

"Local Option and Personal Liberty," Rev. W. V. Teer.

"The Saloon and the Money Question," Rev. E. E. Mathes.

"The Product of the Saloon," Rev. J. A. Stout.

A cordial invitation to all the friends of the saloon will be just as welcome as those against it.

Along with the several articles in behalf of prohibition in this issue of the Advocate, will be found another effort in behalf of the saloons from the pen of James D. Whelan. It is the custom of newspapers to publish expressions from citizens pertaining to any subject of general interest, provided the same are signed and do not reflect upon any other individual. Pursuing this custom, space is given Mr. Whelan in this case, and not that the Advocate endorses a syllable contained therein. Mr. Whelan has probably made a defense as able as any man could make for the saloons, and that is all. It is the same line of palaver, though couched in much better language, that the whiskey-seller always brings to bear in a campaign for self-preservation, and every assertion in it has long since been exploded by experience in the prohibition towns of the south. In the days when prohibition was a new idea and laws regulating same were crude and untried, Mr. Whelan's claims of non-enforcement were not out of place, but year by year amendments have been tacked on to the prohibition statutes, until today the law is as well enforced as any other we have. The law-abiding, home-loving people of Artesia have long since found out which side the saloons are on, and next Tuesday we will set a wholesome example for all New Mexico by banishing the drunkard factories from the town. This was the first town in New Mexico to abolish gambling and the moral atmosphere has been vastly improved hereby, as well as commercial life. Some people at the same time this action was taken said the town would be killed. The Advocate does not believe there are twelve men in Artesia today who would have the gambling tables back if given the chance. No moral reform was ever accomplished without the opposition of the immoral element, and in this instance better sentiment will prevail in Artesia next Tuesday. At this time, it looks like prohibition will be by a very large majority.

In Washington's Honor.

The Colonial Tea given by the seventh and eighth grade students and in charge of Miss Childress, the proficient teacher, last Friday afternoon, was such a nice affair that we could not fail to mention this in our social events of the week.

The decorations were unusually pretty in flags and red, white and blue bunting, which color scheme was also used to decorate the tea table, the center piece being a cherry tree.

Miss Childress poured the tea and the pupils in turn assisted with the serving.

The proceeds for the afternoon were \$8.00, which money is to be used in the purchasing of pictures to make the room more attractive and homelike.

WHO CAN VOTE.

What it Takes to Make a Legal Voter in the Territory of New Mexico.

For the benefit of all those interested in the election next Tuesday, this calls attention to the law governing the qualifications of a legal voter.

Sec. 1703, of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico; Provide, The qualification of a legal voter shall be as follow:

He shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, shall have resided in the Territory six months, in the county wherein he offers to vote, three months, and in the precinct thirty days, immediately preceding the election.

Call for Meeting.

A meeting of the Artesia Commercial Club is hereby called at the Club room next Thursday evening, March 5th, for the purpose of arranging for the entertainment of the business men of Albuquerque, who will visit Artesia March 11th. All members are urged to be present.

H. W. Hamilton, President.

Attention of the voters is called to the announcement elsewhere in the Advocate of Mr. L. W. Martin for the office of County Superintendent of schools of Eddy, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. Mr. Martin was at one time superintendent of the public schools of Roswell, later superintendent of the school of Artesia, and no one can question the fact that he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the position to which he aspires. No man in the county knows the needs of the schools more than he and, being the personification of energy, he will look well after school affairs if elected.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dyer regret to learn that they expect to become citizens of Farwell, Texas, in the near future, Mr. Dyer having purchased an interest in the hardware business of Jack Porter at that place.

Mr. V. E. Fatherree has been appointed a member of the board of school directors for this district, in place of E. A. Cox, who moved to Lakewood some time ago. He is a popular citizen, well qualified for the position.

John W. Armstrong has been appointed county superintendent to fill the place made vacant by the death of M. P. Kerr.

A new version of "The Old District School" will be given for the benefit of the Methodist Parsonage fund March 19th.

Sweet Potatoes should be bedded soon. Price list of Field Seeds now ready. Ros-Seed Co., Roswell, N. M.

E. F. Phillips has bought the J. P. Dyer residence on Richardson avenue, consideration \$4000.

Prof. Ezekiel Simpkins invites all friends of education to attend session of his school March 19.

E. A. Cox and family of Lakewood, visited relatives in the city several days this week.

Mrs. B. F. Sloane and sister, Mrs. E. A. Cox spent a couple of days in Roswell this week.

J. D. Christopher is confined to his bed at J. O. Richards threatened with pneumonia.

E. E. Gentry, representing the Cudahy Packing Co. of Wichita, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Luke Gage has returned from an extended visit to Wichita, Kansas.



"The Eclipse"
Is the Best Shoe
that money can buy
for

**\$4.00, \$4.50
and \$5.00.**

—ALSO THE—
Stacy Adams & Co

—FOR—
**\$5.00, \$5.50
and \$6.00.**

We are ready to show you the swellest and latest lasts in High or Low Cut Shoes for Spring. They come in

Vici, Gun Metal, Box Calf and Patent leathers in both Blacks and the Prominent Tans.

For Comfort, Style and Durability these two popular brands of shoes have no equal. Wear proves it. They are sold only by us.

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY.

New Enterprise for Artesia.

We are reliably informed that a representative of a large eastern firm was in Artesia a few days ago for the purpose of investigating the practicability of an enterprise, which if instituted here will mean much for the town in more ways than one. Having heard that Artesia raised and maintained more dogs than any other town of its size in the United States, the promoter thought of starting a bologna factory in order to create a home market for the supply. The plan of operation would be as follows:

The dogs would be bought at so much a pound; the garlic and pepper needed could be found among the native productions; the tears shed by the ladies over the loss of their pets would be distilled and sent to New York to irrigate the flowers in the fashionable dog cemetery at that place; the dog hair would be donated to the town engineer to be used as packing in the old company water system as there seems to be a leak somewhere along the line; the last wail of the departing canine will be registered by a phonograph receiver and played by the Artesia band during the summer concerts for the benefit of those who feel lonesome over the loss of their dogs.

There will be a mass meeting held in the near future and all who want to assist the enterprise by their money or their prayers are requested to be present and ready for business. J. C. D.

During Lent will try to supply the people of Artesia with fresh fish and oysters. Fletcher's Market.

For Sale.

1 Horse, 1 studebaker wagon and single harness, wagon with springs and in number one shape. J. M. Conn.

For Rent.

The old Buck Farm on the Cottonwood. See R. M. Ross. tf.

For anything in choice meats Call, Phone 8.

Mr. M. Schenck and family of Middleton Ohio arrived last night.

Fresh shipment of Swift's Smoked Meats at Artesia Market.

W. K. Breeding, of Lakewood, spent a day in the city this week.

Fletcher is the man to supply your wants. Phone 37.

Messrs. J. P. Dyer and E. E. McNatt visited Texico a few days this week.

Our all-pork sausage gives perfect satisfaction wherever used. Artesia Market.

D. G. Tomlinson Jr., of Roswell, was an Artesia visitor this week.

Don't forget our home made lard, one hundred per cent pure. Fletcher's Market.

Come and see the Spanking Machine used at District school March 19th.

We have some more of those fine pickled pigs feet. Artesia Market.

A. E. Olson was in town this week visiting his brother.

Fine Fresh Oysters at Artesia Market.

If you enjoy a hearty laugh attend session of District School March 19th.

Two hours of fun for all who go to District School March 19.

We have fresh oysters all the time. Fletcher's Market.

Notice.

Letters of administration having been issued the undersigned by Hon. John W. Armstrong, Probate Judge of Eddy County, New Mexico, for the estate of James H. Clinton, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same within the time prescribed by law.

Witness my hand this 12th day of February, 1908.

J. C. Gage,
Administrator.

Even From the Mountains.

Ballard's Snow Liniment is praised for the good it does. A sure cure for Rheumatism and all pains. Wright W. Loving, Grand Junction, Colo., writes: "I used Ballard's Snow Liniment, last winter, for Rheumatism and can recommend it as the best Liniment on the market. I thought, at the time I was taken down with this trouble, that it would be a week before I could get about, but on applying your Liniment several times during the night, I was about in 48 hours and well in three days." Sold by Redford & Mann.

What to Do When Bilious.

The right thing to do when you feel bilious is to take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Try it. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at the City Drug Store.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Favorite.

"We prefer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to any other for our children," says Mr. L. J. Woodbury of Twining, Mich. "It has also done the work for us in hard colds and croup, and we take pleasure in recommending it."—For Sale by the City Drug Store.

FOR SALE.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels Eggs in season. 1/4 mile N. depot.....

MRS. EVELYN BAUGHMAN.

ANOTHER PROTRACTED SPASM.
(Continued from page 3.)

Some men would perhaps rather go to a so called closed town, but thousands of foreigners, and especially Germans prefer to go where they can get an occasional drink of beer without slipping up a back alley. They are not drunkards, they are thrifty, well-to-do law abiding people but other things equal, they will go where they can get a glass of beer. Now, the statement that if it is good to boast that we have two saloons, it would therefore be better to say we have none is fallacious. For two implies a condition of comparative temperance while to say we had voted them out might imply a vast consumption of liquor in violation of law.

A word about revenue. I have not urged this strongly. It includes \$800 for the general fund and \$533 for the school fund. The condition of the towns finances is not flattering for our tax limit has been reached; payment on bills are deferred, and school warrants often carried for months. Retrenchment is possible only by cutting off the scanty improvements now permitted. But if morals are really to be bettered the revenues is a small item.

A word on morals, religion and respectability. All through the Scriptures the crime of drunkenness is denounced, and I believe in the absolute inspiration of the Bible. But in numerous passages the moderate use of wine is spoken of; not unfavorably. True, a distinction has sometimes been attempted between the alleged difference between yayin, which was said to be harmless, and tirosh, which is said to be bad. But Chambers Encyclopedia, a standard work, shows that the terms are used interchangeably and neither one confined exclusively to the good or to the bad. Moreover, it is less than a hundred years since the first temperance society was formed in the United States and eighty-two years since the first successful one was started. A century ago the forefathers of the men who now denounce, all who refuse to vote for prohibition (whether it prohibits or not) as representatives of Satan, were enjoying their toddy or sipping their wine. Moreover, the fathers of all the orthodox churches, men whose memories are revered by the members of these denominations even unto this day, were at least the friends of those who drank moderately and thought they were doing their full duty when they denounced immoderate use of wine. Perhaps, they were mistaken? Certainly. That is a matter of opinion. But weren't they respectable? If a man is a slave of the devil and on the road to perdition who would exercise his right as an American citizen and vote against prohibition because he believes it ineffective and wrong, isn't it rather hard on the men who composed all denominations a century ago? Every movement of importance since the founding of Christianity has had zealous protagonists who proclaimed with all the confidence possible that that particular movement was specially blessed by the Almighty. A noted protectionist congressman a few years ago opened his speech with the quotation "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel" and argued seriously that God intended that America should have a protective tariff. Thompson, professor of political economy of the University of Pennsylvania tries to prove the same thing in his "Social Science." In his History of the Farmers Alliance (1891) Dunning solemnly declares that "In contemplating the inception, the first failure, the second attempt, the trials,

repulses, dismal prospects and final triumphs of the Alliance, all must admit that the hand of the Omnipotent can be clearly discerned. No cause unaided by God could" etc., etc. At that time the Alliance had 2,000,000 members and it was believed to be indestructible. Dunning believed what he said: he was simply mistaken.

I have indulged in not a little speculation in trying to discover the unconscious intellectual processes by which men arrive at the conclusion that they can unerringly fathom the will of the Almighty on current political affairs. The most feasible theory I can conceive of is that they become so thoroughly convinced of the truth of what they see, or what they think they see, that they assume that what seems so palpable to their limited comprehension could not escape the favorable notice of the Lord. From this assumed premise they draw the conclusion that whoever disagrees with them is opposing his Maker, and they support their theory with Scriptural quotations that seem woefully farfetched and inconclusive to the Philistines.

This question of prohibition is a plain proposition of common sense everyday economics, to be discussed plainly, critically and dispassionately like any other politico-economic subject. Whoever becomes excited is liable to be wrong just about in proportion to the degree of his excitement. A man cannot reason intelligently on this subject any more than on any other if he loses his temper. He cannot assume premises that will not stand the test of the laws of induction nor draw conclusions in violation of syllogistic principles without running grave risk of falling into fatal error. That "If the actual effect of prohibition is to increase the use of liquor the man who votes for prohibition is thereby literally voting for liquor" may seem a cold blooded proposition and it is: but it is true. In the last analysis all scientific truths are coldblooded propositions.

Even now the tendency to accept statutory laws as all powerful is on the wane, though it scarcely appears to be on the surface. After twenty years prohibitive anti trust legislation the efficacy of statutory inhibition against monopoly is doubted by Mr. Bryan the great Democratic leader who announces that the failure of such laws will ultimately compel the government to own the railroads and natural monopolies. President Roosevelt still believes that fines and imprisonment will solve the trust problem but admits possible defeat by saying that government ownership will come if the laws cannot be enforced. The economists are practically a unit on the proposition that such ownership of monopolies will come through the failure of the enforcement of laws. Prof. Willoughby, Lecturer of Political Philosophy of John Hopkins says economists of the present school generally advocate government ownership of railroads and natural monopolies for the reason given, and my own limited reading confirms the opinion that they do. Now, these prohibitive anti-trust laws fail in their enforcement for the same reason that prohibition fails—because of the limitations of human nature.

Man can do little to elevate the moral standard of his time by legislative regulation outside of a few pretty well defined channels. He can materially reduce evils in those channels by legislation and by a judicious application of the same factor he can somewhat restrict abuses in others. Often too drastic laws defeat their own purposes. Generally speaking, things which legal writers call Malum in se (wrong in themselves) are easily restrained. In this class are theft and crimes of violence and some others.

The mere taking of a drink is not wrong in itself, and consequently the selling of a single drink to a man who is not liable to become intoxicated is in itself not a moral wrong. Hence, laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants being against things malum prohibitum (wrong because prohibited) do not receive the spontaneous and instinctive support accorded legislation of the first kind. These laws are usually passed to meet an incidental evil (f. i. drunkenness) and are justifiable and fairly easy to enforce up to the point of maximum efficacy; the point where all things considered they most effectively minimize the incidental evil: a point generally short of prohibition. Reviewing the efforts of all nations to cure all ills by law and contrasting the constitutions and statutes of different countries with their actual operation, Le Bon the leading anthropologist and psychologist of the University of Paris enunciates the sweeping principle "The destinies of a nation are controlled by its character not by its institutions (The Psychology of Socialism Page 322).

Man is beginning to learn that liquor even in small quantities isn't good for his system unless occasionally as medicine, so outside of congested cities teetotalism is increasing. He is discovering that it hurts his chance of getting a job, so he is quitting on that account. Many are coming to Bro. Newkirk's conclusion, that coffee and tea hurt the nerves and are dropping them.

Slowly the world is working upward and the drink evil will yet disappear but the man who tries to anticipate and make statutory enactment take the place of the education of the individual won't make the time arrive any quicker but he may break the clock.

Thanking the Advocate for courtesies shown, and you personally for your extreme kindness in the wording of your criticism, I am Yours for "the right as God hath given me to see the right."

James D. Whelan.

Missionary Meeting.

On account of sickness in the Newkirk home the meeting of the Christian Church Ladies, which was to have been with Mrs. Newkirk, was changed at a late date to the home of Mrs. John Price.

This was the occasion of the first missionary meeting of 1908 and a very interesting program was rendered. There were several piano selections by Miss Newkirk, readings by Mesdames Heath and Schwartz. The vocal numbers were solo by Mrs. Birney and duet by Mesdames McClay and Price. The talk on "What the Christian Religion Has Done for Woman," by the pastor, Elder Stout, was particularly interesting and helpful. The meeting was then turned over to Mrs. Schwartz the president.

Twenty-seven were present and six new members were added to the roll. A pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent encouraging those present to stronger effort in christian work.

1100 Fine shade trees, Locust, Maple, Elm and Sycamore, 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

At Artesia Nursery.

For Rheumatic Sufferers.

The quick relief from pain afforded by applying Chamberlain's Cough Pain Balm makes it a favorite with sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, lumbago, and deep seated and muscular pains.—For sale by the City Drug Store.

In the District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

No. 887.
NOTICE OF SUIT.

Franklin B. Lipperd, Administrator, etc., Plaintiff,
John Lipperd, Elizabeth Lipperd, Ida A. Timm, Addie E. Knowles, Mary E. Crouch, Alonzo B. Crouch, William Turner, Rose Abbot and Ralph B. Knowles, Defendants.

To the Defendants named in the above cause:

You will take notice that the above named plaintiff has filed a suit in the District Court of Eddy County, Territory of New Mexico, against you for the purpose of obtaining from said court an order to sell certain real estate described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 17, South Range 26, N. M. P. M.

It being alleged that said premises are under mortgage and it is necessary to sell the same for the purpose of paying said debt of said estate. It is further alleged that by virtue of the last will and testament of Napoleon B. Lipperd, deceased, that the plaintiff is the administrator of the estate of Napoleon B. Lipperd, deceased and that the plaintiff and defendants are devisees under said will and claim an interest in said real estate.

Petitioner prays in his petition that the court may issue an order permitting him to sell the above described real estate for the purpose of discharging the debts against it and other debts owing by said estate.

You are further notified that unless you appear in said cause and answer said petition on or before the 5th day of April, 1908, judgment by default will be rendered against you in said cause and the allegations in plaintiff's petition will be taken as confessed.

Bujac & Brice,
Carlsbad, New Mexico,
G. U. McCrary,
Artesia, New Mexico,
are Plaintiff's attorneys.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this the 10th day of February, 1908.

S. I. Roberts, Clerk,
By G. E. Benson, Deputy.

Standing in the Contest.

ORGAN CONTEST.	
I. O. O. F.	82139
High School	71525
Library,	251
RING AND WATCH CONTEST.	
Miss Jewel Logsdon	49601
Miss Rose Whetig	33046
Miss Nora Gage	31639
Miss Nellie Turknett	12397
Miss S. K. Bradshaw	6690
Ruth Price	2946
Ora Hale	2734
Pheaby Martin	1829
Ruth Brainard	1761
Daisy Kaufman	1666
Miss Allie Chisholm	1498
Miss Effie McCaw	1466
Evelyn Welch	1396
Rachel Dunaway	995
Ester Hook	826
Miss Fannie Eddington	481
Pearl Lawrence	447
Miss Cora Rice	444
Ruth Lesley	394
Miss Katie Kappan	163
Glenna Kelsie	110
Ellen Cooper	50

In this contest all tickets not legally signed by the voter will be thrown out, and not counted.

Votes may be purchased from the following establishments.

Grand Leader' Redford & Mann, Big Jo Lumber Company, Artesia Feed & Fuel Company, Fatherree & Enfield. G. R. Fleicher, R. R. Beatty, Artesia Advocate and E. N. Skaer. Voting box at Redford & Mann's Drug Store.

Notice for Publication.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 12, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Walterscheid, of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, assignee of Allena Scholars, assignee of Delia Howard, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No 1446, for the E1-3 SW1-4 and W1-2 SE1-4, Sec. 28 T. 17 S., R. 26 E., before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner at his office in Artesia, N. M., on Monday, the 23rd day of March 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Lyman Moore, J. T. Collins, Felix M. Duckworth, Robert B. Kishbaugh, all of Artesia, N. M.
Howard Leland, Register.

Notice For Publication.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.
United States Land Office,
Roswell New Mexico,
February 12, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Robert L. Fitzgerald, of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, assignee of James M. Hamby, assignee of Allena Scholars, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No 1475, for the South East Quarter, Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 25 E., before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner at his office in Artesia, N. M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Charles J. Buck, Clyde V. Fitzgerald and Elzy B. Lynn of Artesia N. M. and Thomas E. Evans of Lake Arthur N. M.
Howard Leland, Register.

Suffering & Dollars Saved.

E. S. Loper, of Marilla, N. Y., says: "I am a carpenter and have had many severe cuts healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It has saved me suffering and dollars. It is by far the best healing salve I have ever found." Heals burns, sores, ulcers, fever sores, eczema and piles. 25c at Pecos Valley Drug Co.

A Stitch in Time.

will save nine. So will a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup always kept on hand save many a spell of sickness. A sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Whooping Cough. Mrs. S., Hot Springs, Ark., writes: "I keep a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my medicine chest, and thank my forethought many times. It has prevented many severe spells of sickness." Sold by Redford & Mann.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that there was ordered on the 11th day of February 1908 by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Artesia, New Mexico, an election to be held on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1908 between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day at the office of the Town Clerk in said town, for the purpose of determining the sentiment of the people on the question of licensing the sale intoxicating liquors within the limits of the Town of Artesia, New Mexico.

All residents of the Town of Artesia, who are qualified voters under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico will be allowed to vote in said election.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Town of Artesia, by order of the Town Board of Trustees of said Town on this the 13th day of February, a. d. 1908.

(Seal) J. E. Swepston,
Clerk.

