

west has become today the land of fortune and opportunity. In this land of boundless distances the altitude is stimulating, the air is a tonic, giving health to the infirm and courage to those who have failed elsewhere. Its constant sunshine encourages optimism and cheerfulness. The glories of its opal-tinted dawns, the indescribable beauty of

Once a wilderness so unpromising that it

evoked derision in the halls of congress, the

slopt valley.

its sunsets and the nameless witchery of its twilight softly melting into night are the work of a divine painter. There is a mental and spiritual uplift in its mountains, whose summits are in regions

of perpetual snow. Its sapphire lakes, excelling in beauty those of Switzerland, open up a wondrous field of interest and pleasure to the sightneer and those in search of rest and recreation. The monarchs of its forests east their shedows on the earth before the coming of the gentle Nazarene. Its canons, sculp

tured during uncommed centuries by wind and ways, are unrivaled to varied coloring and in

their awe-inspiring depths. Its deserts, in vastness of area, in potential wealth of soil and elimate, and in rivers of constant supply. are sleeping empires awaiting exploitation and development. Here nature offers to every man his birthright-a wide sky, the sunshine, the wind, and a sure reward for intelligent effort. Here things are writ in characters too

vast for human pen. The late Gov. John A. Johnson well said the west symbolizes "homes for the homeless; food for the hungry, work for the unemployed, land for the landless, gold for the penalless, freedom for the englayed, adventure for the restless, dangers for the brave, an unknown world to conquer, and room for all.

irrigation has wrought its miracle and 13, 000,000 acres reclaimed are annually producing baryests valued at more than \$250,000,000 and supporting in homes of their own more than 200,000 families. The wealth of that portion of the country which great statesmen in Webster's day were wont to declare worthless is greater now than that of the entire nation in 1860.

In the swift march of national events during the past decade, the development of the west has focused the attention of the world. It furnishes one of the most inspiring pages in the annals of our commonwealth. It is a story of progress and human achievement-a battle with nature in her sternest and most forbidding aspect.

Future writers will record the irrigation movement as an epoch in our history the farreaching influence of which overshadowed in importance any other progressive movement since the opening to settlement of the Mississippl valley. The reclamation of vast areas of our arid and semi-arid regions, which is being promoted by the federal government and by large corporations working in conjunction with several states, is of profound economic importance to the nation.

The additional opportunities thus created for home makers are already serving to check the undesirable efflux of the country people to the city. Millions of acres of desert, unleached by rain and storing in its bosom the fertility gathered there by centuries of washings from hills and mountains, are being quickened by life-glving water.

Cities, populous and great, have sprung up; rural communities, attractive and prosperous, broad vistas of fertile fields and blossoming orchards whose yields are prolific beyond comparison, replace the wastes of sand and sage brush.

Economic forces are at work today in the country, and particularly in the arid west, which are gradually but surely shaping our agricultural development along new lines. In many parts of the irrigated country agriculture now occupies a position of greater dignity among the vocations than ever before. Its place among the scientific professions is now recognized and it is calling more strongly every day for the best talent and brains the nation affords.

The reclamation service began its work in 1902 on the passage of the reclamation act. The first contract was let in September of the next year and, on June 17, 1905, an important project in Nevada was formally opened.

OKING DOWN INTO THETON CANYON,

Progress has been rapid and the activities of the reglamation of the bureau have been extended to 26 or act, in 1902. By more projects, which to date have involved the expenditure of \$60,000,000. In the seven and shall years of his work the service has built 4.215 miles of canal. Placed end to end, these anals would reach from Washington to San Prancisco and back to New Orleans. Several of these ennals carry whole rivers.

It has exercated 17 miles of tunnels. Before the end of the year it will have completed four of the highest dams in the world. Its excavations of rock and earth amount to the enormous total of 60,000,000 cubic yards. Its roads have a total length of 417 miles; telephones, 1,127 mfles; levees, 70 mfles,

It has purchased 915,751 barrels of cement and has manufactured in its own mill 340,000 barrels. As a result of its work water is available for 750,000 acres on 13,000 farms,

The gross value of crops produced on the lands irrigated by the government projects in 1910 was \$14,038,000. As a result of the work of the government it is estimated that land values have increased more than \$105,800,000.

The reclamation service is entering 1910 with money and plans for completing most of its larger and unfinished masonry structures and with about three-quarters of a million of acres of arid land under irrigation.

It will finish this year the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona, one of the most massive in the world. It has completed the Shoshone dam, in northern Wyoming, the highest structure of its kind ever built; the Pathfinder dam, in southern Wyoming, and the Laguna dam, in Arizona. It will for the first time utilize the Gunnison tunnel, whose completion was celebrated by President Taft last summer.

The funds available for construction are somewhat less than in previous years, and the organization, which is very elastic, has been cut down to fit reduced expenditures. About fifty skilled men-engineers, experts and technical assistants-have either sought private employment, have been transferred to other bureaus of the government or put on furlough, in order to keep the overhead charges consistent with the expenditures.

service as a whole, its maximum activity and expenditures were in the year 1907. In 1902 the expenditures were less than \$100,000, and in 1903 less than \$1,000,000. In 1904 they were \$2,500,000; in 1905, \$5,000,000; in 1906, a little less than \$10,000,000; in 1907, nearly \$14,000,-Then the expenditures decreased to \$10,000,000 in 1908, to about \$9,000,000 in 1909, and in 1910 they will be a little under \$8,000. 000. It is expected that in 1911 they will shrink to about \$7,000,000, which sum will probably continue to be available during after years, assuming that the water-right charges are paid as they fall due.

Reviewing the history of the reclamation

This is the most critical period in the history of nairrigation tional since the passage public notices of the secretary of the interlor, issued last year, hundreds of water-right installments, luvolving ap proximately \$1,000,-

TYPE : THE

OPTIMISTIC

PROSPECTOR.

TREATEST PROJECT OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE,

RIO GRANDA VALLEY,

MEXICO

THE SHOSHOWE DAM, WYOMING 000, bocame due on April 1, 1910. That date is a memorable one, not only to the settlers, whose entries are

liable to cancellation for failure to make the payments due, but also to the reclamation service, which is concerned in securing the return of its investment in the engineering works. It is also a matter of interest to citizens of the number of sections containing feasible projects, the construction of which cannot be undertaken without additional funds. As the repayments are made through the local land offices and not directly to the service, some time must elapse before the actual amounts collected are known. On a number of the projects, like Sun River, Shoshone and Huntley, the settlers have already made their initial payments and will not be delinquent on the second installment until April, 1911, which enables them to market two crops between payments. On several other projects, such as the Minidoka, Klamath, Lower Yellowstone, Belle Fourche, Carlsbad, Truckee-Carson, North Platte and others, the first settlers have had the use of water for two crops, and it is probable that a majority will be able to meet their obligations without difficulty.

Deta!' d reports from various sources on each of the projects have been received at Washington. The conditions as a whole are described as favorable for a large return to the reclamation fund. On several of the projects there will be no delinquents. On a number of projects the engineering work is not fully completed, but water is ready for large areas and is being supplied on a rental basis pending the announcement of the actual cost of water right. The reclamation service has derived considerable revenue from these sources and at the same time the farmers have been enabled to increase the areas in cultivation. The following financial statement is interesting as showing the status of the reclamation fund and the amounts which thus far have been credited to it through the opera-

tions of the reclamation service: Total moneys received and transferred to the reclamation fund from sales of public lands under reclamation act to February 28, 1910, \$58,342,617.02. Approximately \$4,500,000 are still in the treasury of the United States, but not yet available.

Moneys received under operations of reclamation act from all sources in cash and credits, for work done, \$2,379,475.04, divided as follows: Town-lot sales, \$103,673.91; miscellane-

level surface, and what was only a short time ago the finest free cattle range in this country is rapidly becoming a compactly settled agricultural community. An impressive engineering feature of this project is the Owl Creek dam, one of the longest and highest earthen embankments in the

lies the beautiful valley of Belle Fourche, con-

prosperous and growing country.

unchecked and uncontrolled, swept madly

square miles, will appear.

fall short 21 feet of the parapet.

Another dam, a

low structure of

concrete, will di-

vert the waters

through a tun-

nel 3¼ miles

long into a canal

which for 40

miles passes

along the upper

edge of a broad

and fertile valley

containing 150,

it was a desolate

waste. Today It

contains more

than 200 farm

houses and three

thriving towns.

Ten thousand

acres produced

crops last year

With 16 farm

houses along

the valley al-

ready has a sub-

urban appear-

farm units of 40

to 80 acres each

are now avail-

able to entry and

More than 250

ance.

Two years ago

ono acres.

This structure, now nearing completion, is 6,200 feet long, has a maximum height of 115 feet and contains 1,600,000 cubic yards of ma-The Roosevelt dam, which is about completed as you read the story today, is in many respects the most remarkable structure of its

kind in the world. Its towering height, 280 feet, its length on top, 1,080 feet, the inspiring scenery in which it is located and the enormous capacity of the reservoir created by it combine to make it one of the most stupendous engineering works of modern times. Conceive, if you can, two valleys-one 12

miles, the other 15 miles in length, and each from one to three miles wide-transformed into a lake 200 feet deep in places and containing enough water to cover Delaware a foot deep.

The Salt River reservoir, when full, has a capacity sufficient to fill a canal 300 feet wide and 19 feet deep extending from Chicago to San Francisco.

My one regret is that the space allotted me is too little to permit me to describe the charms and advantages of other projects of the government. I should like to tell you of the opportunities on the Klamath project, located in southern Oregon, in a region of unrivaled scenic beauty; of the wonderful progress made in the Boise valley, in Idaho, and the promise of even greater advance as the work of the government nears completion; of the Orland project, in the Sacramento valley, the land of fruits and flowers; of the Rlo Grande valley, where there will one day be erected the most stupendous dam in the west-a region in which irrigation began before the Spanish invasion, which will become fruitful and prosperous.

The beacon of hope shines brightly in the west. It beckens the landless man to the man less land

AMUSING MEMORY CARD GAME

Played With Two Packs of Pastsboards, With Cards to Each Player -Must Remember Prophecies.

This is a memory game and very amusing. It is played with two packs of cards of any sert, but they must be exactly alike. One pack is laid in a heap, face down, in the middle of the table. The other pack is distributed to the players, who lay them, face upward, in rows. Each player should have not more than 12 cards, as it is hard to remember more than that,

Any one can begin by giving either prophecy or a characteristic-thus: "Who will inherit a fortune inside of SOME SLIPS OF SCHOOLBOYS a year?" or, "Who will be the first in 'the room to wear false teeth?" at the same time turning up a card from the center pile:

Whoever has the card matching this takes it, lays it face down on top of the card drawn from the pile, saying: "I will be the first to wear false teeth," or whatever the prophecy may have been

through the rock-walled gorge will beat itself The next in turn gives a characterto stillness against a massive wall of concrete Istic, "Who has the worst temper?" with which man has blocked the canon. A or "Who is the most unselfish?" turnbeautiful lake, 100 feet deep and covering ten ing up another card from the pile. This is matched in the same way, and In this wonderful gash in the mountains, the process continues around the with perpendicular walls a thousand feet high, circle until all the cards are matched. the government has erected the highest dam Then the memory test comes. Every in the world. It is a wedge of concrete 228 player in turn tries to remember and feet from base to top. Its height can only repeat all the prophecies and charbe appreciated when compared with that of acteristics that have fallen to his or some well-known atructure. New York's faher share, giving them aloud as rapidmous Flatiron building would not reach within ly as possible. He is allowed for de-47 feet of the top of the dam, and the tip-top liberation on any one only the time of the dome of the United States capitol would while ten is being slowly counted, or ten seconds by the watch. The one re- dren to mourn his genii. In the summer, when the crops are thirsty, membering the most is the winner. the big gates will be opened and the pent-up

floods will be released into the river below. BLACKSMITH WAS HONEST ONE

Would Not Take Advantage of Farmer Wha had Figured Inaccurately -How He Did It.

A farmer took five pieces of chain of three links each to a blacksmith

Pieces to be Welded.

and inquired the cost of welding them. into one chain. The blacksmith remarked: "I charge

five cents to cut a link and five cents to weld a link." "Then, as you will have to make four cuts and four welds the charge

will be 40 cent?" said the farmer.

"No, no," replied the man of the sinewy arms, "I only make it 30"

each mile of the cents. main highways, How did the blacksmith work this out? See the Illustration for the so-Intion.

AIRSHIPS BOOM KITE TRADE

In France Makers of Toys Are Prospering-Clever With Bamboo

Frames of Tight Slik.

offer exceptional "We are not taking the interest in opportunities for flight that we should," said an aviator, men of moderate means to secure homes in a France, where the Wrights are established, to our shame, leads the world Close to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, in acaronautics, and in consequence the French kite business has grown USEFUL BOX FOR FISHHOOKS taining 100,000 acres of grass-covered prairie, like an ill weed. Many miles of canals have been laid across its

"Kitemakers have sprung up everywhere in France. Their little shops are full of blue bamboo poles, bolts of scarlet silk and blue muslin, and in show cases lie folded kites that are as big, outspread, as an aeroplane.

"In studying the air, one must begin matics one must begin with arithme-

"The French kitemaker is prospering nowadays, and clever he is, too, with his bamboo frames and curving planes of tight stretched silk,

HIS GAME.

There's a wonderful, funny game I play, And you may if you wish; I'm the One and Only Original Great Monster Bathtub Fish! Nurse says it really seems As if that bath held oceans and floods And waterfalls, seas and streams

I splash and roar and snort and kick And howl and spout and buck, Till nurse thinks if she's left alive She has the greatest luck. Just try a bit of the game yourself. The things you need are few: A waterproof nurse, a great big bath, Strong lungs and a muscle or two.

Proved His Relationship.

Once the proud duke of Somerset employed the eminent artist of his day, Seymour, to paint a room at his country seat in Sussex. Having invited the artist to his table, he one day drank to him, saying:

"Cousin Seymour, your health. The painter replied: "My lord, I really believe that I have the bonor of being of your grace's family.

This hurt the pride of the duke so ordered his steward to pay Seymour and dismiss him. Finding, however, that no one in England could complete the picture begun, he condescended to send for his cousin, The painter responded to the mes-

sage in these words: "My lord, I will now prove that I

am of your grace's family, for I won't come.

Schools of Europe.

Many schools in Germany and Switzerland offer courses of instruction in the art of waiting at table. The Lausanne high school goes still further in this direction, and undertakes to teach the complete science of hotel keeping. This includes thorough proficiency in four languages, bookkeeping. it." geography, training in deportment, the study of hygiene and knowledge of



NICE LITTLE GIRL

'I hate a nice new freck; I'd rather not be clean; want to play some more; I think it's awful mean

I'll cry out both my eyes; want to go outdoors And make some more mud ples!"

"Howlers" Which invariably Baise a Hearty Laugh and Contain Some Unconscious Humor.

The schoolboy "howler" is always opular. The following selections from a large number which were sent in for a prize competition arranged by the "University Correspondent" are excellent examples of the mistakes which pupils perpetrate:

Women's suffrage is the state of uffering to which they were born. The earth is an obsolete spheroid.

Lord Raleigh was the first man to ee the Invisible Armada. Shakespeare founded "As You Like

It" on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Tennyson wrote "In Memorandum." King Edward IV. had no claim by geological right to the English throne, George Eliot left a wife and chil-

The capital of Russia is St. Petersburg on the Duma. The test act of 1673 was passed to keep Roman Catholics out of public

Henry I. died of eating palfreys, Louis XVI, was gelatined during the

French revolution. The Rhine is boarded by wooden ountains. Gender shows whether a man is

pasculine, feminine or neuter. James I, died from argue, An angle is a triangle with only two

Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels.

Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and do not meet unless you bend them

The whale is an amphibious animal because it lives on land and dies in the water. A parallelogram is a figure made

of four parallel straight lines, Horsepower is the distance one

an hour. The magnesium salt in the sea creates the effervescence when the tide

If the air contains more than 100 per cent, of carbolle acid it is very in-

jurious to health. Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away.

Martin Harvay invented the circuation of the blood. A deacon is the lowest kind of

bristian. The isles of Greece were always quarreling as to which was the birthplace of Homer: Chaos has the most right to claim him.

So Simple in Construction That Any One Can Put One Together-Keep Lines in Condition.

Every fisherman knows how annoying it is to find the gut lines of his fishhooks dried into all sorts of anwith the kite, as in studying mathe- gles, as happens when they are wrapped wet around a piece of card or board. To prevent this a New Jersey man has invented a case for the hooks which not only keeps the guts moist, but keeps each hook separate, and the desired one may quickly be selected without having to untangle it from the TO MALE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF



rest. This hook box is so simple in construction that any angler may make one for himself. Take an ordinary tin tobacco box, preferably a flat one, and divide it into three compartments by inserting two wooden strips with slots along the top. In the center compartment, which should be as wide as the other two commuch that he rose from the table and bined, place some material which will hold moisture for a long time and have a strip of the same material fastened to the lid. The hooks should then be laid away with the guts stretched out on the moistening pad and the metal extending into the side compartments.

He Was Willing.

A very small boy, to whom cake was an unknown quantity, was permitted to have as a special favor a crumb of his greataunt's famous oldfashioned fruit cake, He swallowed the crumb with relish

and asked for more. His mother gave him a very small "There, dear," she said, kindplece. ly. "I won't give you very much of

"Oh, I don't mind how much you give me, mother dear," he snawared gymnastics, calisthenics and dancing. promptly. "I like it."

IN THE ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Supply of Ready Money a Matter of Indifference to Rich and Poor Alike.

ton, Virginians of ante-bellum days occasion in entire ignorance and inno- cash checks for persons who hap showed great indifference in money

of foolscap, instructing the bank to his little place—it was too small to be money and paid the bills.' Fortunate-

called a plantation-and for each pur- ly the matter came to the knowledge candy, and invariably wears a small chase he drew a particularly polite of a well-to-do and generous planter hat, a vell, and a corsage bouquet. check. When the banks threw these | who knew Parson J., and who hap-"please" pay the amount specified. Eg- out on the ground that their author pened to be in Richmond at the time. gleston says: "This custom of paying had no account the poor old parson His indorsement made the checks good by check so strongly commended it found the situation a difficult one to and saved the unwordly old parson a self to a certain unworldly parson of understand. He had thought that the deal of trouble." According to George Cary Eggles | my time that he resorted to it on one | very purpose of a bank's being was to cense of the necessity of having a pened to be short of money. 'Why, if matters. Money in the form of coin bank deposit as a preliminary to the I'd had the money in the bank, he exwas rarely seen; the planters were in drawing of checks. He went to Rich plained, 'I shouldn't have written the umbrellas. the habit of writing checks on a slip mond and bought a year's supplies for checks at all; I should have got the

sides immaculate linen, a careworn,

Bride and Groom. He carries two new grips and two He offers her his arm.

She carries nothing but a box of

worried expression. He pulls out his watch, presumably to see how much of the honeymoon is

He's clean shaven, and wears, be

left. When he registers at the hotel the "and wife" is written twice as large as his own name.

She never fails to ask how many lumps of sugar he takes in his coffee.