

Burlington Route C., B. & Q. Time Table

Effective commencing Jan. 14, 1912, Mountain Time.

Eastbound		
No. 42—Daily	Arrive 12:13am	Leave 12:45am
No. 44—Daily	Arrive 12:50pm	Leave 1:10pm
Westbound		
No. 41—Daily, Edgemont, Black Hills, Billings, 3:55am	Arrive 4:19am	
No. 43—Daily, Edgemont, Billings, 12:30pm	Arrive 12:50pm	
Southbound		
No. 301—Daily, Bridgeport, Denver, 12:35am	Arrive 12:35am	
No. 303—Daily, Bridgeport, Denver, daily except Sunday, Guernsey 1:10pm	Arrive 1:10pm	
From South		
No. 302—Daily 3:20am	Arrive 3:20am	
No. 304—Daily 11:30am	Arrive 11:30am	

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

Mails close at the Alliance post office as follows, Mountain time:

East Bound
12:20 p. m. for train No. 44.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 42.

West Bound
12:20 p. m. for train No. 43.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 41.

South Bound
12:20 p. m. for train No. 303.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 301.

On Sundays and holidays all night mails close at 6:00 p. m. instead of 11:00 p. m. IRA E. TASH, P. M.

Women!

If weak, you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is made from gentle herbs, acts in a natural manner, and has no bad results, as some of the strong drugs sometimes used. As a medicine—a tonic—for weak, tired, worn-out women, Cardui has been a popular success for over 50 years.

E 57 **Take CARDUI**

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Lula Walden, of Gramlin, S. C., followed this advice. Read her letter: "I was so weak, when I first began to take Cardui, that it tired me to walk just a little. Now, I can do all the general housework, for a family of 9." Try Cardui for your troubles. It may be the very remedy you need.

Crystal Ash

When the hands are smeared and stained with a greasy, grimy coat of oil, soot, dust and dirt rub on a little Crystal Ash and see how quickly they are cleaned and softened again. Pure, effectual and beneficial to the skin. Sold in handy revolving top cans.

PRICE, 25c

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LONG LAKE, NEBR.

For sale in Alliance at **The Fair Store**

Again We Say Subscribe for THIS PAPER.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN COMPARISON

Information Concerning the Two Projects Under the Government N. P. Valley Canal

FOR PROSPECTIVE IRRIGATORS

From Lingle (Wyo.) Herald:

But little notice has yet been taken of the two apparently similar, but radically different, irrigation projects included under the one big canal of the Interstate unit of the North Platte irrigation project. One great canal delivers the water for both of these projects. The two projects are divided at the state line of Wyoming and Nebraska by a short spur of sandhills. One management superintends the care and maintenance of the canal and attends to the delivery of the water. One project embraces some 20,000 acres of land while the other covers some 90,000 acres.

The smaller project is that of the North Platte Canal and Colonization Company, with office at Lingle, Wyoming, whose holdings are within the state of Wyoming, and whose land is for the greater part subject to the "Carey Act"—state lands.

The larger project, as indicated above, is the Interstate unit of the North Platte project of the United States Reclamation Service.

For the purpose of comparison, the different conditions under which the settler has, and may yet, obtain title to land under these different projects are given.

First, on the "Carey Act" lands of the smaller project, a minimum residence of only 30 days is required in order to make final proof; while on the government lands, only subject to federal land laws, the full five years, so well known to homesteaders, is required before a patent can be secured. Second, a perpetual water right of one second foot for each eighty acres of land is sold to the homesteader on the "Carey Act" land for \$30 an acre; while Uncle Sam first began by selling water to the amount of two and one-half acre feet per acre to the homesteader at \$35 an acre. Third, the maintenance on the \$30 water is but 40 cents per acre per annum while the water of the government homesteader costs him a yearly sum of \$1.25 per acre for maintenance, or such an amount as may cost the government.

These are only the apparent and obvious differences which are inherent to the two projects. Now we will go a little deeper. There is given in the second comparison, already noted, a difference at least in the language used in designating the amount of water allowed for an acre of land under each of the projects. Let us see if there is not a difference in the amount. In one instance water is sold as so many second feet per acre, in the other, as so many acre feet per acre. One system calls for one second foot for each 80 acres of land; the other calls for two and one-half acre feet for each single acre.

First, we will take one second foot of water and see what it is. It is one cubic foot of water being delivered every second of time. This is 60 cubic feet per minute; 3,600 cubic feet per hour; 86,400 cubic feet per day. There being 43,560 square feet in an acre, one second foot of water running for one day will cover 1.985 acres to a depth of one foot. Thus we have 80 acres covered to a depth of one foot in 40.34 days, and to a depth of two and one-half feet, being the total amount supplied by the Government for the entire irrigating season, supplied by the North Platte Canal and Colonization Company in 101 days, or three and one-third months.

Now, what is an "acre foot" as given by the Government to its water users? It is simply one acre covered with water to a depth of one foot. Then two and one-half acre feet, the amount sold to water users by the Government, originally at \$35, is an acre covered with water to a depth of two and one-half feet; i. e., it is the amount of water which it would take to cover an acre two and one-half feet deep.

If then we consider the irrigating season six months long—should be seven in dry seasons—we have one project, that under state supervision, receiving nearly two times the amount of water per acre than the other does at a maximum price of \$30, in ten annual payments with interest at six per cent, with a 40 cent per acre maintenance charge per annum; while the other, that looked after by the general government, and under its absolute control, received originally its quota per acre for \$35, with maintenance fees now \$1.25 per acre.

All these things are not worth mentioning were it not for the apparent determination of the present Secretary of the Interior to wreck the Reclamation service. Now it may be that is too much of an assertion. Perhaps he intends only to advance his own ideas, thinking to better the service, but let us look a little farther and see how he is working. The service having through lack of knowledge as to what was ahead, ran into a bog hole, as it were, and has been trying to extricate itself ever since. She pulled one foot up and set it on top, and tried to pull herself out, but it was no go. It was farmers she got her foot on, and she squashed them a little, but did not get out. Now comes another step, and she has more farmers who would willingly escape ere they are crushed, but it cannot be done with a whole hide. Some of the hide has got to come. The service must get out. She is going to get out. The government needs the money. Maybe an unstinted sum will be appropriated for other things but the farmer is fairly caught and a patch of his hide will not matter much in the long run.

The words "long run" have been used, and the idea expressed in them will be disposed of later; but first, conditions passed over roughly must be taken up and dealt with more to the point. As first stated, water users (those homesteading and buying water of the government) were given contracts for their water by the government, for \$35 per acre. Later it seemed imperative that a greater charge should be made because the \$35 per acre failed to meet the expense incurred in building the canal. How the old contract was discarded is not just clear to the writer, but it was replaced by one calling for \$45 per acre for water. This must have been borne in patience for no great talk was made of it. However, it is not of this that anyone is now complaining. The sore is probably well along toward healing over. But, just at this time, having failed to benefit by the previous raise, out comes the other foot and prepares to step on top. The water users are now definitely notified that they have another \$10 raise to meet. They could not meet the payments in the past, therefore, like the case in the Bible account of Rehoboam, who said to his subjects as he ascended the throne of his father, Solomon, "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins, they shall be scourged not with whips but with scorpions."

Let it not be understood that the government is maliciously punishing any one. The foregoing is but a likeness in consequence—a comparison of the one to the hardships, doubled and redoubled upon an already overtaxed condition. There is no attempt to boast, but with blood as cold as that of a fish, those at the head of the Interior department now say, either pay up all past charges against your water contract or let us give you a new contract with an additional raise of \$10 per acre, or get out and forfeit what you have already paid to the government. There is no question but what it is lawful, but is it expedient? Laying aside any feeling for those who have been induced to invest under the project through misrepresentation of facts—though perhaps unwittingly done—will it pay? Is it not done more for the purpose of showing a present favorable office condition—a straightening up of books and records? Does it look like due regard had been given to actual prevailing conditions, and proper remedies supplied? Hardly, but on the other hand, it appears, yes, is made evident, that conditions have been left with the water user, and remedies consist in a demand to "come through."

It is an old saying that you cannot get blood out of a turnip. Neither can a man who is wrestling with the irrigated land of the west make his water payments year after year, or any year, if he is dependent for such payments upon his land, and the land for any reason fails to produce crops sufficient for such payments, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. While men may sit at their desks and figure, it is amply proved by the shortsightedness of men who were seemingly fitted for the work, that figures will not pay out. Take the case of the Reclamation Service in general and the North Platte project in particular. Have figures tallied with results? If so, then some one has misrepresented the figures and absconded with a huge sum of money. Else why a demand for higher priced water. No, it does not work out that way when you have Nature's influences playing a part in the result. The farmer has met reverses alike with the Reclamation Service. More than likely, most of the trouble with the big irrigation projects arise

from the dilatory response of the land to yield anticipated crops to the farmer. That is a condition which is notorious in the early days of any western irrigation undertaking. Two and two make four, but an acre of land and any given amount of work plus sufficient seed and a summer's time does not always make a hundred bushels of corn. There are some other things entering into the problem which if not supplied might make total failure. Practical experience, land, time, seed and favorable weather conditions only get anticipated results. And practical experience teaches so loud that any man ought to know that land will not produce more at \$55 per acre than it did at \$35, other conditions being the same. Will the conditions change? They may, perhaps, but that is only a guess, so far as the weather goes. While the greatest change of conditions which would in time put all on their feet, not excluding the irrigation project itself, can only be secured by time; which will add experience to the farmer, adaptability to the soil, and convenience in operation to the farm. Altogether adding wealth, security, prosperity, and reimbursing the government.

The result of the present policy pursued by Secretary Fisher will be disastrous. It cannot be otherwise, and though later it is replaced by a liberal and just one and ultimately secures the settlement of the land embraced, it will be too late to undo the wrong done to individuals now. The secretary probably believes that by favoring a longer term of years in which the water user would be allowed to make his payments he would be showing "special favors"—and how public officers pretend to abhor such a thing.

In the ultimate working out of those results which are to come it is only deplorable that men of remote interests, sympathies and knowledge should bring unwarranted hardships upon those who have staked all they have in an effort to make a home and are likewise co-workers in the success of the project. The very life of the Reclamation Service or any project under it is wholly dependent upon no less a class of individuals than the farmers. And any system of payments that this class cannot meet are doomed, even though persistently maintained for a time. The only end for such a system is failure and its results wrecked fortunes to those caught in its meshes.

Dropping back to former comparison and for such a purpose considering with them the twenty year payment plan requested by the North Platte Water Users' Association, let us see how such a plan would compare in payments to those made now by those under the colonization project just across the line in Wyoming. Here the payment is \$30 an acre for the water on the ten year payment plan. Now \$55 as asked by the Government for its water per acre is nearly twice \$30 and twenty years would be twice ten years, so to even things up ought not the \$55 payment to extend over twenty years or nearly so? And then would they be even?

Let us go back and take up one of the comparisons first made and we have a present condition like this:

Reclamation Project	
Price of water per acre	\$55.00
Time for payments	10 years
Amount of water	2½ acre feet
Colonization Project	
Price of water per acre	\$30.00
Time for payments	10 years
Amount of water (aprx)	4½ A. ft.

There is no attempt to explain why these different conditions exist, but it is a fact that they do and those who enjoy the better conditions have cause to be thankful.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Dr. C. E. Slagle, who has been with me the past five years as assistant, is no longer in my employ. All bills for work done by him prior to Feb. 1st, 1912, are payable direct to me. H. H. BELLWOOD, M. D. 1139-14th

Mrs. Ida M. Taylor of Creston, Iowa, arrived Sunday morning to take up residence on her claim eight miles south of town.

How's This?

We offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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THE patterns and quality shown by us this year surpass any former effort. They have been selected from the best and largest manufacturers. We shall be pleased to show you.

The most important consideration is to secure your wall papers from a reliable source that we have. We give you credit for unbroken rolls in the event of buying too much. At all prices for

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Majestic

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In case of serious illness, you wouldn't call in any old doctor, but would get the best doctor you knew of, The Doctor with a Reputation, the doctor that has shown his worth by years of good honest service.

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The Majestic is made right—OF NON-BREAKABLE MALLEABLE IRON, and RUST-RESISTING CHARCOAL IRON. All parts of the Majestic are riveted together (not bolted) practically airtight—no cold enters range or hot air escapes, thus baking perfect with about half the fuel used in a range that is bolted and pasted together with stove putty.

The All-Copper Movable Reservoir on the Majestic is absolutely the only reservoir worthy of the name. It heats 15 gallons of water while breakfast is cooking, and when water boils it can be moved away from fire by simply shifting lever.

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