# JUDGE BARTOW'S IRRIGATION PLAN GETS PUBLICITY

### LINCOLN NEWSPAPER ALL HET UP OVER THE SCHEME

**Alliance Slated for a Place on the Canal to Save Flood Waters to Make Fertile Fields**

Judge H. C. Bartow, once of Pierre, S. D., but now of Gordon, Neb., despite countless discouragements and apathy on the part of the cities that he proposes to benefit, is going ahead undaunted with his big irrigation scheme. He has enlisted the sympathy if not the services of the Lincoln Star, which for two successive Sundays has published maps and long articles anent the vision of the judge, who hopes to get through congress an appropriation to finance the building of a canal to force millions of tons of water uphill and at one and the same time irrigate three or four arid states and save the lower states from millions of dollars of flood damage annually.

Not so many months ago, Judge Bartow appeared in Alliance and offered to this city the honor of holding the headquarters of the association which was to push this project through to completion. It was proposed to organize and secure memberships from those who would be benefited. The chamber of commerce held a couple of meetings with the judge, and the members listened with awe and a certain degree of respect to the unfolding of the vision, but that's as far as it ever got.

The Star began by hinting that Mr. Bartow was either the biggest chump on record or a man equal to Solomon. The second article of the series is in a much more sober vein. The newspaper predicts that the day will come when Nebraska will recognize his services. The headquarters of the association are to be established in Lincoln, and if sixty thousand members are secured at $5 a throw, the survey is made, congress aroused and the project goes through, the time may come when Alliance may regret her apathy. The Star says:

**Prophets Without Honor.**

Twenty years ago people laughed at the suggestion that man would conquer the air and surpass the birds in flights through clouds and over mountain peaks. Today it is an everyday occurrence that no longer attracts attention.

Human nature, however, remains the same. People are still laughing when men with imagination and vision suggest new ideas. People today are laughing when told that worthless land in western Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas can be turned into land worth as high as $1,000 an acre. People are laughing when told of the audacity of a certain man in planning to build a new river across four states and to utilize flood waters of the big rivers of the middlewest, which cause enormous damage each year, to the advantage of the dry soil of the western parts of the four states named.

Yet these same people that are laughing today, frankly will admit their conviction that the whole future of this country is dependent upon water. They will paint pictures of rolling wheat fields that could be, if the moisture were available. Yet they laugh at the man who paints a pleausible method of supplying this requisite moisture.

**Judge Bartow Has a Vision.**

Judge H. C. Bartow of Gordon, Neb., is the man who has conceived a vision of a feat so big that beside it the Panama canal sinks into insignificance. Judge Bartow has a vision, not a dream, of turning the dry western parts of Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas into fertile, producing and rich agricultural districts by diverting flood waters from the Missouri river which do millions of dollars worth of damage in the lower Mississippi valley each year.

Think of it! Each spring the great water shed of the northwest pours its flood waters into the Missouri that rolls the crest down to the Gulf causing loss and damage along its entire route. This same water under the plan of Judge Bartow would be used to turn green the dry plains of the middlewest and add to America's agricultural area a section of over 16,000,000 acres of land.

**To Construct a New River.**

Briefly the judge proposes this—to build a dam across the Missouri river about six miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone in North Dakota, where these waters all come together from the great water shed and skim off the flood waters that come along, for irrigation purposes. The irrigation canal proposed would be 1,000 miles long and serve a strip of land, 25 miles wide. It would run from North Dakota to South Dakota, from thence across Nebraska by the way of Alliance to Julesburg, and down through Kansas.

It is estimated that there are about 21 million acre feet of flood waters that come together in the great water shed of the northwest at the mouth of the Yellowstone river. Judge Bartow says that a natural reservoir can be found east of the Yellowstone, south of the Missouri river and north of the Little Missouri that will hold 37 million acre feet.

**Make Water Run Uphill.**

Skeptics laugh at the suggestion that this volume of water can be forced into a canal that will run uphill, so to speak. The same people laughter at the idea of a Culebra cut, in the Panama canal. With the enormous power of the Missouri river flow at hand it is estimated that 3,125,000 horsepower can be developed and can be used for any purpose needed—literally to move a mountain if necessary.

The altitude of the canal then at the mouth of the proposed big reservoir would be 1,900 feet. The water would then have to be forced to an altitude of 2,430 feet at Dickinson, N. D., then from there to Mott, N. D., at an altitude of 2,424 feet, then to Morristown, S. D., where the altitude is 2,233 feet. From here the canal will lead to Pedro, S. D., at an altitude of 2,200 feet. The canal would then run to Wounded Knee, creek on White River, S. D., thence to the head of Wounded Knee. creek near Albany.

**Include Eight Nebraska Counties.**

At Albany the canal would enter Nebraska. In Nebraska it would run through the following counties: Sheridan, Box Butte, Morrill, Cheyenne, Deuel, Perkins, Chase, Dundy. It would cut the edge of Sedgwick county, Colorado, and enter Kansas in Cheyenne county. The following Nebraska towns would be directly on the route of the proposed canal: Hay Springs, Rushville, Antelope, Dunlap, Hemingford, Beren, Alliance, Bonner, Vance, Bridgeport, Guthrie, Alden, Broadwater, Dalton, Lodgepole, Chappell, Barton, (Julesburg, Colo.), Venango, Imperial, Benkelman. The first Kansas town on the canal would be Bird City.

The farmers in these towns and counties named, are constantly dependent on the rainfall for their crops. A drouth means their ruin. From careful experiments it has been found that one inch of moisture each week, during the twelve growing weeks, on any of this land, will make a good crop, regardless of climatic conditions. There will be enough water in the big reservoir to supply several times this minimum of necessary moisture.

**400,000 New Farms.**

With all these millions of acres of land available for cultivation, it is estimated by Judge Bartow that 400,000 farms of 40 acres each could be had. Each farm would make a good living for an ordinary family and each ten miles of this land would support a good town. Approximately 100 new towns could spring up along the course of the canal. These 100 new towns would mean that much more business for the industrial centers of the middlewest.

Judge Bartow conceived the idea in the spring of 1912 at Fort Pierre, S. D., while sitting on the porch of a dinky hotel. There had been a drouth that year that had ruined many farmers. Not a drop of rain had fallen for months, yet a mile from where the judge sat on the porch, floodwaters of the Missouri were causing damage untold by erosion of valuable land. Judge Bartow knew that his idea had vast possibilities. He began to study the problem and interested others in the vision that he had, among them being Theodore Roosevelt. Late in 1912 Roosevelt wrote Bartow that "it does not make any difference what it would cost, it would be worth it," in commending the judge upon his efforts to put the thing over.

So in 1912 Judge Barton organized the Great Plain Irrigation Project, of which he is now president and which now has 7,000 enthusiastic members all over the United States. The association has already spent $16,000 on a preliminary survey of the entire route of the proposed canal. Engineering costs for practically half the distance of the canal have already been secured. State Engineer Lea of South Dakota, estimates that it will cost $80,000,000 to run the canal to the Nebraska line from the reservoir in North Dakota. It is thought that it will cost as much more to extend down across Nebraska to the south line of Kansas.

The association is now seeking the official support of the governors of the four states, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. When this is secured plans will be made to go ahead with the permanent survey which will cost about $25,000. It is planned to raise this amount of money by starting a campaign for 60,000 members in the association at $5.00 each.

The permanent survey will indicate the exact benefits which will be derived from the project, and estimate the total cost of the project. The association will then take the matter up with President Harding and ask him to submit it to congress with a reimbursement to the association of the cost of the survey.

Judge Bartow means further to submit to President Harding a proposal in connection with this project which may turn out to be a compromise of the soldier bonus problem. In short Judge Bartow suggests that the government issue 4 per cent, thirty-year bonds to pay for the construction of the project and that all the farms created as a result of the project be given to the soldiers with the provision that they pay for them in a period of 30 years. Charging $100 an acre, the soldier would pay $3.33 an acre a year.

**Employment for 1,500,00 Men.**

Furthermore Judge Bartow claims that if the project is begun, it will at once relieve the unemployment problem in the whole country. It is estimated that this project would keep 1,500,000 men busy for three years. The whole country would feel almost immediately the benefit of the project.

Fifiuring the cost of the whole project at $300,000,000, Judge Bartow says that we should remember that the cost alone of three and one-third days of war in 1918, to the United States, would pay for the entire project. At the time of the armistice, the war was costing this country $90,000,000 each day.

Another phase must be considered. The Ohio river thaws out first in the spring, the Mississippi next and then comes the old Missouri, with her silt and mud, washing on to them and almost always causing a slopover somewhere along the line. In 1912 it broke outsomewhere in the neighborhood of Cairo, Ill, and did $85,000,000 of damage in one night. It has cost the government $60,000,000 annually for the last sixty years to try to take care of the flood waters of the lower Mississippi valley.

**Relieve Mississippi Floods.**

The Bartow project would remedy the flood condition and would remove one-third of the strain on the lower Mississippi dykes. It can be said then that it would prevent floods for all time along the lower Mississippi in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

What else would the success of the project insure? It would materially increase the annual rainfall of the whole western parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Wyoming and Colorado. It has been proven definitely that land cultivation tends to increase rainfall.

**Cheap Electricity for the West.**

The 3,500,000 hydro-electric horsepower developed at the big dam would be utilized to operate an electric road along the entire 1,000 miles of the canal and to light the 4,000,000 farm houses and furnish power to all these farms. It would means that all towns, cities and hamlets in the western parts of these four states would have cheap electricity.

In 1860 the population of the United States was 44,000,000. In 1920 it was 110,000,000. At that rate of growth in the next sixty years this country should have 220,000,000 people. Where shall they be placed? It is safe to say that the project would be an outlet for 20 to 25 million people.

**Headquarters in Lincoln.**

Judge Bartow is now in Lincoln to interest Lancaster people in the proposition. It is planned to reorganize the association, which will be known in the future as the Great Plains Irrigation Project and Irrigation canal. The headquarters of the association according to Judge Bartow will be established in Lincoln. The judge will seek to obtain mostly soldiers for the 60,000 new $5 members who will be given every opportunity to acquire farms under some sort of long time arrangement, as soon as the project is an assured fact.

"By making this survey out of our own pocket," Judge Bartow declared," it will not harm anybody. The survey is absolutely needed to tell the quickest and cheapest way of getting the water from the proposed reservoir. By having the survey perfect in every way, with 60,000 members of the association backing it, we hope to attract the attention of our congressmen and senators."

**Ex-Service Men First.**

"It is a chance—a great chance for thousands of our brave soldiers who yesterday risked their lives for us and today are looking for a chance at economic independence. I believe that the soldiers should be the first beneficiary of this project. If I have anything to do with it, I will employ only ex-service men and give all preference to ex-service men," the judge declared.

Perhaps the reader may smile when he finishes reading this article, but Judge Bartow is smiling too. Across his weather-beaten clean cut face, the face of a westerner, wherein are set two kindly blue eyes, flits a smile of confidence. The judge knows he is right. He has pointed out the course of the future prosperity of Nebraska. For eight long years he has been imbued with this idea, until it has become a part of him. And his enthusiasm is contagious. It's catching. The judge is converting people to his viewpoint. The day will come when Nebraska will recognize his services.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Filed for week ending May 28, 1921:

William H. Boland to Lizzie Boland, lot 5, block 6, Wyoming addition, $1.

R. W. Beal and wife to C. J. Benjamin, lot 7, block 2, First Addition to Alliance, $5,700.


Goodform Hair Nets

TWO for 25c

TWELVE for $1.50

Can you guess the number of GOODFORM Hair Nets in our window?

Each Hair Net purchase entitles you to a chance on a Hand-tooled Leather Bag, a Sterling Silver Pen and Pencil or One Dozen Hair Nets

—at—

Holsten's


# Farmers' Union Picnic And Organization Meeting at Berea

There will be a big meeting and picnic held at Berea, Neb., June 7, 1921, for the purpose of organizing the county. The Berea local has laid plans for a big day of sports and speaking. There will be baseball, horse racing and other sports.

C. J. Osborn, the newly elected president of the state union, will be present and give a talk on unionism that will be worth going a hundred miles to hear. He is a man gifted with sound principles and a splendid speaker who is said to have few equals.

The meeting will be called at the Berea Garage at 2 o'clock p. m., baseball immediately following and after the game other sports in their order. Bring a basket of good eats. Dinner will be served picnic style.

Miss Mabel Young spent the week-end in Denver.

I, TOO FEEL GAY ENOUGH TO SING - THESE MEATS AGREE WITH ME THIS SPRING

HERE'S some food shopping advice: Buy meats that agree with you at prices that agree with your food allowance. This is a polite food market where your orders get prompt attention.

HAM AND BACON SPECIALS

Morris Supreme Ham, per pound 35¢
Swift's Premium Ham, per pound 35¢
Armour's Star Ham, per pound 35¢
Sliced Bacon, Swift's Premium, per lb. 50¢
Bacon, whole or half, per pound 28¢ up
Pot Roasts, per lb. 15¢
Bologna, per lb. 15¢

Watch for Mr. Happy Party!

BETTER MEATS— —CHEAPER PRICES

THE MODEL MARKET
116 WEST 4TH ST.
PHONE 30


# STATEMENT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
## May 23, 1921

| | Voted | Issued | Date | Rate of Interest | Optional Date Due | Absolutely Due | Amount Previously Paid | Outstanding This Date | Annual Sinking Fund, 5% basis: Annuity Required | Annuity Set Aside | Annuity Required During Rest of Bond Life | Annual Interest | Taxes per $1,000 | Total Annual Requirements Now | Taxes for Each $1000 Property based on $4,000,000 Valuation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Water | $ 18,000.00 | $ 16,000.00 | 7-93 | 6 % | 1898 | 1918 | $16,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Water Extension | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5-06 | 5 % | 1911 | 1926 | 1,000.00 | $ 1,000.00 | $ 60.48 | ----- | $ 180.97 | $ 50.00 | | $ 230.97 | $ .06 |
| 3. Water | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 7-10 | 4½ % | 1915 | 1930 | ------ | 55,000.00 | 1,663.20 | ----- | 4,987.95 | 2,475.00 | | 7,462.95 | 1.87 |
| 4. Water Extension | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 1-10 | 4½ % | 1920 | 1939 | ------ | 20,000.00 | 604.80 | ----- | 1,813.80 | 900.00 | | 2,713.80 | .68 |
| 5. Water Extension | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 12-19 | 5 % | 1924 | 1939 | ------ | 10,000.00 | 302.40 | ----- | 355.50 | 500.00 | | 855.50 | .21 |
| 6. Water Extension | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 6-21 | 6 % | 1931 | 1941 | ------ | 10,000.00 | 302.40 | ----- | 320.40 | 600.00 | | 902.40 | .22 |
| 7. Totals—Water | $115,000.00 | $113,000.00 | | | | | $17,000.00 | $ 96,000.00 | $2,933.28 | ----- | $ 7,640.62 | $ 4,525.00 | | $12,165.62 | $ 3.04 |
| 8. Light | $ 20,000.00 | $ 20,000.00 | 7-10 | 4½ % | 1915 | 1930 | $ 9,000.00 | $ 11,000.00 | $ 604.80 | ----- | $ 997.59 | $ 495.00 | | $ 1,492.59 | $ .38 |
| 9. Total—Light and Water | $135,000.00 | $133,000.00 | | | | | $26,000.00 | $107,000.00 | $3,538.08 | ----- | $ 8,638.21 | $ 5,020.00 | $1.26 | $13,658.21 | $ 3.42 |
| 10. City Hall | $ 8,000.00 | $ 8,000.00 | 1-04 | 6 % | 1914 | 1924 | $ 8,000.00* | | | | | | | | |
| 11. City Park | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 8-11 | 5 % | 1916 | 1921 | 5,000.00* | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Refunding | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 12-16 | 5 % | 1921 | 1936 | ------ | $ 11,000.00 | $ 332.64 | ----- | $ 509.74 | $ 550.00 | | $ 1,059.74 | $ .26 |
| 13. Funding | 47,000.00 | 47,000.00 | 5-19 | 5 % | 1924 | 1939 | ------ | 47,000.00 | 1,421.28 | ----- | 1,670.85 | 2,350.00 | | 4,020.85 | 1.01 |
| 14. Sanitary Sewers | $ 45,000.00 | $ 35,000.00 | 5-09 | 4½ % | 1914 | 1929 | $ 1,000.00 | $ 34,000.00 | $1,028.16 | ----- | $ 3,560.48 | $ 1,530.00 | | $ 5,090.48 | $ 1.27 |
| 15. Sanitary Sewer Extension | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 5-18 | 5 % | 1921 | 1938 | ------ | 7,000.00 | 211.68 | ----- | 270.90 | 350.00 | | 620.90 | .16 |
| 16. Drainage Sewer | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 7-19 | 5 % | 1924 | 1929 | ------ | 55,000.00 | 1,663.20 | ----- | 5,759.60 | 2,750.00 | | 8,509.60 | 2.15 |
| 17. Drainage Extension | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 12-19 | 6 % | 1924 | 1939 | ------ | 10,000.00 | 302.40 | ----- | 355.50 | 600.00 | | 955.50 | .24 |
| 18. Paving Intersection | $ 20,000.00 | $ 20,000.00 | 7-19 | 5 % | 1924† | | ------ | $ 20,000.00 | $1,000.00 | ----- | $ 1,000.00 | $ 1,000.00 | | $ 2,000.00 | $ .50 |
| 19. Paving Intersection | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 7-20 | 6 % | 1925† | 1940 | ------ | 25,000.00 | 756.00 | ----- | 1,818.75 | 1,500.00 | | 2,318.75 | .58 |
| 20. Total—General | $233,000.00 | $223,000.00 | | | | | $14,000.00 | $209,000.00 | $6,715.36 | ----- | $14,945.82 | $10,630.00 | 2.66 | $24,575.82 | $ 6.17 |
| 21. School bonds | $ 5,000.00 | $ 5,000.00 | 7-89 | 6 % | | 1899 | $ 5,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 22. School bonds | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5-92 | 6 % | | 1912 | 3,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 23. School bonds | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 8-92 | 6 % | | 1912 | 3,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 24. School bonds | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 9-99 | 5 % | | 1914 | 2,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 25. School bonds | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 6-07 | 5 % | | 1927 | 1,000.00 | $ 19,000.00 | $ 604.80 | $2,000 | $ 2,793.38 | $ 950.00 | | $ 3,743.38 | $ .94 |
| 26. School bonds | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 2-12 | 5 % | | 1932 | ------ | 15,000.00 | 453.60 | ----- | 1,055.85 | 750.00 | | 1,805.85 | .45 |
| 27. School bonds | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 6-13 | 5 % | | 1933 | 16,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 665.28 | ----- | 376.98 | 300.00 | | 676.98 | .17 |
| 28. School bonds | 250,000.00 | Not sold | | 6 % | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Total—School | $320,000.00 | $ 70,000.00 | | | | | $30,000.00 | $ 40,000.00 | $1,723.68 | ----- | $ 4,226.21 | $ 2,000.00 | .50 | $ 6,226.21 | $ 1.56 |
| SUMMARY— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water and Light Bonds | $135,000.00 | $133,000.00 | | | | | $26,000.00 | $107,000.00 | $3,538.08 | | $ 8,638.21 | $ 5,020.00 | 1.26 | $13,658.21 | $ 3.42 |
| General Bonds | 233,000.00 | 123,000.00 | | | | | 14,000.00 | 209,000.00 | 6,715.36 | | 14,945.82 | 10,630.00 | 2.66 | 24,575.82 | 6.17 |
| School Bonds | 320,000.00 | 60,000.00 | | | | | 30,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 1,723.68 | 2,000 | 4,226.21 | 2,000.00 | .50 | 6,226.21 | 1.56 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $688,000.00 | $326,000.00 | | | | | $70,000.00 | $356,000.00 | $11,977.12 | $2,000 | $27,810.24 | $17,650.00 | $4.42 | $44,460.24 | $11.15 |
| Amount added whenever $250,000.00 school bonds are all sold | | | | | | | | | $ 7,560.00 | | $ 7,560.00 | $15,000.00 | $3.75 | $22,560.00 | $ 5.65 |
| Total amount whenever $250,000.00 school bonds are all sold | | | | | | | | | $19,537.12 | | $35,370.24 | $32,650.00 | $8.17 | $67,020.24 | $16.80 |

† One each year. * Refunded by No. 12.