

MIRACLES OF IRRIGATION

Waste Land Turned Into Productive Soil Through This Agency.

WEALTH CREATED BY WATER

Projects in Idaho Cover Millions of Acres of Hitherto Desert that Now Provides Homes and Plenty for Settlers.

By LEONARD FOWLER, Special Commissioner of The Omaha Bee.

BURLEY, Idaho, May 21.—(Special.)—Out here in the west they speak of irrigation as a miracle. To the man who comes from the broad, grain-raising plains of the Midwest, it seems nothing less than a miracle. Think of living upon five acres of land, hardly enough for a barnyard back home, and reaping from it an income of thousands of dollars each year. In the Wenatchee valley of Washington I have seen land, walked upon it, that the cashier of the bank told me was worth \$1,200 an acre; worth that because it paid a clear dividend of 12 per cent on that valuation.

Some of this land is of unbelievable fertility. In the Wenatchee valley I have seen one tree produce forty-eight boxes of apples; each box of which was worth \$1.50 on the tree. If one plants but twenty-five of these trees to the acre and has an average yield of forty-eight boxes for each tree in the orchard, here is a return of \$5,000 an acre. Five acres of such trees would yield \$27,000 a year; a tidy fortune.

In the Rogue river country of Oregon this sort of thing is equally true. In Paris I have had a French waiter, at breakfast, in the morning, ask me:

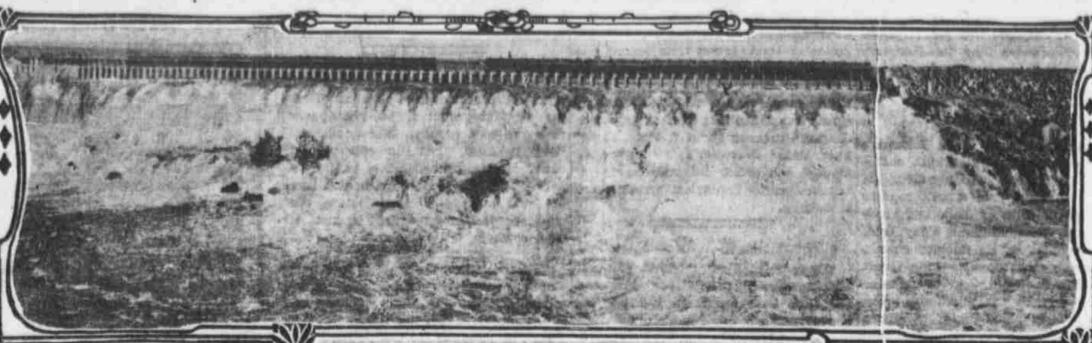
"Viel M'Sieu le Americain half an apple Hood rovere?"

He meant to ask me if I would have Hood river apple for my breakfast. Hood river is in Oregon, on the Columbia river, forty miles from Portland, and I was in Paris a 600 miles away. These Hood river orchards are worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 an acre in bearing trees. Across the river at White Salmon, in Washington, I purchased ten acres of this land, without irrigation, at \$25 an acre.

It is not even fenced. It has never had a plow stuck in it. It is covered with the original sagebrush.

And yet the local banker, the man who lives there, told me in confidence that if I could get ten acres for \$25 an acre I would be getting a bargain.

Just now the development of the west is entering in Idaho millions of dollars are being spent in that state on irrigation projects. The Bruneau extension of the North



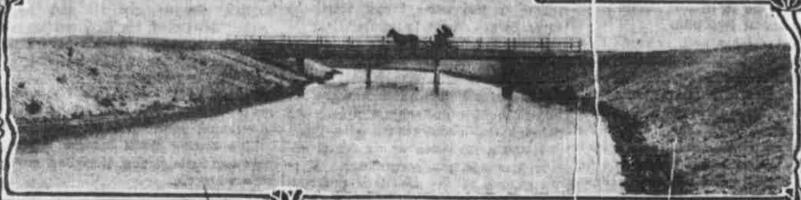
THE GREAT MINIDOKA DAM

Side Twin Falls project will reclaim 600,000 acres of land. On the North Side Twin Falls project 200,000 acres of land were reclaimed. And the yield of apples, alone, from this land, boxed and placed end to end, would reach two and one-half times around the world. The Bruneau extension will reclaim twice as much land.

The United States government Minidoka project is one of the most remarkable of these efforts towards supplying a land of hungry people with homes, hope of individual betterment and a profitable employment. This project reclaims 25,250 acres of the most fertile land on earth. It is located 4,200 feet above the sea level in the southeastern portion of the state of Idaho. The water for irrigation is gained from a natural watershed of great hills and mountains covering an area of 17,500 square miles. And this enormous watershed has an annual precipitation of fifteen to sixteen inches per annum. The United States reclamation service estimates the average amount, annually, to 7,500,000 acre feet. And an acre foot is a sufficient amount of water to cover one acre of land one foot deep.

The storage dam of the Minidoka project, constructed by the United States government for the reclaiming of this vast area of country is 4,300 feet long by fifty feet high. Its headgates and measuring devices for laterals are built of concrete and the value of the lands when irrigated range from \$50 to \$200 per acre; mark you, from \$50 to \$200 per acre.

If we take the lower figure, then the value of the lands reclaimed amounts to over eleven millions of money. If we take the higher figure, then the value of these lands amount to over one hundred fifteen millions of dollars. So that it is easily \$60,000,000 of wealth created from absolutely worthless sage brush land.



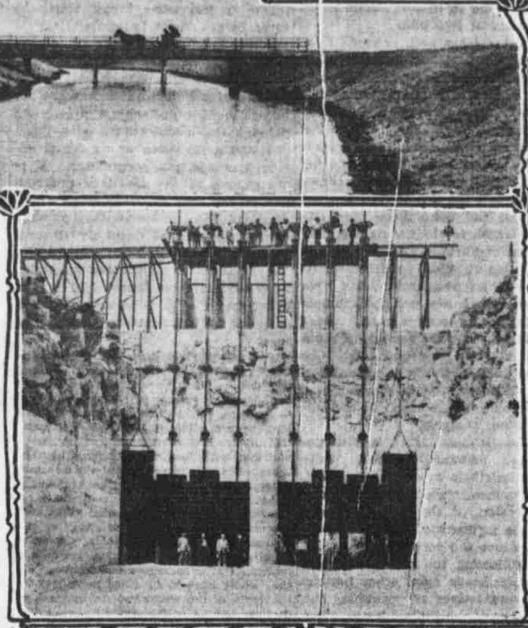
ONE OF THE DRAINAGE LATERALS FIVE MILES FROM ITS SOURCE

To entirely understand this, you must realize that these lands, before they are irrigated, are absolutely valueless.

In the construction of this Minidoka project the government had to build over 200 miles of main canals and 250 miles of laterals, or 450 miles of ditching. Your mind will easily grasp that this gigantic task is only smaller, in ratio than the building of the Panama canal.

The power developed by the building of this dam amounts, at its maximum, to 30,000 horse-power and when the settlers on the great Minidoka flat shall have paid for this land and its water in full, then they, and not the government, become the owners of this tremendous electrical generating plant. In the building of this one project, the government expended over \$2,000,000. By the expenditure of this \$2,000,000 of money, it must be recollected that it has created approximately \$60,000,000 of wealth.

The United States government is doing no greater work in any of its departments today, than the building of these irrigation projects in the west. Our United States government public document, is-



THE BIG TWIN FALLS DAM AT MILNER, IDAHO, SHOWING MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION AND POSITIVE CONTROL OF WATER.

by the reclamation service, says that the various projects in Southern Idaho, contain over 2,000,000 irrigated acres. The Twin Falls South Side project, 240,000 acres; the Twin Falls North Side project, 225,000 acres; the Salmon River project, 50,000 acres; the King's Hill project, 20,000 acres; the Hood River project, 150,000 acres; the Goose Creek project, 50,000 acres; the Twin Falls West end project, 50,000 acres; the Twin Falls Shoshone project, 10,000 acres; the Detrich project, 50,000 acres; the Twin Falls Bruneau project, 1,000,000 acres; the Bruneau project, 50,000 acres and the United

later participated in the Custer massacre, and the tactics adopted by them in the Kildeer mountains fight were the same as during the Custer massacre, but without avail. General Sully kept his men on the move and charge after charge resulted in breaking up the circular formation of the Sioux. The date of the battle was July 28, 1864.

When night fell the Indians were scattered and their camp destroyed. Then one of the most merciless Indian campaigns commenced. On August 8, following, a detachment of General Sully's forces met and gave battle to a band of Sioux warriors at Flat Top Butte. In this engagement Colonel Ives received an arrow through his thigh. He still is the owner of the arrow, which is among his collection of western curios. The head is of beaten steel, and was fastened to the arrow by means of this strip of bark.

The expedition crossed the Little Missouri river near the town of Medora, famous in the 70s as the place near which the celebrated Marquis de Mores had his immense cattle ranch—and continued westward to a point near Glendive, Mont., where two supply boats awaited it, and the wounded were given treatment. As the result of the expedition marching through the Indian country and inflicting severe punishment upon the redskins, the power of the Sioux was broken for a number of years, and not until the commencement of the trouble culminating in the Custer massacre twelve years later did they recover from the losses inflicted upon them by General Sully and his command.

Many Veterans interested. Veterans of the Sully expedition are scattered throughout the states of the middle west and northwest, and although they now are bent with the weight of years, they will be glad to know that a movement has been inaugurated to have the government pay proper tribute to them and their comrades who lost their lives during the campaign by the erection of memorial monuments as a tribute of the nation to the valor and fortitude displayed.

NEW HOPE OF CANCER CURE

Possibility of Discovering Nature's Remedy for a Dread Affliction.

In the treatment of cancer cases it has been noticed by physicians that, once in a long time cancer seems to cure itself. Physicians therefore diligently sought the cause of such self-cures. They had hoped thus to find nature's cure for cancer. The dissection of cancers has shown at times that very many cancer cells that once apparently had been active had healed. Nature evidently in these cases had attempted to cure the disease itself.

A case of nature cure came under the attention of Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, the pathologist of the Roosevelt hospital, New York City. It was that of a woman who after three operations for cancer of the breast had developed malignant cancer of the liver to such an extent that her death seemed imminent. Suddenly something happened and she gradually became well, the malignant cancerous growth having entirely disappeared.

There developed, however, a dropsical condition which required a constant removal of accumulated fluid. With this fluid Dr. Hodenpyl began experiments, and in the current number of the Medical Record he describes the results.

In nearly every case where this fluid was injected into malignant cancer there were beneficial results. The tumors receded, many of them disappeared entirely, and many patients were sent away apparently cured.

Dr. Hodenpyl writes: "The greater number of the forty-seven cases thus far treated were distinctly unfavorable, many of them hopeless and inoperable. Many of the cases are still under observation by the writer or by other physicians in and out of New York."

fect the false impressions which may have been conveyed by the premature and unauthorized news items in the daily press, and finally, to secure an opportunity to remind physicians practically interested in this study that the urgency for this treatment of hopeless inoperable cases is hardly just either to these patients themselves or to a method from which it is hoped to secure new resources and new light through deliberate and reasonable tests.

"It is not my purpose to announce at this time a new cure for cancer, but to call attention to the remarkable selective peccant effects upon carcinoma cells of the acetic fluid from a recovered case of carcinoma wherever in the body of the patient this fluid is introduced. The nature and significance and the practical importance of the substance contained in this fluid and the ultimate value of this method of treatment of carcinoma are to be finally determined only by a continuous and completion of the various correlated series of investigations, chemical and biological, now under way, or by such tests as other observers may undertake."

Snaps Shots. Life is about the best test of one's staying qualities.

As a general thing, a man with the wrong kind of religion criticizes the other kind.

Although a girl's face may be her fortune, she can't raise any money by turning up her nose.

It is very rare that a challenge is hurled into the teeth of a person who keeps his mouth shut.

A girl is a person who can be happy with a bad case of indignation if she has a good case of spring hat.

Another difference between an underwriter and an undertaker is that the former insures against fire.

Sometimes a boy who is afraid to go to bed in the dark has a father who doesn't come home until daylight.

There are some who get rich because they can't help it, and others who remain poor for precisely the same reason.

After a woman has met her social obligations at home, her husband begins to entertain the bill collectors at his office.

One of the hardest things in this world for a woman to understand is why a man hates to carry an umbrella with a tassel on it.

In a few thousand years more the people of this world may tolerate the whole truth and nothing but the truth, if they keep on improving.—Dallas News.

When you want what you want when you want it, and want it in a hurry, advertise for it in *The Bee*.

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THIS is our specialty. From One to One Thousand acres. This business is made to serve your interests. No sum of money, however small, is too small to get our best attention. And no sum, however large, is too large to tax our capacity to TO PROFIT AND PLACE WITH PROMPT TO THE INVESTOR.

We would like to have you write to us for our booklets, literature and other information. We are sure that you want to know about IDAHO. It is the last West and the rapidly growing section of the United States. Here you can make big profits on small investments. Land can be bought on credit.

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MEMORY OF AN INDIAN WAR

South Dakota Grand Army Marks Some Battlefields.

SULLY EXPEDITION AGAINST SIOUX

One of the Most Important of the Campaigns that Broke the Power of the Great Indian Federation of Northwest.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 21.—(Special.)—The state encampment in June of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of South Dakota, will inaugurate a movement having for its purpose the making of the necessary appropriation by congress for the erection of monuments marking the principal battle grounds of the expedition of General Sully against the Sioux Indians in 1864. This expedition had much to do with bringing peace to what now are the states of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota and transforming a wild Indian country into a land of homes, churches and schools.

At the last encampment of the South Dakota Grand Army of the Republic Colonel E. C. Ives of Morris town was appointed a committee of one to travel over the route followed by General Sully and his expedition and locate the several battle grounds of the campaign. Colonel Ives, a few days ago, completed the journey and now is preparing his report, and upon this will be based a memorial to congress asking that money be appropriated for the erection of monuments at points which have become historical by reason of the conflicts waged there between the warlike Sioux and the soldiers of Uncle Sam, who were engaged in paving the way for civilization to be carried to this part of the northwest.

Veterans of Sully's Army. Colonel Ives was accompanied on the journey by Captain S. S. Campbell of Gen. Butte. These two men marched with General Sully on his memorable campaign, accompanying the expedition from Sioux Falls to the close of the campaign. As members of the expedition they were participants in the battle of Kildeer mountains, the battle of Flat Top Butte and in the long running fight between the soldiers and the Indians westward to the Yellowstone river. The South Dakota Grand Army of the Republic desires to have the government erect the monuments as a testimonial of appreciation of the men who lost their lives in that memorable campaign.

The two veterans who went over the route of the Sully expedition traveled in a wagon. Fortunately, Captain Campbell had kept a diary of every day of the march of the Sully expedition, and this valuable record was utilized in following the route of the Sully expedition, which extended from Sioux Falls in a northwesterly direction through the northwestern part of South Dakota, southwestern portion of North Dakota and westward into Montana. The Kildeer mountains, situated in northwestern North Dakota, are in the region in which Theodore Roosevelt afterward engaged in ranching and acquired his lifelong love for the west.

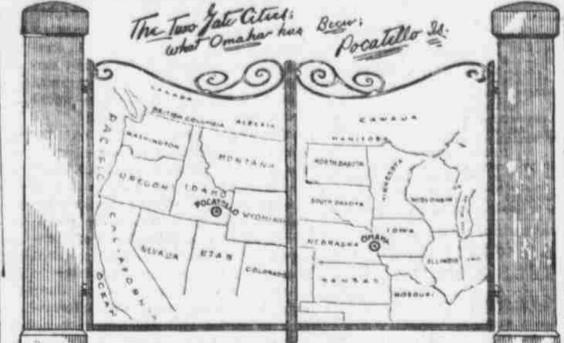
While General Sully and his command was encamped on the Heart river, near the present town of Dickinson, he received word from his scouts that the hostile Indians were camped about seventy-five miles to the northwest. The command, consisting of 2,000 men and a battery of eight guns, began the march at once and met and fought with the large force of Sioux at the base of the Kildeer mountains.

The battle began at daybreak and continued throughout the day, although the backbone of the Indian resistance was broken when the troops captured the Indian camp. When asked as to the number of Indians participating in the battle, Captain Campbell replied:

"Well, we didn't know exactly, but from what I could see with my eyes, I judge there were enough of them to eat us if we had been fried."

Sioux in Full Strength. As a matter of fact, the Indian army included the greater part of all the Sioux warriors in the country and a general representation from all the other Indian tribes then living in the northwest. A great many of the Sioux engaged in the battle of Kildeer mountains twelve years

States Government Minidoka project, 25,250 acres. And the splendid thing about it all is that no individual can die on more than 40 acres of this irrigated land. This cuts up these vast areas into small farms and gives a poor man a chance to get a piece of his own. The west is no place for a loafer, but then that is no, more true of the west. The loafer will fall down and beat his gut anywhere he goes. The west is no place for a man without money. But that is true of any place. The man without money will work for a salary in the east and he will work for a salary in the west, and unless he has the strict of saving unless he gets a little ahead, unless he develops his own interests of self-preservation to the point where he can make sure of his future, then he will work for a salary and continue to work for a salary and continue to work for wages wherever he goes: north, east, south or west. But for the man with a little money saved ahead, for the man with a job that pays a little something, and who has tastes for living, which don't consume all he makes, then the west is another island of Hesperides and the men, who come, are other Jasons; other Argonauts, and the vessels of their individual hopes are freighted with golden argus.

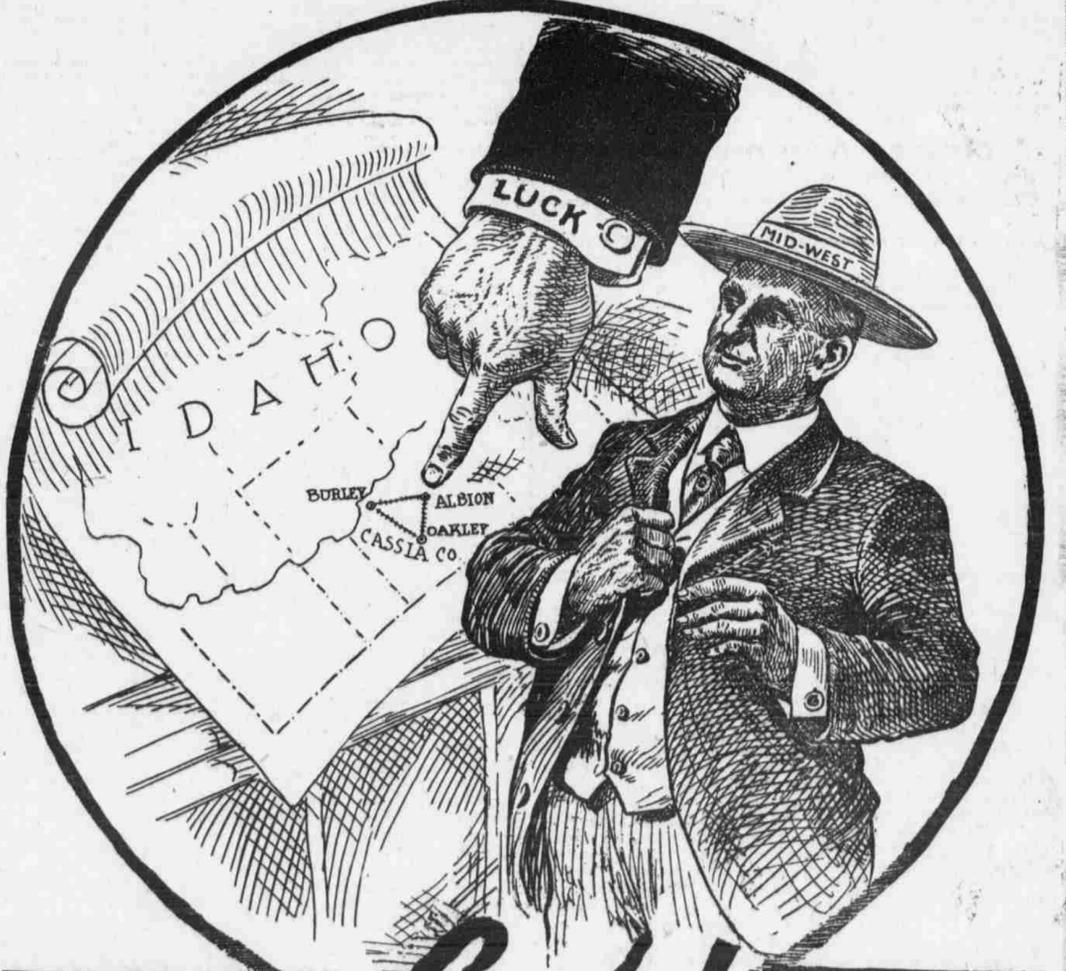


This comparison shows the remarkable similarity between the trade positions of Omaha and Pocatello. Railroads converge here and every opportunity is present for any alert man who seeks comfort, ease and plenty.

LOOK AT THIS MAP

YOU HAVE got to know about Pocatello. It offers the most supreme opportunity for investment, safe, secure, and bound to pay that the entire west shows forth today. Pocatello is a city; in every sense of the word Pocatello is a city. Small yet, to be sure, but it is the center of a vast industrial area, all of which must pay tribute to this earnest growing city; the center for all mining, agricultural and commercial wealth of Idaho. And I want you to know about Pocatello. That's why I'll send a wonderfully beautiful book free of any cost. I am not in the real estate business. But I do own property in Pocatello and I want to see it grow. I know that you will want to invest money in Pocatello when you know as much about it as I do. That's why I want to send you this free book. I invested my money in Pocatello because I absolutely know that it would grow to be a big city and I also know that every single family that comes to Pocatello will raise the value of my property. I know that you will come to Pocatello, once you know the supreme chances that await the earnest, sober, industrious young man. Remember, then

FREE J. M. INGERSOLL FREE Pocatello, Idaho



YOU can make more money in Idaho than in any other western state. May 28, 1910, occurs the great opening of Oakley Township. Laying round and about it are thousands of the most fertile acres in the west. This country has been farmed for thirty years. The products of the soil are most profitable. No guess work; no chance—just the opportunity to make the best of life in the easiest way. Write to us about the investment opportunities of Oakley. We are glad to give you any information about Cassia County; the richest county in the state of Idaho. We want you to know what we can tell you. Write right now. Don't delay. May 28, 1910, is "YOUR LUCKY DAY." We want you to know about Cassia County. We want you to know about Oakley. We want you to know about Idaho. Write to us. Write right now. Booklets, letters of information, are absolutely free.

Wheat on irrigated land, 40-50 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat on unirrigated bench land, 30 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.50 per cwt. Oats and barley, 50-115 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.75 per cwt. Alfalfa, 5-9 tons to the acre. Present price \$8-\$15 per ton. Timothy, 5-6 tons to the acre. Present price \$15.00 per ton. Apples of noted flavor have been raised in abundance for twenty-five years. Present price \$2.00 a bushel. Peaches, plums, apricots and pears of equal quality and value are raised. Strawberries and raspberries seem to be native to this soil. Grapes are grown every year. Garden truck is raised in abundance with keen markets at the construction camps. Many experienced orchardists have bought land in the project on their judgment that this is the garden spot of Idaho, due to soil, climate and the certain water supply. Sugar beets have been grown and matured, and with the present railroad facilities for transportation, will be a valuable source of income. Beet seed, according to experts, can be raised in this valley. Dairy and poultry products, although easily raised, now fail to meet the demands of the market.

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