THE BEE: OMAHA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

### Mont. or ask him any question that not Montana, the Treasure State, Welcomes Settlers

Governor Norris Tells of the Great Resources of His Statt.

MINING, GRAZING AND FARMING

Precious Merals, Put faitle and Sheep, Grains and Fruits Produced in Abundance by the Montana Mea.

BY EDWARD L NORRIS, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

Is it monthly that there lingers anywher a belief in the old stories about the Great American Desort, that barren country of great extent which was marked on old maps, and included some of what is now the most productive parts of Kansas and Nebraska: Old prejudices die slowly: H was many years before the east awoke to the value of the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase, and for a long time the western limit of farm lands was supposed to be near the eastern border of Kansas. Scientific men and military expioners who hastily traversed the vast unettled wilderness were responsible for this

bellef that was once widespread. But in course of time the explorer of another kind came along and shattered the old ballet. He was the homesseller, who plowed and planted and cultivated the land, and whose boundiful crops proved that a vast region of supposed desert was destined to become the seat of millions of productive farms. Settlements were pushed west of the Missouri river and north along its tributaries. In the mountain region the precious metals were found, flourishing mining camps sprang up and mining became the chief industry. The live stock industry followed as lands were opened up. Markers were remote, land plentiful, farme fow and near lucal man kets; stock raising and mining engaged the attention of the pioneers.

#### Lure of Gold Brings Settlers.

Montana was isolated in the early days by the presence on its casters' borders of large tribes of hostile Indians. Its mineral wealth was discovered by prospectors who entered from the west, and early immigrants came into the mining camps from the old Oregon trail. Later others made the slow and perilous voyage on steam hoats up the Missouri river to an old fur trading post, and thence by stage to the scenes of mining excitment. Large parties tans. 81. were conducted through constant dangers from the Platte to the Yellowstone and thence to the mines. All sought the glit- of tering gold.

the extent of making it the greatest min- \$32.78 per acre in potatoes, or 91 per cent. ing camp on earth, causing a great city Other crops show like percentages. to grow up around the mines, helping to In 1909 there were returns from many build two other large cities through the farms which had been cultivated for the the copper ores, giving employment to an they produced and how their yield comarmy of men taking out timbers for the pared with those from other states: milnes, and furnishing a local market, only in part supplied by home grown products, for products of garden, and orchard, and farm. Hour by hour, day by day, month by month, year by year, in an unending stream, the mines of Butte yield up their riches, and the supply of ore fails not and in the opinion of experts, will last for generations. Prices of metals and quotations on shares of mining stock vary, but the pay-roll is always working.

Placers are still turning out their treas ures and there are mines of gold and sliver and lead, besides those of copper in other camps than Butte, and mines of sapphires and rubles and garnets. Ores of iron and manganese in large and rich deposits awalt development. The coal fields of Montana cover an area so extensive that a number of states could be lost in it. The mining industry of Montana, so great, so long producing and so profitable, promises to wax greater as future years shall witness increased prospecting, discovery and development.



in Illinois, \$10.62; in Mon-] ble lands in Montans. They will be occu-Nebraska . barley, oats, rye, corn, pied and tilled by homeseekers and help potatoes and hay, Montana likewise led. to supply the world with food. The sta-A statistic on has shown that the average tistics cited prove the fertility of the soil. Montana exceeds the average and the quality of the product is shown by

for Minnesota Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and the prizes won wherever Montanaa agri-The placer mines were wonderfully pro- Nebraska in value of crop at farm per cultural exhibits are placed in competition ductive, and rich quartz mines of gold and acre as follows: Eight dollars and three with the products of other states and silver were soon discovered and worked. cents per acre in wheat, or \$2 per cent; countries. An inspection of the grains, The wonderful deposits of copper at Butte \$10.09 per acre in barley, or 106 per cent; grasses, vegetables and fruits annually were afterwards found and developed to \$5.30 per acre in oats, or 106 per cent; shown at the Montana State fair would delight and surprise the farmer who has visited the most notable agricultural displays.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, the noted agricultural expert of Minnesola, was a visitor at the location in them of the smelters to treat first time. The following table shows what Montana State fair of 1999 and said: am of the opinion there is only one place

> Comparative yields for 1909, compiled from the Government Crop Reporter, published by the secretary of agriculture, December, 1909.

STATE			HIGHT, 10			Tons	Bu per
			els Per			per Acr	
Montana Illinois	. 30.6	Oats 51.3 38.6	28.0 28.0	Rye. 29.0 17.8	Flax. 12.0	1.79	Po'toes 190 91
Missouri Kansas Nebraska	. 14.7	27.0 27.0 25.2	22.0 25.0 18.0	17.8 15.0 14.2	9,8 8,1 7,0		85 79
Minnesota Wisconsin Michigan	16.8	28.0 35.0 30 5	22.0 78.6 28.0 24.7	16.5 19.0 16.3 15.5	8,5 10.9 14.5	1.50 1.75 1.53 1.30	+ 115 102 105
Indiana Ohio North Dakota	15.3	30.5 32.5 32.0	23.5 25.9 21.0	16.5 17.2	9,3	1.40 1.43 1.37	95 93
South Dakota United States	14.1	30.0 30.3	19.5 24.3	17.5	9.4 9.4	1.50	* 90 10 <b>6</b>
Farm value per acre of CROP, ' Wheat Oats Barley Flax seed Potatoes		M \$1 1	inn. 1 6.12 1	1, 1909: N. D. 113.70 10.56 9.02 14.00 49.50	S. D. \$14.19 10.20 8.77 14.19 50.00	U. S. \$15.87 12.27 13.41 14.84 58 19	Mont. \$25,62 21,54 23,94 19,20 91,90
Farm value of 160 acres of STATE.	f crops h		ates nar Oats.				Potatoes
Minnesota North Dakota South Dakota United States Montana		1,679.30 1,193.00 1,256.00 2,539.20	\$1,848.0 1,659.0 1,632.0 1,963.1 3,446	10 \$1,7   10 1.4   10 1.4   10 1.4   10 2.1	74,40 \$ 44.80 03.00 45.00	2,400,00 2,836,00 2,270,40 1,294,40 3,072,00	\$5,440.00 7,520.00 8,054.00 9,310.40 14,688.00

Many New Settlers. Montana is receiving great numbers of new settiees but has room for thousands more. It invites homeveekers to avail themselves of the unequalled opportunities t offers to those who will turn the virgin soil into farms, build homes in places now vacant, and become foundary of new conmunities where achools and churches and the comforts of civilization will follow upor settlement. That they will reap the benefit that will come from the advance in land values that results from the settlement and development of a new country is not a matter which concerns the state, but is one

which no prudent man can afford to over

It invites desirable settlers, extending no. invitation to the drone, the incapable, or the speculator in lands; it wants home builders, men of industry, intelligence and determination, men with capital enough to equip a farm and maintain themselves until after the first erop. After the sale of the first crop the settler should be established as an independent farmer. The opportunity that is present in Montana for the enterprising man to acquire a home h not equalled elsewhere and will not be long open. The older public land states are settled and Montana contains the only great area of fertile public land which it watted to be peopled. You could not, If you would, stop the rush of landseekers to Montana after they have learned the facts above the cheapness and productivenees of the soll. Human beings who must he supported by the products of the soll are born every minute while no more land to being created to supply their needs. When Montana is settled the era of cheap lands in the United States will have passed forever.

Welcome to All. The people are hospitable and enterprising. Montana's vast undeveloped resources astonish all visitors as they did Governor

Hanly of Indiana, but he also publicis said that he was most favorably impressed with the character of the people. "They are an enterprising lot," he said, "and their efforts will soon be crowned with a measure of success beyond their hopes or aspirations." After visiting many sections of the state. Senator La Follette, said "God has been good to this portion of the earth. He has given you mountains with their forests, mineral wealth and vast plains of rich soll and mighty rivers of instimable value. The conditions must make it, if not the empire state of our union, at least among the front rank in our galaxy of states. Montana is rightly called "The Treasure

EDWARD L. NORRIS, State. Governor

A Guarantee of Business Prosperity-The Bee Advertising Columns.

Soldier Killed by Policeman. EL PASO. Tex., Jan. 20.-Frank Richard, member of the Twenty-third Infantry band, with the rank of corporal, was shot and killed last night in a local restaurant by Henry C. Bermauer, a member of the El Paso police force. Mrs. Bermauer was dining with Richard at the time. It is said. Richard enlisted at Columbus, O.



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at the

## Western Land-Products Show

Omaha Auditoreum, Jan. 18-28

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Sign your name, mark X to show what you want and mail coupon to Send me your booklets about - MINNESOTA I am interested in - NO. DAKOT . - Farming - MONTANA - Fruit Growing - IDAHO - Stock Raising L. J. Bricker - WASHINGTON -Poultry Raising - OREGON Business Oppor-Gen. Immigration Agt. tunities St. Paul, Minn. A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

#### Ideal for Stock Raising.

The pure air and water and the nutritious grasses everywhere abundant made Mon tana an ideal stock growing country and the industry prospered exceedingly. Live is shown for 1919 over 1909, which promises stock bought in less favored regions are to be doubled next year or the year folfattened on native grasses and Montana lowing as settiers have been pouring into range stock bring top prices at the stock the state by thousands in the past two yards. The industry is in a flourishing condition and will so continue owing to the causes which built it up-pure air and water, a climate unfriendly to diseases, the quality of the native grasses and the vast areas of lands that will ever be devoted to grazing-but there will probably be a change from ownership of great herds and flocks by one man or company to ownership by great numbers of farmers of small herds and flocks, resulting in their being better cared for and in an increase in the number and an improvement of the

quality of the live stock of Montana Montana gained great wealth and fame from its mines and cattle and sheep; it was not regarded as an agricultural country; was remote from the frontiers of the circumstances of a dry year and a large western extension of settlements; and area planted for the first time, established homeseekers passed through this wonder- its right to be classed as an agricultural land of mines and live stock not knowing that it was also a wonderland of fertile farm lands and filled up vacant lands to the west, some even leaving their native land and pushing far north into Canadian provinces. By the delay in the development of its agricultural resources Montana has paid for its reputation as premier mining state and premier stock country, for who could be expected to believe that nature has made her also the premier farming region of the United States? Yet to these three gifts, lavishly bestowed, are others scarcely inferior. In wealth of timber Montana is surpassed by few states and in water power for generating electricity probably by none

Possibility of Agriculture.

Here are all the natural resources for the building up of a rich and mighty commonwealth, and a climate bracing, healthy and Montana has 93,000,000 energy-inspiring. acres of land, 30,000,000 of which are arabie. and the whole state has a population of only 318,000, one-third of whom live in cities and towns. Less than 2,000,000 acres of land are in cultivation, leaving 28,000,000 acres of farm lands walting for the plow and promising the most abundant yields to those who will cultivate them.

The ignorance of the farming possibilities of the western country which has been referred to has disappeared and it is disappearing with regard to Montana, though for the particular reasons stated, it has lingered longer than it would have done and the mining and stock industries not been so famous. It has been dispelled not by word of explorer or scientist or booster. but by the cold, hard facts of crops pro duced, reports of which are collected for every state by the Department of Agriculture and published in the Year Book and the Crop Reporter. These statistics are impartial and conclusive. Let us see what they show

Montana farms will be devoted mainly to raising grains. For the ten-year period, 1895 to 1907, in the principal wheat producing states, the average farm value per scre of wheat was: In Minnesota, \$8.74; in Kanana, \$7.56; in North Dakota, \$7.71; in

Increase in Accenge

of the American continent that could raise A large increase in the agreage in cropp crops anywhere approaching in quality those exhibits I have seen today. That is the province of Ontario." On the same day James J. Hill said to President Taft. who was visiting the fair. "Mr. President. years. In the fiscal year ending June 30, want to show you the best agricultural 1910, all records for the disposition of agriexhibit I over naw." The exhibits merited cultural lands to homesteaders were beaten all that was said of them. by the Montana land offices. They showed what the soil produces

The acreage in wheat increased from when cultivated, but Montana needs culti-\$50,000 to 480,000; in oats, from 200,000 to Set, vators of the soll, a great many of them. 000; all other crops showed increased acre before the yields of crops will aggregate age, but the greatest was in flax, which large quantities. If, for instance, the 25, leaped from 10,000 to 60,000. 000,000 acres of arable land now untilled The year 1910 was one of unusual drouth

should be planted to wheat and should in Alberta, Manitoba and the great grain yield the average Montana crop for 1910 the growing states of this country. Montana product would be not much below the total did not entirely escape, the condition of the wheat crop of the United States. The wheat crop on July 1 being six below nor-

agricultural possibilities of Montana can mal as against forty-eight below normal scarcely be realized. And the land is here in North Dakota, but under the adverse waiting for the plow-dry land, irrigated land, fruit lands, raw lands, improved lards, free homestead lands, deeded lands that may be bought at low prices-milregion of remarkable productiveness. lions of acres. If you want to know fur

The following table explains liself:

Comparative yields for 1910, compiled from the Government Crop Reporter, pubished by the secretary of agriculture, December, 1910

181		BI	annels I	Per Acre.				10.00
STATE. Winter wa ansas linesola lissouri	14.2	g. Wht. 20.9 16.0	0ats. 87.8 31.3 25.7 31.6	Per Acre. 29.5 18.0 21.0 27.0	Flax Seed. 12.3 8.2 7.5	36.3 19.0 32.7	To Potatoes. 72 57 61	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1
ebraska orth Dakota outh Dakota nited States ontana	16.5	17.9 5.0 12.8 11.7 22.0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17.0 18.5 18.2 22.4 28.0	8,4 8,0 5,0 4,5 7,0	12.0 25.8 14.0 25.0 27.4 23.0	86 60 41 94.4 120	1.5 1.0 .5 1.5 1.4
Results	Count.			1.1		-		

The production, year after year, in every ther about them write "Tell me about section of the state, over a period of many Montana" on a post card, with your name years of profuse crops of all staple prod- and address, and send it to J. H. Hall acts, has determined the future of the arg. state commissioner of agriculture, Helena,

land in the Fort George district of British Columbia.

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exhibit ever shown will be at the Omaha Land Show

**Best Corn** 

## At the Auditorium Jan. 18 to 28, 1911

This exhibit shows the development of corn from the original Indian maize, where each kernel had its separate husk, to the highest type of carefully bred, full big ears.

This exhibit of the evolution of corn is an exact duplicate of the collection which was sold to the Russian government after the 1909 corn show,

This is one of the 100 different exhibits, each of which alone is worth a trip to the Show. The evolution of coru exhibit is on the north side of the second floor. Be sure to to see the exhibits on the second floor.

25 cents admission takes you to every exhibit, show and lecture at the exposition.

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