

# A Visit to the Land-Products Exhibit

will show you the results of farming, fruit raising  
and flower growing in the

## Union Pacific Country

Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, California,  
Oregon and Washington.

There are also exhibits of good roads, fish hatcheries, insect pests, irrigation projects.

Lectures by prominent speakers

Motion Pictures

Electrical Experiments

Hawaiian Singers

Band Music

For literature and information relative to western states and their resources, call at booth of

### UNION PACIFIC

Standard Road of the West.

## Western Land-Products Exhibit --- Auditorium

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 18-28, 1911

### FARMING WITH LITTLE RAIN

One Section of Colorado Exhibit is  
Typical of Results.

#### OLD-TIMER FROM HUGO BOOSTS

W. E. Shultz, who has placed many  
settlers on land, enthusiastic  
over the prospects of  
big future.

"I remember when eastern Colorado had just a few people raising cattle and sheep. That was in 1880, when I crossed the Colorado plains, coming from Iowa in a prairie schooner," remarked W. E. Shultz of Hugo, Colo., in reminiscence yesterday. "I followed the famous Kit Carson trail to Pueblo, Colo. In those days eastern Colorado certainly lived up to its name of 'drier.' I stayed six months and then went back to Iowa; but I decided that I would make Colorado my home some day, and thirty-six years later I did go back to the Centennial state. I guess everybody wants to live in Colorado once they see it."

Mr. Shultz is a booster of dry farming lands in Lincoln county, Colorado. His exhibit of corn, grain and grasses at the land show is instructive in the rapid strides being made in "farming with little rain."

"No," he said, when asked for some of his experiences while crossing a country which was then infested with outlaws, Indians and wild animals, to say nothing of warring cowboys and sheep herders. "I'm afraid I don't remember anything special. You see," he explained apologetically, "we had narrow escapes from Indians, but at the time I didn't take any notice of them, for such things weren't unusual."

"An amusing incident I do recollect. Going back to Iowa, we had camped just west of the Nebraska-Colorado line. We had grub ready, and were just sitting down when we thought we heard thunder. That was out of the ordinary, for thunderstorms came about once every two years then. We were young, inexperienced chaps and easily scared. We got up and listened. Suddenly one of the boys let out a whoop—'Buffalo stampede,' he yelled. The hair rose upon my head, and we stood with knees shaking for a couple of minutes. We had heard of buffalo stampeding and making everything in their path into dust. So we set fire to the prairie grass and tried to head the buffalo off. Well, the joke of it was that the herd was about a mile or two east of us. The pounding of their hoofs made such a roar that it was hard for green young fellows like us to tell just where they were."

### SHOW A MANY-SIDED BENEFIT

Cold Storage Plan for Resources is Not  
Liked by All.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA TALKS BLUNTLY

Opie Chambers insists strict conservation  
of their way as unscrupulous  
capitalists.

"If the Omaha Land show accomplished nothing more than an expression of sentiment against the radical policy of Roosevelt, Pinchot and the other conservation eccentrics, it would be giving the western country a blessed favor." This was the declaration of Opie Chambers of the Western Townsite company, representing South Dakota land.

Mr. Chambers made the assertion in an interview on the proposed meeting of western land dealers Tuesday morning to discuss conservation.

"I believe in the protection of great natural resources from wholesale destruction and waste," said Mr. Chambers, "but I am emphatically opposed to having the resources figuratively placed in an ice box for that protection. There are hundreds of other thinking people of the west, anxious to develop the country and accomplish the good of the nation, who also hold those beliefs. If Roosevelt, Pinchot and members of the recent conservation congress had their way we westerners would be forever throttled."

"Of course, if the Guggenheims and Rothschilds controlled the lands, forest and water rights of the country, the nation essentially would be under a yoke. To conserve resources from the wholesale grabbing by these money giants by a system of limitation would advance the interests of the country. But the conservationists are trying to chain a chain on the land as the capitalists would, when they propose to withhold the national resources absolutely from the field of large development."

"West Wants a Chance." "From all I have been able to learn the west wants the land and power rights thrown open to development and it is not rabidly particular whether the Guggenheims, Rothschilds or Mr. Sam Jones does the developing. We want the men who are able to exploit our resources and turn them into really productive forces, to go ahead and do so. We absolutely do not want the government holding all the rights of the western empire in safety deposit to be withdrawn piecemeal, an inch at a time. The latter policy, if carried out, would arrest the growth of our western states for thirty or fifty years. Fifty years is a long, long time in this age of dynamics when a town is built in a day."

Mr. Chambers declared he would attend the meeting Tuesday, which is to be held at the Hotel Home and at which it is proposed a resolution shall be passed setting forth the wishes and ideas of the men of the west. Scores of homesteaders from the land of South Dakota, Colorado, Idaho and the Pacific coast states will be present at the meeting.

Many of those who shall attend are men who hold titles to vast stretches of western soil and who are, to a colossal extent, building a real empire. Some, interested in lands which a few years ago were arid deserts, baked by the sun and inhabited by scarcely a living creature, are prepared to tell how money and genius created a new world through irrigation projects. Others are interested in the territory which pos-

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Dry Farming, Alfalfa Raising in Yel-  
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Pyramid Park Described by  
George W. Foyes.

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"Speaking of dry farming, Mr. Foyes says: 'At the Dry Farming congress, which met at Billings in 1900, it was stated that estimates show that west of the Missouri river there are in excess of 200,000,000 acres of uncultivated dry land which never can be irrigated, owing to topographical conditions and lack of water supply. It is claimed that most or all of this acreage can be farmed successfully under the methods of moisture conservation and cultivation advocated by the so-called dry farmers. It was proven that with an annual rainfall of only seven and a half inches profitable crops have been raised by dry farming. At a conservative estimate these 200,000,000 acres of arid lands should be capable of supporting 1,000,000 families, or 5,000,000 people.'"

While giving an immense fund of valuable information, Mr. Foyes has many things to say of the scenery along the route of the Northern Pacific.

Describes Pyramid Park. Concerning picturesque Pyramid park, he says: "At Madona we are in the heart of the famous Pyramid park. Petrified tree stumps dot the landscape and an army of spires, bluffs, hills, buttes and castled cliffs rise from the plain, garbed in striking colors that attract the eye. Reds and pinks are the predominant colors, but coal blacks, grays and drabs are blended with them, causing fantastic effects. These hills, washed by the eternal rains, have been eroded into cones, pyramids and squares, which are circumscribed by rugged, twisting ravines, gouged out by the torrential floods. Ancient coal beds have been burned out, or in places are still burning. These plains and draws are covered with a most succulent grass that furnishes feed for thousands of cattle, and the gulches provide them with shelter."

Alfalfa and sugar beets are raised extensively in the Yellowstone valley.

Alfalfa Thrives in Valley. Concerning these crops he says: "One of the principal crops in the Yellowstone valley is alfalfa. Three and four crops of alfalfa are raised in the same year. It averages from six to eight tons per acre and nets the farmer on an average of \$5 per ton in the stack, or from \$20 to \$40 per acre. As the land costs not more than \$5 per acre, it is evident that this is a better return than eastern farmers ordinarily obtain."

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## The Mussellshell Country

In south central Montana bordering the Mussellshell River for about 100 miles is a rich agricultural region, recently opened by the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.

The soil of this district is a loam of good depth and fertility. It produces from 20 to 45 bushels of winter wheat per acre, 50 to 80 bushels of oats, 35 to 40 bushels of barley, 25 to 30 bushels of rye, and 10 to 18 bushels of flax.

The local market for grain is excellent. Coal and wood are abundant and cheap. The climate is mild and healthful and the drinking water is good.

Good deeded lands sell from \$15 to \$25 per acre. There is also government land that may be homesteaded.

The Mussellshell Country is described fully in an illustrated booklet that will be sent free on request.

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