

# South Dakota's Offer to the Settler

Health for the Homeseeker, Wealth for the Industrious Man.

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES RICH

Upland and Valley Team with Fecundity and Invite the Man of Effort to Conquest of Certain Wealth.

BY E. L. VESSEY, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

It is now generally conceded that the middle western section of the United States at this time is the producing center of the entire country. In regard to agriculture the eastern portion of the country is a thing of the past, at least in so far as producing the surplus field products necessary to feed the people of the eastern cities, there being at the present time but four states east of Chicago producing as much wheat as they consume, and not more than four, probably only three, that produce the necessary amount of corn. The surplus products are come from the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and what was once considered a part of the Great American Desert is now the fruitful land of the country.

South Dakota is and should be indeed proud to stand among the great surplus producing states of America, and it is certainly remarkable that a state so young and more than half undeveloped should have for the last ten years and more produced more wealth per capita than any other state in the union. There must indeed be reasons for this condition continuing for such a length of time. To state the matter tersely, the man who has spent his efforts in South Dakota during the last ten years has had as his reward of this world's goods, for each day's work, and each year's work, than he would have had spent that same time and made an equal effort in any of the other states of the union. This in itself should be sufficient inducement to the man seeking a home. It matters not what his occupation or calling, South Dakota offers him opportunities.

Health for the Homeseeker. One of the subjects appealing most seriously to the homeseeker is that of health for himself and family and in this particular none excel us. We have a varying altitude from less than 1,000 feet to more than 5,000 feet, and the homeseeker can get even higher than that if he wishes to go to the tops of some of our mountain peaks.

Not only does our altitude vary, but so also do conditions within the state. If a stranger should come into South Dakota from the east, he would find a country filled and farmed in the same methods which have been found to be best adapted to the conditions in Illinois and Iowa. If he should approach us from the south he would find half, or nearly so, of the fields to be corn, one-half of the balance oats, and the remainder clover or alfalfa. These are the great staple crops of the south half of our state. Each farm contains some pasture land, or lands devoted to pasture, and the stock in South Dakota grades higher than probably in any of the states to the east or the south. In our state there have not been as many wharves from dairying to beef and from beef to dairying as in the older states.

When the Crops Grow. If the newcomer enters our state from the east and nearer the north line of the state he will find the crops to be principally small grains. Too much of the area of the state immediately along the east line has been brought under cultivation and kept there continuously for a series of years. There is still abundance of fertility, but rotation should be more generally practiced. In this part of the state considerable corn is grown, but the industry is not carried to the extent that it should be. Clover is finding its place, but as yet timothy is grown much more extensively.

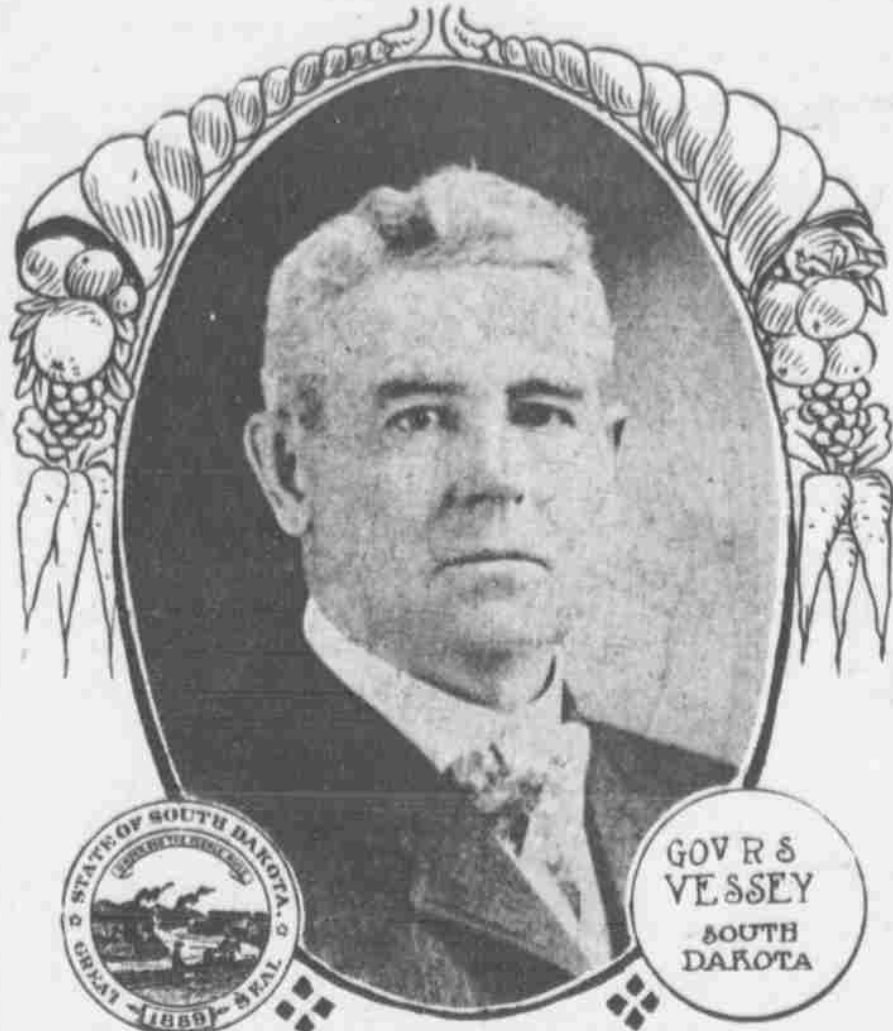
Passing on to the center of the state either from the south or the east, into the great valley of the James river, you will find vast level stretches of country devoted to the growing of small grains and corn and to pasture. Probably half of the entire cultivated area is devoted to the raising of wheat; the other half to corn and other feed grains and to grass, most of it being native prairie. However, the clover field is now appearing all over this section of the state and corn is being very largely grown. The farmers in this section have learned by experience that one of nature's laws is that the crops must be rotated and are accordingly changing their methods that they may comply with these requirements.

Along the Missouri river the land is more largely devoted to grazing, although advanced agriculture is practiced to a greater or less extent on almost every section of land. This section is one of the great stock producing localities of this country. Artesian water is here produced in abundance and at small cost. This is generally warm and particularly adapted for use in the growing of live stock. It is from the prairies of the character found in this part of the state that the best feeders as well as the best "grass fat" cattle find their way to the markets of the world.

West of the Missouri. Crossing the Missouri we find a vast undulating prairie penetrated by frequent streams that run very rapidly, the banks being generally considerably broken. Between these streams the general course of which is towards the Missouri river, or the east, are vast plateaus of most excellent soil, capable of the highest type of agriculture when properly tilled, and we note that the settlers or owners are rapidly learning these methods. Alfalfa will be the great money making crop of this section of South Dakota. It probably yields better here than in any other known place on the American continent. Thirty-five dollars worth of seed per acre after harvesting a good crop of hay is a usual thing. Seventy dollars worth of seed has been known a number of times and in one instance this year nearly \$80 worth was threshed from a small field. The principal other crops grown in this section are wheat, oats and speltz. Corn is not as largely grown as it will be later for the reason that our prairie soils do not produce this crop to the best advantage until after they have been somewhat subdued.

The banks of the stream are quite steep, frequently running into bluffs, which are covered with most excellent grass and will afford cheap grazing for years to come. In this portion of the state, west of the Missouri river, the state owns large bodies of land and these are rented for grazing purposes at a nominal rental. With cheap grass for summer feed and alfalfa hay for winter, the stockman will find this a paradise for many years to come. This section of the state offers exceptional advantages to the farmer who wishes to diversify his efforts and who has but small capital. He will certainly be a winner here if he will exert himself, study the situation, adapt himself to it and apply intelligent effort to his calling.

Wonderful Black Hills. Still west of this region we find the Black Hills section, which is in itself an exemplification of diversified conditions. In the northern hills are the great gold mines, which some are the most consistent producing gold mines in America, and probably in the world. We do not say the largest producers in the world, but here



GOV. E. L. VESSEY, SOUTH DAKOTA

we find the one mine that has always paid its dividends and yet has enough ore in sight to continue doing so for generations to come. Further down in this region we find immense quarries of stone, Jasper, stucco, mica and other minerals. In the foot hills, the best of material is found for the manufacture of brick, and this industry is growing very rapidly.

Large quantities of facing brick are now being shipped from Rapid City to points in Nebraska, and also further east and south. The manufacturing and mining possibilities of the Black Hills are almost limitless, and as yet we have not gotten far enough into them to appreciate what another industry of this section of the state is going to become very prominent and which will be known world wide. At the present time it is being carried on very successfully by a few fruit growers. The fact that it has been provided by nature just to produce a superior quality of apples and other fruits, and what this section of the state needs more than anything else is a vast array of fruit growers. We believe that in a few years it will be as famous for its fruit as it is in any valley in the west for its irrigated fruit, and any school boy knows the difference between the flavor of an irrigated apple and one grown under dry-land conditions.

Great Irrigation Project. To the north and east of the Black Hills is the great Belle Fourche irrigation project, by means of which several townships of land are being brought under irrigation ditches constructed by the federal government. The soil is most fertile and the country seems to be particularly adapted to the irrigation when the same is properly accomplished. It is here that the man who wants a constant supply of water will find his mecca. Irrigation is also being carried on along many of the small streams, but not to the extent of this project.

And thus, we can offer to the homeseeker almost any condition he desires and he will always find opportunity to expend his effort profitably if he will study and comply with the conditions. It is but natural that in a state having as varied conditions as South Dakota offers, many make mistakes, farming in a section as if it should be in another and failure sometimes results. The secret of success lies in being able to adapt oneself to the conditions under which he is working.

South Dakota has also acquired a reputation for its cement products. We have immense deposits of material well adapted to the manufacture of this article which is becoming so popular and so necessary in modern building.

Lumber and Fuel. Our lumber resources of course are limited, but we have a considerable supply in the Black Hills. At this time, however, they are unavailable to the eastern sections of the state, because of the excessive freight rates charged by the railways for carrying. The roads seem to be and are willing to haul lumber uphill to the Black Hills cheaper than roll it down grade to the Missouri river. This is also true of some other products of that section of the state.

In the northwestern portion of the state, liberal deposits of lignite coal are found. We probably have not a proposition that will justify us in predicting extensive coal mining operations from a commercial standpoint, but there is an abundant supply for the people living upon the land approximate to the coal beds.

We will welcome to our state the homeseeker, whatever his occupation, and we will do everything we can to assist him to make a success of life.

Guerrero is Killed and Ceiba Taken by Bonilla. Commandant Falls in Battle with Thirty of His Men—Bluejackets Protect Noncombatants.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Jan. 27.—(Via Wireless.)—Ceiba was taken yesterday by Bonilla's forces. Commandant Guerrero was killed and thirty of his men wounded. The fighting lasted two hours. The Tacoma landed sixty sailors tonight. The Hornet is at Truxillo and the American gunboat Marietta at Ceiba.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—American blue jackets, assisted by British seamen, played an important part during the battle in preventing the neutrality zone. Their work probably saved the lives of several non-combatants. The commander of the government troops was prevented from placing machine guns on neutral ground at the point of bayonets in the hands of sailors. General Lee Christmas, who had planned the battle some time ago, was assisted by two Americans, Guy Maloney of New Orleans and Joe Reed of Charlestown, Mass., all three of whom are credited with valiant work during the fighting.

The government forces were well disciplined and fought to the last. The fight finally divided down, after having been continued by the government forces from hastily constructed trenches and house tops. General Manuel Bonilla, head of the revolutionary movement, has not left the vicinity of Truxillo.

## UTAH HAS DAY AT THE SHOW

Representatives Felicitate the Management of the Exhibit.

### RAY TELLS OF STATE'S WEALTH

Recounts the Vast Summ Wealth Have Been Taken from the Mines and Tells of Agricultural Resources.

In oratory and song the wealth and attractiveness of Utah, which is so handsomely represented at the Land show, were yesterday exploited by a select following of the sturdiest and most prominent young men of that state. It was Utah day at the Land show and the representatives of that state gave one of the most interesting programs yet presented.

The program speaker was Clinton D. Ray of Salt Lake City, who drew a beautiful word picture of the valleys and mountains, lakes, farms and cities of his state. The program was opened with the Utah state song, sung by a chorus of fine looking men from that state who are here in connection with the exhibit. Music was also given by the Hawaiian singers, W. D. Livingston, who is widely known in the west as an agricultural expert, delivered an address of welcome in which he told of the wide awake, progressive spirit that exists in his state and he also took occasion to pay compliments in behalf of the state of Utah to C. C. Roosevelt, general manager of the show. Mr. Roosevelt responded in a few well chosen words, after which the principal address was delivered by Clinton D. Ray, who said in part:

"Great as has been the progress we have made in the building up of the great empire of the west, we are just beginning to feel the solidarity of the exhaustless possibilities of wealth which unite the interests of Omaha and Salt Lake City; of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, California and Nebraska, with all the other great states of the west. We are just beginning to feel that the building up of our farms in Utah will build up this city of Omaha; that our interests are mutual; that where we progress you progress; that where we falter you falter.

West from Omaha. "History repeats itself. Fifty-four years ago my people, among the hardiest band of pioneers that ever set out to establish a sovereign state, started west from Council Bluffs and hewed their way through trackless mountain wastes for 74 days clear through the Missouri river across the broad plains of Nebraska and Wyoming and over the continental divide down into the great basin where they established in the midst of the beautiful mountain valleys of Utah an empire of wealth which has led rapidly to the building up of the great west. All glory to those sturdy men and all glory to the pioneer, not only who blazes the trail through the desert and the forest, but to the pioneer of industry, of thought, the pioneer such as Luther Burbank, who makes it possible by the genius or scientific work to make possible the cultivation of millions of acres which shall feed humanity for all time.

"All honor to such men as Prof. Shaw, Prof. Buffum, Dr. Widoe and all the men who have lent their genius for the advancement of science wherever it will redound to the benefit of humanity. Let us pay our respects and tribute to such men as have conceived and carried out successfully this great enterprise, the Omaha Land Show. Let us not forget that such men as Roosevelt and Paisley, with their associates, are the men who hasten the advancement of civilization. They have conceived the gigantic plan of consolidating the great states of the west in a movement which shall ultimately bring them to a tug-of-war in pulling all the wealth and all the power of the American people which is possible to use in the building up of Omaha and Salt Lake City; of Utah and the great west.

Look to the Future. "Let us not forget, however, in our eagerness to build an empire that it will be forever built in the likeness of its founders. Let us keep our eye upon the far future and while we are striving to build the greatest commonwealth on earth let us endeavor to build it right. Let us select, if possible, and encourage the settlement of our country by the strongest, the sturdiest, the cleanest and the best blood of the American continent and the world. We shall build after our own likeness. Take the philosopher, blindfolded into the schools, the universities, the churches, the manufacturing houses and the business places of Salt Lake City or Omaha and he will tell you without meeting a man the manner of people that you are. Everything in your city is suggestive of largeness of spirit, of great business enterprises, your architecture is Gothic in its style, suggestive of the brightness of youth, yet perhaps not quite fine enough in some instances. The temples and cities, the churches and schools, the gardens and farms of Utah suggest magnificence, cleanliness and artistic beauty while all of our great west is stamped indelibly with the words: Power, courage and strenuousness.

"Overlooking Salt Lake City are the great copper mines and smelters of Bingham, the greatest mines and smelters in the world. We produced last year \$20,000,000 in copper, lead, silver and gold. Altogether our output in the state of Utah has added \$15,000,000 to the world's mineral wealth. The mines of Utah represent an aggregate wealth of nearly \$50,000,000, yet it must be remembered that agricultural Utah, with its 27,000,000 acres, 20,000,000 of which are as rich and fertile as any lands in the world, in the not distant future will represent an aggregate wealth twenty times larger than all the other industries of the state. We put out last year 97,000,000 pounds of sugar, 12,000,000 cases of fruit, our manufactured articles represented a value of \$18,000,000. We planted last year 1,000,000 fruit trees, which in six years will represent a value almost incomprehensible.

Progress is Not Stagnant. "With all the wealth that the mines of Utah have produced our mountains of metal and mineral, of gold, silver, copper and lead, our mountains of gypsum, our hydro-carbons and oil, our coal and iron, have scarcely been scratched. In Garfield county we have a hundred square miles of coal, with an average thickness of ten feet. We have enough iron to supply the needs of America for half a century. We have millions of feet of virgin timber through which has never yet echoed the puff of an engine.

"Utah produces more alfalfa seed than any state in the union. Its climate, its moisture, its conditions, and its soil conditions are perfectly adapted to the production of this most valuable article. Our heavy storms come in the winter; at the

moment when our alfalfa is in bloom the air is warm and our fields are disturbed with gentle breezes which perfect the pollination and fertilization of the seed, which is impossible in your damp climates. A little too much irrigation, or any at all, in fact, is apt to make our alfalfa grow too thrifty and its seed will not mature. It is a law of nature that fertilization or productivity of progeny is encouraged by some difficulty in the struggle for existence.

"The rainfall is sufficient upon our sage brush lands without irrigation to produce alfalfa and seed better than any other place in the world. The enlarged homestead act, section 6, offers you an opportunity in Utah to take 320 acres of government land, rich, fertile, prolific sage brush land in our mountain valleys, and you are not required by the government to reside upon it. It is only required that you cultivate forty acres within two years and forty acres each year for three successive years thereafter, when you are entitled to the government patent.

"The people of Utah are an enlightened, patriotic, friendly people. We welcome any and all of your hardy and industrious people into our mountain valleys. We need you to help build up one of the greatest empires that has ever been known in the westward march of civilization. Our beauties of climate, the beauties of our towns and cities, the attractiveness of our broad mountain valleys, our mountains and lakes themselves, the genius of poetry, has scarcely been able to describe. Is Tennyson's 'Bugle Song' he has described Utah: 'The long light shafts across her lakes and her wild cataracts leap in glory.'

Omaha Men Released and Rearrested. H. P. Richardson and B. F. Hubbard, Who Served Terms for Misuse of Mails, Face Other Charges.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 27.—Immediately after their release from the federal prison here today Herbert P. Richardson, medicine manufacturer, and B. F. Hubbard, both of Omaha, who have served sentences for using the mails to defraud, were arrested by a deputy United States marshal and taken to Kansas City, Kan., as fugitives from justice. It is charged that the two men advertised for partners with capital by which means they secured various sums of money and disappeared. Richardson and Hubbard were at one time located at Kansas City, Mo., and they are wanted there on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

A Fierce Attack of malaria, liver derangement and kidney trouble is easily cured by Electric Bitters, the guaranteed remedy. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

The Key to the Situation—See Want Ad!

FLOODS BLOCKADE RAILROAD Meadow Valley, in Nevada, impassable—Through Trains Are Annulled.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—Floods in the Meadow valley in Nevada along the route of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, have blockaded that

line. Officials hope to lift the blockade within forty-eight hours. Meanwhile all through trains between Los Angeles and Salt Lake have been annulled. Trains leaving this city were turned back today and the passengers were sent east by another route.

Richer Than Cobalt or Coeur d'Alene are some of the silver-lead mining districts along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental railroad. A small portion of this territory has produced to date \$60,000,000 in gold.

Let us send you free of cost the "British Columbia Bulletin of Information," giving synopsis of the land, mining, timber and other laws and up-to-date information of fortune-making opportunities for investment. It tells you how you can share in the tremendous development which is starting along the line of three great transcontinental railroads that are opening up 20,000,000 acres of rich agricultural and fruit land and 50,000,000 acres of the richest timber, coal and mineral land in British Columbia, known as the Port George District. Write today.

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd., Paid up Capital \$250,000 Joint Owners and Sole Agents Fort George Township, 542 Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C. District Sales Solicitor, W. S. DAVIDSON, 202 New Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

A 5 Acre Tract of Land FREE At the Omaha Land Show

A five-acre tract of fine Colorado land will be given away Saturday evening, January 28. Each visitor to the Land Show will be given full details.

# LAND SHOW

## TO-DAY

# AUDITORIUM 25¢

## Today--Your Last Chance

### To Visit This Beautiful and Interesting Show

#### Boy Scouts' Day

AFTERNOON PROGRAM, 3 P. M.; EVENING PROGRAM, 8 P. M.—An interesting exposition of the many important interesting and valuable acquisitions that enter into the making of a good boy scout.

#### Ak-Sar-Ben Night

Songs and special stunts by Ak-Sar-Ben Octette.

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## South Omaha Day

#### Guerrero is Killed and Ceiba Taken by Bonilla

Commandant Falls in Battle with Thirty of His Men—Bluejackets Protect Noncombatants.

#### Daily Amusement Features at the Land Show

TWO MOVING PICTURE SHOWS—Running all the time.  
THE SWEET SINGERS FROM HAWAII—Every Afternoon and Evening.  
MISS LORA NETTIE RIETER—The World's Greatest Cornet Virtuoso—Every Afternoon and Evening.

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## Open Each Day 10:00 a. m.

### A Hundred Interesting Features to Attract You