BANK STATEMENTS OF MINNEAPOLIS

FINANCIAL CENTER OF THE NORTHWEST

REPORT of the condition of the SWEDISH-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, at Minneapolis, in the state of Minnesota, at the close of business Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,213,125.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		3,401.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,250.00
Bonds, securities, etc		333,994.17
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$169,123.21	
Due from state banks and bankers	170,537.21	
Due from approved reserve agents	270,130.57	
Checks and other cash items	6,029.82	
Exchanges for clearing house	150,791.72	
Notes of other national banks	2,100.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	864.39	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.—		
Specie	129,029.05	
Legal tender notes	137,019.00	
		1,035,624.97
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$3,855,895.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		55,858.73
National bank notes outstanding		240,400.00
Due to other national banks	$294,861.69	
Due to state banks and bankers	383,081.76	
Due to approved reserve agents	26,637.14	
Dividends unpaid	183.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,645,663.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	374,384.32	
Certified checks	23,715.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	61,609.86	
		2,809,637.12
Total		$3,855,895.85

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, E. L. Mattson, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. L. MATTSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1905. OLIF H. NELSON, (Notarial Seal.) Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

My commission expires Dec. 11, 1910.

Correct—Attest:
A. Ueland,
C. M. Amsden,
N. I. Werner,
Directors.

STATEMENT of the condition of SECURITY BANK of Minneapolis, at Minneapolis, Minn., at close of business on Aug. 25th, 1905. Date of report by bank, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,130,985.05
Overdrafts		7,316.89
U. S. and other bonds, stocks and securities		152,952.39
Real estate		47,072.92
Due from banks	$1,937,562.59	
Checks and cash items	11,205.89	
Exchanges for clearing house	283,699.93	
Currency $729,134.00		
Gold 510,025.00		
Silver 106,414.00		
Fract'nl 11,133.98		
	1,356,706.98	
Total immediate assets	$3,589,175.39	3,589,175.39
Total		$11,927,502.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, net		278,544.97
Dividends unpaid	$519.00	
Deposits subject to check	6,274,865.00	
Certified checks	29,107.78	
Cashier's checks	219,693.46	
Due banks	3,208,858.04	
Total immediate liabilities	$9,733,043.28	
Time certificates	515,014.39	
Total deposits	$10,248,957.67	10,248,957.67
Total		$11,927,502.64

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, J. S. Pomeroy, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. POMEROY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1905.
[Seal.] LESLIE M. DONOVAN, Notary Public.

Attest:—Two directors.
L. F. Day,
F. G. Winston.

STATEMENT of the condition of ST. ANTHONY FALLS BANK, at Minneapolis, Minn., at close of business on Aug. 25, 1905. Date of call by superintendent, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$884,407.88
Overdrafts		353.36
Other bonds, stocks and securities		98,717.69
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		50,000.00
Due from banks	$72,001.32	
Checks and cash items	32,247.10	
Exchange for clearinghouse	33,727.24	
Currency $38,778.00		
Gold 28,830.00		
Silver 4,480.00		
Fractional 3,340.81		
	75,428.81	
Total available assets		213,404.47
Total		$1,246,883.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$125,000.00
Surplus fund		75,000.00
Undivided profits, net		11,110.67
Dividends unpaid	$73.50	
Deposits subject to check	744,069.95	
Demand certificates	13,428.59	
Certified checks	1,326.41	
Cashier's checks	2,958.72	
Due banks	23,691.00	
Total immediate liabilities	$768,148.17	
Time certificates	249,624.56	
Total deposits		1,035,772.73
Total		$1,246,883.40

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, Hiram A. Scriver, president of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HIRAM A. SCRIVER, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1905.
WILLIS R. SAWYER, (Notarial Seal.) Notary Public.

Attest—
J. H. Chase,
Howell W. Young,
Directors.

REPORT of the condition of the GERMANIA BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS, at the close of business Aug. 9, 1905, as shown by the books of the bank.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$279,689.04
Overdrafts	232.37
U. S. and other bonds	1,850.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,639.99
Cash on hand and due from banks	72,163.73
Checks and drafts in transit	20,230.60
Total	$376,805.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000.00
Surplus	23,000.00
Undivided profits net	2,449.16
Deposits	301,356.37
Total	$376,805.73

I, O. E. Naegele, president of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. E. NAEGELE, President.

REPORT of the condition of THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,601,968.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,243.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		18,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		275,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$240,884.89	
Due from state banks and bankers	253,342.36	
Due from approved reserve agents	880,551.81	
Checks and other cash items	21,571.81	
Exchanges for clearing house	277,013.04	
Notes of other national banks	11,392.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,459.74	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	389,440.00	
Legal tender notes	50,000.00	
		2,125,655.65
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		10,000.00
Due from U. S. treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		9,500.00
Total		$7,242,366.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		45,078.56
National bank notes outstanding		200,000.00
Reserve for unearned interest		30,000.00
Due to other national banks	$1,651,168.57	
Due to state banks and bankers	813,132.42	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	32,985.15	
Due to approved reserve agents	82,240.84	
Dividends unpaid	127.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,893,193.19	
Demand certificates of deposit	165,252.94	
Certified checks	17,068.87	
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,118.94	
		5,667,288.42
Total		$7,242,366.98

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, A. A. Crane, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. A. CRANE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1905. R. G. COLYER, [Notarial Seal.] Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. A. Harris,
F. W. Lyman,
Edmund J. Phelps,
Directors.

REPORT of the condition of THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,442,359.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		486.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		502,125.84
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks not reserve agents	$918,186.00	
Due from state banks and bankers	29,782.02	
Due from approved reserve agents	2,029,756.46	
Checks and other cash items	36,837.92	
Exchanges for clearing house	288,489.03	
Notes of other national banks	89,725.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	117.15	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	442,629.80	
Legal tender notes	339,000.00	
		4,174,523.38
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		17,313.50
Total		$11,710,308.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		242,691.14
National bank notes outstanding		245,500.00
Due to other national banks	$2,526,304.52	
Due to state banks and bankers	1,533,797.81	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	281,946.41	
Dividends unpaid	498.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,673,976.76	
Demand certificates of deposit	506,322.98	
Certified checks	21,073.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	133,197.48	
United States deposit	45,000.00	
		9,722,116.97
Total		$11,710,308.11

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, Joseph Chapman, Jr., cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1905. W. M. KOON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. T. Wyman,
E. W. Decker,
T. B. Janney,
Directors.

REPORT of the condition of THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL BANK, at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$318,506.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,360.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,940.00
Bonds, securities, etc		3,555.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,938.56
Expenses and taxes paid		7,851.04
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		27,250.73
Due from state banks and bankers		14,424.85
Due from approved reserve agents		26,619.93
Checks and other cash items		131.99
Exchanges for clearing house		2,839.17
Notes of other national banks		645.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		10.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$34,088.05	
Legal tender notes		
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		34,088.05
		2,500.00
Total		$504,661.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	2,083.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,067.12
National bank notes outstanding	49,995.00
Due to other national banks	5,651.09
Due to state banks and bankers	41,431.33
Individual deposits subject to check	179,354.45
Demand certificates of deposit	13,377.72
Certified checks	2.70
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,698.98
Total	$504,661.39

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, H. G. Merritt, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. G. MERRITT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1905.
[Notarial Seal.] F. B. WRIGHT, Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

Correct—Attest:
A. J. Powers,
E. H. Moulton,
Morris G. Pflaum,
Directors.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Minneapolis in the state of Minnesota, at the close of business. Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,494,697.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		986.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		875,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		175,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		363,350.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$859,995.52	
Due from state banks and bankers	345,081.16	
Due from approved reserve agents	2,032,390.77	
Checks and other cash items	14,135.86	
Exchanges for clearing house	260,849.54	
Notes of other national banks	27,600.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,419.23	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	713,900.60	
Legal-tender notes	345,000.00	
		4,600,372.68
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		43,750.00
Total		$15,553,156.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		44,645.12
National bank notes outstanding		857,295.00
Due to other national banks	$2,693,944.39	
Due to state banks and bankers	1,689,375.03	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	237,564.98	
Dividends unpaid	122.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,249,350.72	
Demand certificates of deposit	733,409.87	
Certified checks	34,325.28	
Cashier's checks outstanding	107,154.79	
United States deposits	165,629.74	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing officers	40,339.96	
		10,951,216.76
Bonds borrowed		200,000.00
Total		$15,553,156.88

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, George F. Orde, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE F. ORDE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1905.
WALTER C. HALL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
Albert C. Loring,
George C. Bagley,
J. B. Gilfillan,
Directors.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK of Minneapolis, Minn., at the close of business on Aug. 25th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 847,835.57
Overdrafts		241.62
United States and other bonds		106,519.93
Furniture and fixtures		7,946.13
Banking house		35,000.00
Other real estate		10,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks		226,717.67
Total		$1,234,260.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits		19,685.30
Deposits subject to check	$568,586.96	
Dividends unpaid	76.00	
Demand certificates	14,875.26	
Certified checks	350.00	
Cashier's checks	3,817.65	
Time deposits	476,869.75	
Total deposits		1,064,575.62
Total		$1,234,260.92

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, F. A. Gross, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. GROSS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1905. AARON MANTHEY, [Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, Hennepin County, State of Minnesota.

Attest:
Wm. J. Von der Weyer,
J. Kunz,
Directors.

STATEMENT of the condition of SOUTH SIDE STATE BANK at Minneapolis, Minn., at close of business on Aug. 25, 1905. Date of call by superintendent, Aug. 29, 1905. Date of report by bank, Aug. 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$270,249.89
Other bonds, stocks and securities	7,000.00
Overdrafts	None
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,500.00
Other real estate	None
Cash on hand and due from banks	93,120.20
Other resources	4,456.35
Total	$386,326.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000.00
Surplus fund (earned)	30,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	2,214.60
Deposits	304,111.93
Total	$386,326.53

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, A. A. McRae, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. A. McRAE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1905.
[Seal.] OLAF N. OLSEN, Notary Public, Hennepin Co., Minn.

Attest:
A. M. Woodward,
J. D. Holtzermann,
Directors.

STATEMENT of the condition of HENNEPIN COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, at Minneapolis, Minn., at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1905.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds	$100,000.00
Municipal bonds	1,218,569.73
Massachusetts state gold bonds	50,000.00
Premium on bonds	28,481.83
Mortgage loans	966,533.05
Loans and discounts	1,111,362.20
Overdrafts	3,749.68
Furniture and fixtures	100.00
Real estate	23,129.17
Cash on hand and due from banks	308,077.03
Total	$3,810,002.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided profits	19,927.94
Deposits	3,630,074.77
Total	$3,810,002.71

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin—ss.

I, W. H. Lee, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1905. H. H. BARBER, (Notarial Seal.) Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 6, 1907.

STATEMENT of THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$303,797.98
Stocks and bonds	12,780.00
Real estate	11,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,500.00
Cash and due from banks	169,857.93
Totals	$499,755.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$60,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	13,083.13
Deposits	426,672.78
Totals	$499,755.91

WANTED A SWEARING BIBLE

Demand for Well-Bound Ones at Second Hand.

Philadelphia Record.

"Have you got any well-bound second-hand Bibles?" inquired a customer of the old bookstore man.

"Yes, you want a swearing Bible, don't you?" answered the dealer. The patron admitted that he did, and after he had been supplied and taken his leave the bookstore man entered upon an explanation for the benefit of an interested third party.

"There's always a demand for swearing Bibles," he remarked. "By swearing Bibles I mean copies of the Scriptures intended for use in the administration of oaths. Instead of buying cheap, flimsy covered Bibles, lawyers, notaries, magistrates and others who required to take affidavits supply themselves with strongly-bound second-hand editions. A swearing Bible comes in for rough usage and a well-bound second-hand book, which can be bought for a fraction of its original price, will outlast a half dozen cheap copies, that is why we have a good demand for old Bibles."

HOT WEATHER READING

Some Wayback Winters That Were Corkers for Cold.

Milwaukee Press.

"Weather talk is always harmless, if monotonous," said Daniel O'Connor, Buffalo, "but the cold winter of 1709 was a corker in Europe. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from shore. The frost in the ground was nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. My ancestors lived in Galway then. In the south of France the vine plantations were almost destroyed, and it took a century to repair the damages. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and so was the Mediterranean about Geneva. The winter of 1744 was cold, and snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level. In 1754 and 1755 the climate in England was so severe that the strongest ale exposed to the air in a glass was frozen an eight of an inch thick. I find the other extreme winters in the eighteenth century were 1716, 1726, 1740, 1771, 1774, 1775 and 1776."

IRRIGATION DAM IN ARIZONA

IT WILL HOLD 400,000,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER.

How the Salt River Is Compelled to Make Its Own Dam by Utilizing the Water Power—The Government Work Will Double and Quadruple Land Values in the Valley.

New York Tribune.

The most gigantic of the government irrigation constructions in progress is the Salt River, or "Roosevelt" dam, in Arizona, and considerable criticism has been made of the course of the secretary of the interior in setting aside between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 for this project, which will irrigate no public lands, but only those already in private ownership, vastly increasing, of course, their value. The work which the government will do under this project will double and quadruple land values, and, in fact, make much land that is now practically useless worth from $30 to $100 an acre. Some two hundred thousand acres will be irrigated under these works, and the artificial reservoir to be formed by the Roosevelt dam will be by far the largest in the United States, with the incredible capacity of nearly four hundred billion gallons. This is three times the capacity of the great Wachusett reservoir, which is to supply Boston, and twice that of the famous Croton dam, of New York's new water works.

The criticism referred to of building government works to supply water to such a region as the Salt River valley, where the lands are all in private ownership, instead of going out to the desert and reclaiming public lands, is one which will not hold on second thought. The Salt River valley has been a famous part of the arid west. Twenty years ago it was a vast, flat plain, skirted by mountains reflecting the wonderful colors and tints of the southwest, but nourishing only the cactus and other desert plants. The Salt River cut its center, a sparkling, life giving stream, and private capital undertook to utilize its waters for irrigation and build up a great community. Dams were built, canals were constructed, and thousands of acres were planted with oranges, lemons, figs, dates, raisin and wine grapes, almonds, pomegranates, and all the fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics, not to mention broad fields of emerald alfalfa, where fat cattle stood knee deep in the luxuriant growth. But the valley is today crippled and sick.

The canal system laid out was based on the heavy annual rainfalls which prevailed at that time, and sufficient data had not been gathered to show that the period was one of fat years and that the lean years of drouth would surely follow. They came, however, over the whole southwest, as can be seen by a study of the rainfall charts of that region, and the result has been that thousands of acres of orchard and farm have returned to aridity. The Old Man of the Desert came in and claimed back his own. It is simply a question, then, in the Salt River valley, and in some other parts, as to whether it is not as good or better policy for Uncle Sam to save the homes of several thousand pioneers, who are perishing for want of water, as it is to reclaim new raw lands and put new settlers on them.

From a Brook to a Torrent.

The flow of the Salt river valley is variable in the extreme. At low-water periods it runs something like 100 cubic feet a second. In one great flood the river swept down the valley at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet a second. The twelfth annual report of geological survey describes the flood of 1891 as follows, all of which ran uselessly to the sea for lack of storage:

"On Feb. 17 the discharge was 835 cubic feet a second, increasing the next day to 154,000 cubic feet, and on the 19th to 276,000 cubic feet. This was followed by a second greater swell, until, on the 24th, a maximum of 300,000 cubic feet was reached."

The Roosevelt dam is to control and store such floods. About sixty miles from Phoenix the Salt river enters a profound canyon, with lofty, precipitous walls and a narrow floor, in which is located the dam site. Above the dam the canyon opens into wide valleys, providing the most capacious reservoirs in the west.

"It would probably be impossible to find anywhere in the arid region," said Government Engineer Arthur P. Davis, the projector of this magnificent enterprise, "a storage project in which all conditions are as favorable as in this one. The capacity of the reservoir in proportion to the dimensions of the dam is enormous, and the lands to be watered are of remarkable fertility, with a climate which may be classed as almost semitropic."

Mr. Davis also made the important discovery that material for making good Portland cement and bricks lies immediately by the dam site. He states that th masonry dam now under construction will be absolutely permanent—"safe, solid and secure for all ages to come, a part of the everlasting hills of which it will become an integral part."

Finding that the prices bid by the cement manufacturers would add an increased burden of $500,000 or more to the payments of the irrigators, the government constructed an immense cement mill and will itself manufacture the 200,000 or more barrels of cement needed for the dam. A splendid roadway, rivaling the mountain roads of the Incas, has been built from Phoenix to the dam, at a cost of over $100,000. The cost of the entire construction—$3,500,000—will be apportioned among the lands receiving the water, to be paid back to the government in ten annual installments, and no water user can hold more than 160 acres.

River Forced to Build Its Own Dam.

An interesting feature of the construction work is the power canal which has already been built. The regular flow of the river has been diverted above the damsite, and at that point is tumbled over the rocks, generating some 10,000 electrical horsepower, to be utilized in building the dam. It will be required day and night for drilling, moving great rocks, pumping, grinding rock and clinkers, mixing and handling cement and handling machinery. The river is thus being forced to erect its own dam. After the construction, this power, added to large additional power to be extracted from the heavy fall of the river below the damsite, will be electrically transmitted to lands not covered by the gravity canal for pumping purposes, and by this means fully 60,000 acres additional will be watered from the underground supply found thruout the Salt River valley.

An ample spillway will provide an escape for excessive flood waters, and a tunnel driven thru solid rock will enter the reservoir directly on its bottom to supplement the spillway and also to allow for the discharge of sediment from the reservoir.

The valley is already well provided with transportation by the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads, and the exceptional climatic conditions insure an early market and high prices for the various products of agriculture and horticulture.

The drainage area of the Salt and its tributaries aggregate some 12,000 square miles, and some of the mountain peaks near the source pierce the sky at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

LOOKING AHEAD FOR THE CHINESE

WHAT JOHN W. FOSTER THINKS OF THEIR FUTURE.

A Spirit of Progressiveness Growing in the Empire—Railroads Being Built and Newspapers Founded—The Development of the Country May Be Slower than That of Japan, Because of Racial Temperament and the Vast Number of the Population.

John W. Foster, author of "A Century of American Diplomacy," and "American Diplomacy in the Orient," recently lectured on "China" before the National Geographic society. In the course of his talk, which has been published in the National Geographic Magazine, Mr. Foster says:

One evidence of the spirit of enlightenment now prevailing in China is the establishment and multiplication of newspapers. The empire boasts the oldest newspaper in the world—the Peking Gazette, the official organ of the government, dating back 3,000 years; but it is merely the publication of the official edicts and orders. Until recent years no other newspaper was published in the vernacular. Since the new regime at Peking newspapers and periodicals in China have greatly increased, until now scarcely any important town is without one or more of them.

Other evidence of the new spirit is found in the proclamations of some of the viceroys against the female practice of footbinding and against the national vice of gambling and other demoralizing practices. Antiforeign and especially antimissionary riots have almost entirely ceased; when they occur they are due to local and exceptional causes and the offenders are promptly punished.

The material improvement in the country is especially noted in the rapid development of railroad construction. At the conclusion of the Japanese war there were less than 200 miles of railroad in operation. Now there are about 2,000 miles completed and 1,200 in process of construction. Of the completed portion, 1,050 miles have been built by the Russians in Manchuria and on the Liao-tung peninsula. It may reasonably be expected that within a few years trunk lines and branches will traverse the thickly settled portions of the provinces, which should have the effect to consolidate the power of the central government, tend to exterminate the anti-foreign spirit, and greatly develop the resources of the empire.

It is not the province of the lecturer before a geographic society to enter the field of prophecy, and it is even unsafe for a student of international politics; but I may venture some suppositions at least respecting the future of China. We cannot anticipate the same rapid development in western methods which has attended the history of Japan during the last half century. If for no other cause, the different temperament of the race will prevent it. But it is quite certain that China has entered upon the task of internal reform and transformation, and that the movement, tho it may be retarded, will not go backward. Japanese influence will be in the ascendancy in China, and the reform movement will go forward rapidly. Already they are exercising a greater influence on the people than any other nationality. It is said that 70 per cent of the foreign teachers are Japanese, and they are largely represented in the Chinese army. Their commerce with the country is growing more rapidly than that of any other nation.

Should they become the predominating influence in political and governmental circles as well, students in the questions of the far east have seen a threatening danger for the nations of christendom. The "yellow peril," in their view, looms large above the horizon of the Pacific. It may have some interest in this connection to state that this subject was more than once discussed during the peace negotiations between China and Japan by their two greatest statesmen, Li Hung Chang and Marquis Ito. I make the following extract from the report of the verbal conferences:

"Viceroy Li—On the Asiatic continent China and Japan are close neighbors, and the written language is the same. Is it well that we should live in enmity? * * * We should follow the example of Europe—increase our armaments, and confederate. If your excellency and myself thoroly appreciate this, we cannot but conclude that the policy which should rule the Asiatic continent is that we should establish an enduring peace in order to prevent the yellow race from succumbing to the white race in Europe.

"Marquis Ito—I endorse your excellency's views with all my heart. While I was in Tientsin ten years ago, I discussed with your excellency upon the reforms in China, but I regret to see that nothing whatever has been done.

"Li—I remember. * * * Yes, shame to say, ten years has wrought no changes—a proof of our incapacity; while Japan has organized an efficient army after western models, and is constantly perfecting her government.

"Ito—Heaven is impartial and speeds the right. If China will but make an effort help will come from on high. Let there be the will, and Heaven, who cares alike for us all, will not forsake you; thus a nation may control its own destiny. * * *

"Li—Suppose China was to invite you to be her prime minister?

"Ito—I would accept with my emperor's permission."

Sir Robert Hart, who for half a century has made a study of Chinese character and capacity, writing just after passing thru the siege of the legations in 1900, expressed the belief that the Chinese hatred of foreigners was a real menace to the world. He suggested two remedies for this impending danger: The first was partition of the vast empire among the great powers, which he regarded as full of difficulties; the second, a miraculous spread of Christianity, "a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph, * * * which would convert China into the friendliest of friendly powers." Certainly such a possibility in the estimate of so high an authority should stimulate the friends of Christian missions to redouble their efforts among that great people.

I have never regarded the "yellow peril" with serious concern. Japan is too greatly leavened with the spirit of modern ideas to make race hatred a controlling motive of its foreign policy. If the present movement in China continues, the antiforeign feeling there must be greatly modified. The wonderful development of Japan's military power certainly adds a new factor to the international problems of the world, but its policy will be along economic rather than racial lines.

Happily, the ruling power today in the far east is Great Britain. Her government has most heartily supported the efforts of Secretary Hay to maintain the autonomy of China and an "open door" there. "A nation of shopkeepers" was the term derisively applied by Napoleon to the British, and it has adhered to them for a century; but in that period they have gone on extending their trade, sometimes by force of arms, and, as opportunity offered, by diplomacy or enterprise, until today they control a domain grander than ever before held under the sway of one government. While the motive which brought about this dominion was merely mercenary, it has resulted in great good to the human race. He who journeys around the globe is impressed with the mighty power of British rule, but he also sees that its rule is beneficent; and such is the general, tho not the invariable, influence of commerce. It opens nations to intercourse, it tends to peace, it enlarges the comforts and aspirations of the people.

It is fortunate that the interests and the policy of the United States and Great Britain in the far east so fully harmonize. Japan has manifested with equal heartiness its conformity to the same policy. There is no reason why the other commercial nations should not pursue the same line of conduct. Hence, if internal peace is preserved, the ancient Chinese empire may look forward to an era of unprecedented development and prosperity, and add many more cycles to its unparalleled history.

STARS ARE WITH THEM

Nine Used by Navigators to Find Their Place on the Map.

Milwaukee Free Press.

"There are nine eminent nautical stars considered by navigators," said W. M. Herbert of Boston. "They are important as determining the position of the ship at the time the observation is taken, calculated by their distance from the moon. The stars are Alpha, Arietis, the principal star of Aries, but of the second grade; Aldebaran, first magnitude, in the rich asterision of Taurus, easily distinguished by its red color; Pollux, second magnitude, in Gemini, readily known by its companionship with the brighter Castor; Regulus, a first-class star in the breast of Leo (hence often called Cor Leonis, the Lion's Heart); Spica Virginis, a first-class star in Virgo, remarkably conspicuous from being insulated in a dark surroundinfi field; Aplha Aquilae, generally known as Altair, first magnitude; Alpha Pegasi, second-class, usually termed Narkab; Antares, first magnitude, in Scorpio, distinguished by its fiery red color; Fomalhaut, first-class, in Piscis Australis. These stars are conveniently situated with reference to the moon's path, and are used for taking tables on lunar distances by makers of nautical almanacs, in order to enable vessel masters to deduce their longitude. The distances of the center of the moon from some of the nine conspicuous stars near the ecliptic are computed with the utmost care for every three hours during the year at Greenwich. When on teh broad ocean the navigator finds his position by marking when such a lunar distance, set down accurately in the almnaac for the day and hour, occurs, as seen from his own vessel, and deduces thereby his whereabotus on the watery waste."

JUST THE BOY FOR HIM.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Goodman—James the gentleman you gave as reference tells me you're not very truthful.

Jimmy (the office boy)—Well, say, yer sich a truthful guy yersel' yer need an able-bodied liar like me 'round der place.

WANT ADS

1 Cent a Word

All ads 1 cent a word, when paid for in advance; otherwise 8 cents per line, 7 words to the line. No Ad taken for less than 20c each insertion; except

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Orders to discontinue advertising over the phone will not be accepted. It is imperative that you write or call in person.

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