GREATEST DAM IN THE WORLD NOW BEING BUILT IN ARIZONA

C. J. Blanchard Describes the Great Government Reclamation Work Going on Near Phoenix.

Special to The Journal.

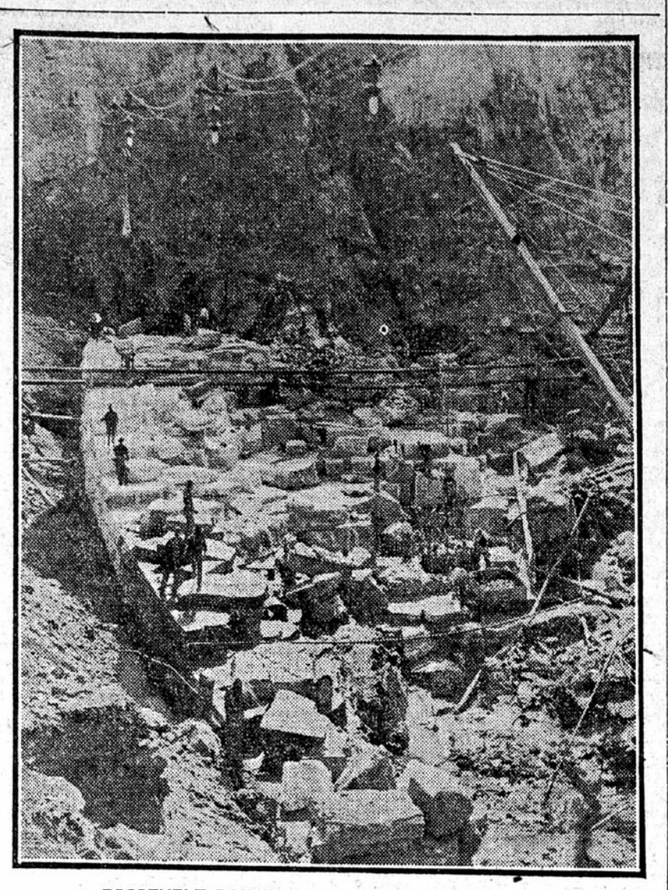
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—"No national work under the reclamation act has attracted more general interest, and none has been more widely advertised, than the Salt river project in Arizona," said C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service, and well known in Minneapolis, who has just returned from an extended trip thru the west.

"Aside from its engineering features, several of which are stupendous and spectacular, the charm and mystery of the region in which the work is going on appeals strongly to all who have studied the history of this country. The Salt River valley has been inhabited at different times by three races, each making use of irrigation in agricultural operations. Of the first, whose ruined canals and structures are found in many places, but little is known. The wind-swept drift of centuries has choked these channels and their dwellings are crumbling into dust with the weight of ages. The modern ditch-making machinery in laying out new systems uncovered many of these old ditches, some of which were cut from the solid rock long before the age of metals.

"The drive from the town of Mesa, a fertile oasis in the semi-tropical desert, to Roosevelt, is one not to be forgotten. From a region of almost tropical luxuriance you have merely to cross a canal to enter upon a wide expanse of desolation wherein the giant cactus is a prominent feature of the landscape. For twenty miles the government road stretches out across this desert plain to the foot of the Superstition mountain, a most peculiar and freaky formation, regarded with awe by the Maricopa Indians. Entering the mountain area the road winds by easy grades up the range, affording views of wonderful beauty painted in marvelous colors.

"Transcontinental travelers cannot afford to miss this trip, for the Roosevelt road is now regarded as one of the most striking scenic journeys in this country. The night in Fish Creek canyon, where a hospitable host and hostess make the traveler welcome, is a delightful memory. The road has afforded opportunity to inspect a profound canyon which heretofore was not accessible. It is a miniature Grand canyon of the Colorado.

"The climb along the dizzy ridges until the government camp above Roosevelt is reached would be little less than terrifying but for the broad and comfortable roadway which Uncle Sam has carved from the solid rock. The view from the mountains above the dam site is wonderfully inspiring. Below you the river like a silver thread rushes thru a dark and narrow canyon. To the east lies a broad flat, across which Tonto creek and Salt river have cut their channels. On the other side of the canyon the contractor's camp covers a broad area. Looking far below in the canyon thru a confusion of cables and wires, an army of men are seen at work thirty feet below the riverbed, laying great rocks two and three tons in weight in layers of cement upon the bedrock of the stream. These men look but little larger than toys, but the fruit of their toil is visible in the beautiful curve of stone now rising slowly but surely from the bottom of the river.



ROOSEVELT DAM IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Government Making Fine Cement.

"On the hill to the right the government cement mill gives noisy evidence that Uncle Sam as a manufacturer is undismayed at the prophecy of experts who knew he couldn't make good cement. Night and day his plant goes on grinding out the best cement ever made, and the skips are carrying it out on cables and dropping it down to the works in the canyon. If your nerves are steady and your legs are strong, you must not fail to go down the ladder to the power house which the engineers have cut out of the solid walls of the canyon. Its walls, roof and floor are solid rock. The power canal seventeen miles long, carries the water to the top of the hill and then thru a tunnel drops it sheer 220 feet upon the great turbines. Here electricity is generated for all purposes. It furnishes the contractor his power, it runs the rock crusher and the pumps, it lights the camps, the city of Roosevelt, and illuminates the canyon thruout the night. It is a most inspiring scene to stand on the top of the cliff at night and thru the myriads of electric globes watch the toilers far below you laying the huge blocks of sandstone.

"The world's greatest dam is building, a ponderous structure 294 feet high and 800 feet long on top. Every rock in it is inspected, and every rock is also washed thoroly before being put in place. Watchful inspectors hover about the work, noting every movement. The Roosevelt dam is going to check a mad and turbulent river. It is going to make the largest artificial lake in the world. It is also being built to endure forever, for not stronger are the everlasting hills than will be this massive masonry monolith. Down in the Salt river valley the city of Phoenix is taking on metropolitan airs. Its citizens are fully realizing that Uncle Sam's great work is going to make a metropolis there, a modern city surrounded by the richest and most prosperous agricultural community in the world."

RECENT CHANGES IN NORWEGIAN MINISTRY

Premier Michelsen's Coalition Government Wins Victory Over Liberals in the Storthing, but Makes Concessions to Liberal Sentiment by Reconstructing Cabinet.

ABRAHAM BERGE,
New Minister of Finance.

SVEN AARESTAD,
New Minister of Agriculture.

By S. C. Hammer.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 16.—Some days ago the public was startled by the news of the partial reconstruction of the Michelsen ministry. The minister of finance, Hagerup Bull, who represented the conservative faction of the coalition government formed last year for the settlement of the union business, whose most illustrious performance was the dissolution of that unhappy compact on June 7, tendered his resignation and in his stead was appointed Abraham Berge, late president of the odelsthing section of the storthing. Mr. Vinge, the minister of agriculture, who represented the moderate faction of the 7th-of-June government, also resigned, being replaced by Mr. Aarrestad, the leader of the tetotalers of Norway. Both these gentlemen are old liberals, but after the revolution last year, which broke down so many political barriers and effaced so many party distinctions, they are hardly discernable from the great majority of electors and leaders who want to take it coolly and advance by small and cautious steps after the great political bound of 1905.

Unanimity Up to Last Phase.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, the Norwegian crisis last year took place in the midst of the most perfect unanimity up to the last phase, covered by the period in which the discussion of the Karlstad agreement and Norway's future form of government stand out as the most prominent features. It must, however, be borne in mind that the opposition which manifested itself on these two matters was by no means the outcome of the circumstances of the moment, but the result of a previous development, and it was therefore to be expected that the opposition would turn up again at a later date under other conditions. It was impossible to tell six months ago when and how it would manifest itself, nor could anyone anticipate what its strenght would be at the elections which were to take place at the end of the summer of 1906. Those familiar with our historical development felt sure that the nation would not manifest the same unity as last year, but hardly anyone expected that the liberal current would run so decidedly against the government as seemed to be the case, especially during the latter half of the electoral campaign. At the end of the elections, the liberal majority mustered 76 out of the 123 members of the storthing and it seemed, therefore, to be in conformity with the best parliamentary traditions that Mr. Michelsen's ministry should withdraw in favor of a liberal government.

However, on closer observation the differences between the official liberal program and the program issued by the government were comparatively unimportant. On a number of questions the difference was more imaginary than real. This fact was generally admitted, but then the question arose: In which spirit is the future policy of the government to be carried thru? Will the government maintain the liberal spirit, to which the late elections bear witness, or does it intend to inaugurate a period of repose with reforms more on paper than in reality?

In a declaration read to the storthing by the prime minister at the opening of the debate on the address, the government invited co-operation in a liberal spirit tho not on the liberal program. For, as the prime minister pointed out, the government is a common government, not a party government, and many of the members of the storthing who are styling themselves liberals would never have been returned but for conservative electors voting along with liberal electors. Accordingly the government was not willing to accept any order of the day, short of one maintaining both party programs.

Government Wins the Day.

Looking at this argument from an impartial point of view, it cannot be denied that it was a strong one—at least apparently. It forced the opposition to acknowledge the situation such as it presented itself and to refuse to form a government by overthrowing a ministry, whose name is more famous than that of any government in Norway since 1814, and whose fall is not wanted by the majority of the Norwegian electors, nor even by the entire liberal majority of the storthing. The liberal majority under the leadership of Christian Berner, the president of the storthing, joined in an order of the day which invited co-operation with the government on the liberal program. In view of the positive declaration of the prime minister the battle under the circumstances was lost. But a more circumspect leader than Mr. Berner would, no doubt, have been able to save appearances. Now, the liberal defeat became complete. After two days' debate, Mr. Berner withdrew his motion and proposed another which was subsequently accepted by the prime minister and passed by 103 votes to 18.

For some days the conservatives triumphed, at least in the capital, but the reports from various parts of the country, altho in favor of the maintenance of the government and approving of the result, did not seem to imply that the debate had increased the popularity of the government. The prime minister, always alert and resolute, was not long in noting the current of public sentiment, and by reconstructing his ministry with two well-known liberals, he has tried to meet the demands of the great liberal majority which manifested itself so distinctly at the recent elections.

Liberal Prospects.

As far as can be ascertained, the position of the government is secure for the coming session, at least so long as Mr. Michelsen remains prime minister. After their defeat the liberals are not likely to take action on a definite party program; on the other hand, the conservatives, altho deprived of nearly all their members in the ministry, feel bound to back the government in order to avert a crisis which would eventually be no boon to themselves. In other words, the coalition policy is the policy of the moment in Norway, and it remains to be seen when and how the political fogbanks will dissolve and new party programs appear distinctly against the horizon of our public life. It was in an attempt to bring about this clearness that the liberals took action against the government, but as the liberal party was rather a phrase than a reality, the attempt was bound to turn out a failure.

From a liberal point of view this preliminary defeat is not much to be regretted. "Everything comes to him that waits," says the proverb, and the Norwegian liberals can afford to wait. The democratic development of the nation is in their favor, and the experiences of 1905 have increased their conviction as to the necessity of a stout and unflinching liberal or radical party in our public life. Such a party is eagerly anticipated by all who are aware of its eventual importance, and time will most likely show that it has a mission to fill.

NORWAY'S MINISTRY CHANGES

They Followed the Opposition's Overwhelming Defeat.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Christiania, Nov. 10.—Premier Michelsen will remain at the head of the Norwegian government for some time. On the first test of strength in the storthing between the adherents of the government and the opposition the former triumphed, the Berner resolution being adopted by a vote of 113 to 18. The opposition, which had boasted in the most extravagant language, was reduced to eleven socialists, six radical leftists and one nondescript. No opposition could very well have been more thoroly descredited.

On Nov. 7 it was announced that two councillors of state, namely, Messrs. Hagerup-Bull and Vinje, had resigned from the ministry and had been succeeded by Abraham Berge and Sven Aarestad. While it is stated that the resignations were entirely voluntary, the opposition and some of the conservative press of Norway incline to the view that the two councillors were sacrificed in order to appease the big leftist majority in the storthing, which demanded that the government adopt its program or platform. Even President Chr. Berner, one of the stanchest supporters of the government in his pre-election speeches, saw fit to amend his resolution sustaining the government so as to meet the views of the leftists.

The two changes leave only Councillors Lemkuhl and Olsson as the representatives of the conservative and moderate elements in the government. It has been intimated that both will be compelled to retire in favor of avowed leftists before many months have passed, but at present there is no ground for such a surmise.

The two men who have retired from the government were members of the coalition ministry formed in March, 1905, which steered Norway thru a particularly delicate crisis. Both are men of acknowledged ability. Mr. Hagerup Bull, who was chief of the department of finance, was recognized as an authority in financial matters and a capable head of his department. He was liberal in his views and unusually independent in action. Mr. Vinje, as head of the department of agriculture, had less opportunity to distinguish himself. He possessed long experience in communal and political affairs and was a valuable man. Both men will be well cared for, as both have been named as commanders of the first class of the Order of St. Olaf, and Hagerup-Bull has been appointed assessor in the supreme court.

Their successors are men of acknowledged ability. It is worthy of note that both men are of the peasant class, which in spite of Norway's democratic tendency is not often represented in the ministry. Both men are also members of the storthing and their promotion to the council of state will give their alternates or "varamaend" seats in the storthing. Mr. Berge will be ceeded by Johan J. Tjorsvaag, lensmand for Nes and Hitteroe, and Mr. Aarestad will be succeeded by Frederik Sand, a farmer in Skoger.

Abraham Berge was born in Lyngdal in 1851. He had only a common school education, but was able to qualify as a country school teacher. Early in life he took an interest in political questions and filled one office after another until 1892, when he was elected to the storthing. While not a brilliant man, he distinguished himself by his excellent judgment and his fund of general information. He showed himself an independent thinker and had to suffer the consequences on certain occasions, but his sterling abilities eventually brought him to the front again.

Sven Arrestad, born in 1850, is best known for his determined activity against the liquor traffic. He is an ideal prohibitionist and as such has been accused of intolerance to a degree that will impair his usefulness while in charge of a portfolio. This is disputed by his friends, who insist that he has great natural abilities and is far from being a man of one idea only. He has been a school teacher, a newspaper editor and held various minor positions until elected to the storthing in 1896. Mr. Arrestad was born on a farm and is a practical farmer. As such he should be well qualified to serve at the head of the department of agriculture.

SMALLPOX AT FERGUS FALLS.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Dec. 8.—The first case of smallpox in this city in two years is reported today, a young lady who has been attending a Fargo academy and who came here to spend Thanksgiving with friends having been taken ill of the disease.

OREGON

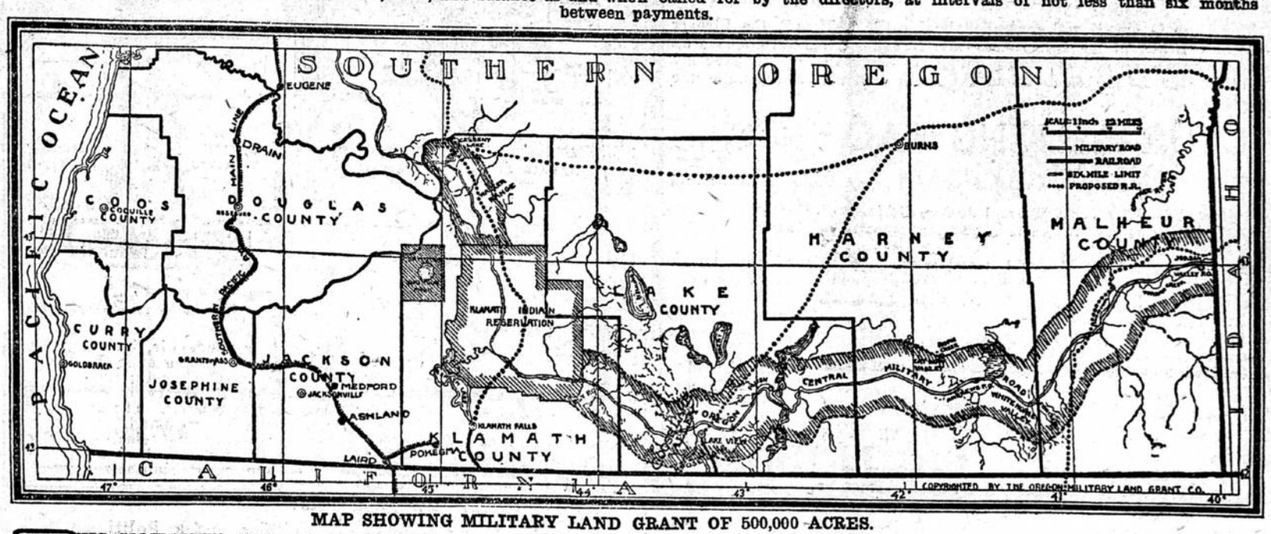
THE ONE STATE IN THE UNION THAT COMBINES THE ATTRACTIONS OF ALL THE OTHERS.

The Oregon Military Land Grant Company

(Incorporated.)

Capital, $1,000,000; divided into 10,000 Shares of $100 each.

Payable 20 per cent cash, 30 per cent Jan. 1, 1907, and balance as and when called for by the directors, at intervals of not less than six months between payments.



MAP SHOWING MILITARY LAND GRANT OF 500,000 ACRES.

THIS COMPANY is the purchaser of five hundred thousand acres of Southern Oregon territory, which have for the past half century been sealed from development with the stamp "Land Grant," and which are to be opened at once to settlement. The entire acreage is to be developed and sold as rapidly as the gigantic work can be executed.

This purchase constitutes the bulk of the acreage of the Historic Oregon Central Military Road Grant which was made in 1864 by the United States government to the company of that name. For constructing a military highway, the average cost of which per mile was very low, the legislators gave to the contractors this princely possession.

From the day of the Grant until today, nothing has been done to encourage development.

WHAT THIS GREAT PURCHASE MEANS.

An estate as large as the state of Rhode Island (and much easier to cultivate than that state) with 325 miles of wagon road now built through the center of the property, with railroads in course of construction; with rivers running through the valleys; with good water everywhere close to the surface; rich, level valley and rolling bench lands and with a climate unequalled in the world; where consumption and kindred diseases are unknown.

This grant of land comprises a one-hundredth part of the acreage of the entire state of Oregon.

CLIMATE.

Some idea of the delightfulness of southern Oregon climate may be obtained when it is known that the mean annual temperature of this section is only about 49 degrees. The maximum temperature is about 95 degrees.

GAME AND FISH ABOUND.

The soil is famous throughout the world for its fertility.

Fresh water trout streams and valuable medical springs abound in every county.

Fruit and vegetables, such as peaches, pears, prunes, apples, grapes, tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, egg plant, etc., may be made to yield a yearly profit anywhere from $50 to $500 per acre.

Those who have wearied of the long and dreary winters, of ice, and snow, and blizzards, and of hot, sultry summers, of cyclones and thunderstorms, let them come to Oregon. Here all the above mentioned terrors are unknown, a severe wind being a novelty.

IN A YEAR OR TWO

When the railways are built they will undoubtedly select the easiest, water grade through Southern Oregon, and as the Military Road has already selected the best grade, we should have several Townsites on the grant.

This grant, being about one-hundredth part of the state of Oregon, and in the Mineral Zone, it is reasonable to suppose that by percentage alone we should have a few gold and copper mines on the grant.

A few years hence the man who does not own land will be tipping his hat to the one who does.

"Mr. Harriman has announced that more than one thousand miles of railway will be built for the opening of Oregon.

"The railways now under survey will take in the settler, with his axe and his plow. In time they will bring out to the Pacific Coast great store of lumber, great herds of cattle, thousands of tons of wool, trainloads of hard white wheat for the export trade."—Review of Reviews, 1906.

It is almost certain that a vast bed of mineral underlies nearly the whole country. Rich gold and copper mines have already been discovered.

This grant cannot be duplicated today in Oregon for less than $7.50 per acre. Small unimproved farm lands can be bought at from $5 to $20 per acre, while improved cost from $7 to $100 per acre. The quality of soil, improvements, nearness to town, etc., govern the price.

FINANCIAL PLAN OF OREGON MILITARY LAND GRANT CO.

The Oregon Military Land Grant Co. is organized to purchase the above tract of agricultural, fruit and grazing lands, and to sell and develop the same, and to carry on the business of a land company.

The cost of the lands to the company is approximately $1.50 per acre. As it is estimated that a considerable portion of the tract can be sold at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per acre, it would appear that the prospects of the company are unusually good. A railroad is in course of construction for a distance of about 20 miles through the western portion of the tract. Other railroads are projected through other portions of the tract. Seeing that the value of lands in Oregon is advancing and that these lands are adapted to the production of many kinds of fruit, besides wheat, alfalfa and other crops, besides grazing, and are intersected by valuable streams, it may safely be computed that there will be a steady increase in land values.

Besides the 5,000 shares of the Oregon Military Land Grant Company which are now offered for sale, twenty-five hundred shares have already been subscribed on the regular terms of this prospectus and the remainder of the shares have been paid to and accepted by the vendors as part payment of the purchase price of $1.50 per acre.

(One feature which should commend itself to those applying for shares in this company, is that the company intends to formulate a plan under which the shares of the company will be accepted at par value in exchange for company lands on the basis of the price list at the time of the exchange.)

PERFECT TITLES.

The titles coming as they do, direct from the U. S. Government, insures the most simple and perfect titles ever granted. The supreme court of the U. S. says that these titles cannot be challenged.

This great land grant is not mountainous—on the contrary, about one-half of it is almost as level as the floor.

There is no other state in the Union that can excel Oregon for productiveness. "It is the Italy of America."

TO THE WORKINGMAN.

"Get a piece of land, and get out of debt, if you can, during the time of alleged prosperity; then you will be 'fixed' all right when hard times come, if they do."

The income from rentals already exceeds the taxes on the entire grant.

If these lands are rented and not sold until the railways are built, greater profits will be assured.

TO THE CAPITALIST.

Absolute security. Land in two years will be worth five times the present price—and thereby increase the value of stock proportionately.

Inasmuch as the allotment **will undoubtedly be largely oversubscribed**, we advise our clients, and others who desire to profit by what may perhaps be, the last, and certainly is the greatest, **opportunity of a lifetime**, to join in such a valuable land purchase at such a low price, to wire reservations, and let remittances follow.

Subscriptions will be received at the offices of the company, 202 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, until 4 p. m., Thursday, December 27th, 1906. The right being reserved to reject or reduce any application.

In offering the stock of the Oregon Military Land Grant Company it should be appreciated by prospective purchasers that it has sterling merit, and a greater security than has ever before been offered, by any other company in America. The sales of farming lands made in the past, by the officers of this company, exceed ten million acres.

An opportunity for investment where every $150 is secured by 100 acres of grand Oregon land.

This is **your** opportunity. Just stop and think a minute—Where **can** you invest, with equal **security**, and not to speak of the almost absolute certainty of trebling your investment?

The directors anticipate that land sales should be sufficiently large to make it **unnecessary to call in the full amount of subscriptions.** Illustrated booklet will be sent on receipt of six cents postage.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
Oregon Military Land Grant Company,
202 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—

I hereby apply for.....shares of $100.00 each, of the **Oregon Military Land Grant Company**, on the terms of Prospectus, dated the 5th day of November, 1906, and I agree to accept same or any less number that may be allotted to me.

In consideration thereof I herewith enclose the sum of $....., being the first payment of $20.00 per share.

Occupation .....Name .....

Address.....

Dated this.....day of....., 190....

Write at once to **HARRY A. HUNTER, Land Commissioner,** 202 Andrus Building, Minneapolis.

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