

150,000 ACRES TO BE RECLAIMED IN SOUTH DAKOTA

BELLE FOURCHE PROJECT NOW NEARS COMPLETION

Government Enterprise With Largest Embankment in the World Will Cost Five Million Dollars.

(By L. William Thavis.)

Morning Journal Bureau, 311 Missouri Building, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14. The Belle Fourche irrigation dam in South Dakota, which is the largest north embankment in the world is nearing completion. Construction of the project was authorized by congress May 10, 1904, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

From an engineering standpoint the Belle Fourche project is one of the most interesting which the government has yet undertaken. It consists of carrying the entire flow of Belle Fourche river, when the distribution system of the project is completed 400 miles of canals and laterals will carry the waters over 100,000 acres of land. About 30,000 acres already are receiving water.

The reservoir created by this dam will cover about 3,000 acres, and will be the largest lake in the state. It will receive water through an inlet canal six and one-half miles long, 40 feet wide on the bottom and capable of carrying the entire flow of Belle Fourche river.

The Belle Fourche irrigation project covers a territory of 150,000 acres, of which 100,000 acres will be irrigated by the Belle Fourche canal. This tract lies on both sides of the river, begins two miles east of the town of Belle Fourche, and extends westward for forty miles. Within the area are included 50,000 acres of public land, 40,000 acres of private land, and 5,000 acres owned by the state of South Dakota.

The Belle Fourche canal, which is the main artery of the project, is being increased in size as the canals are completed and as more and more reliable land will be covered with water for 1911 spring crops.

The completion of this great irrigation project begins a new epoch in the history of the Belle Fourche valley. It is the richest agricultural region of the country. Much of the land embraced in the project has been filed on, owing to the low drainage of the water rights of the individuals to an amount not to exceed 100 acres, many farmers owning more land than they are able to cultivate for sale. These lands may be purchased at from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and the water right, which is the real value, at from \$75 to \$100 an acre and an investment of these prices will undoubtedly pay a good return.

The farms which these San officers are open to entry under the present law are in the Belle Fourche valley, and the reclamation act after filing the land the settler is required to make his homestead entry at the local office at Rapid City, and file the same with the reclamation office at Belle Fourche. The homestead entry must be accompanied by an application for water right. There is no lottery. In addition to the homestead entry, the settler must pay in advance one-half of the cost of the charge of three dollars per acre of irrigable land. A charge is also made of 40 cents per acre per annum for operation and maintenance. The total payment for a 40-acre farm, including the cost of the water right, is \$1,200. This is one of the lowest water rights in the west.

The Belle Fourche project is a 200-foot dam across the river. The dam is beautiful and hygienic. As in other parts of the arid region, the semiarid temperatures do not vary greatly, owing to the presence of the atmosphere. The soil is rich, and yields both excellent crops and fine stock. The soil is rich, and yields both excellent crops and fine stock. The soil is rich, and yields both excellent crops and fine stock.

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MOST BRILLIANT SOCIAL SEASON IN 300 YEARS

Santa Fe Society Circles Agog Over Constitutional Convention and Prominent Visitors It Will Bring to Capital.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal) Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 17.—During the coming season of social events which opens in Santa Fe, October 3, Santa Fe will see, no doubt, the most brilliant social season of its history of 300 years.

Prominent men from all over the territory will attend the convention and many of them will bring their families to spend a month or more here. From all over the city there has been a demand for houses to accommodate the guests, many of whom are wealthy.

Among the prominent persons are Judge A. R. Fall of Three Rivers, Okla. county. He will be here with Mrs. Fall and family. He is arranging for a house. Another is Hon. Norman Bartlett of Okfus county, well known in Chicago financial circles. Dr. W. E. Garrison, president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, will be here with his family. He has leased the house of Dr. David Knapp of Lincoln county.

G. W. Baker of Union county will also be here with his family. He may rent the house of District Clerk E. W. Sheehan. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Luna, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hudson and other prominent families of the territory will make residences in the Palace hotel, where they will live during the convention.

From outside of the territory will come visitors of prominence who will have arrived in the city in the early part of the month. Among these is Hon. George Cabot Ward of New York City and formerly acting governor of Porto Rico. Mr. Ward recently attended the Pan-American congress at Havana, Cuba, and is on his way here to join his wife and her brother, Freeman Cutting.

Mrs. B. S. Rodley, wife of Judge Rodley, will spend a week or two in Santa Fe and several affairs have been arranged in her honor. A dinner will be given for her tonight by Mrs. George Cabot Ward at her home on Canyon road. Mrs. J. P. S. will entertain at luncheon in her honor next week, and Mrs. William J. Mills will give a luncheon at the executive mansion Wednesday.

Col. E. C. Abbott returned from Albuquerque, where he took part in the review of the New Mexico National Guard. Colonel Abbott did not accompany the troops in Alamosa as was first announced, but he had to return here to attend to civil business as district attorney. He will leave in a few days for the coast, however, and take part in the maneuvers.

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Sierra—Republican, Frank H. Winston 214; Democratic, Edward T. Tittman 223.

Nothing Doing in Sugar Beets on Rio Grande

Abuquerque Experiment Given Up, Says Wilson; Industry in Arizona Now Placed on Permanent Basis.

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The sugar industry of the United States passed through its most successful year in 1909, according to a report just issued by the department of agriculture. Of the 66 factories in existence all were in operation excepting the new plant at Nampa, Idaho, in beet acreage planted and harvested, in total tonnage of beets worked, in amount of sugar produced, in average of quality of beets, and in percentage of sugar extracted all previous records were exceeded. The production of beet sugar for the season—512,000 tons, exceeded the highest record by more than 6 per cent, and the record for 1908 was more than 20 per cent.

The closing months of the year were marked by a decided revival of interest in the extension of the industry, due in part to the enactment of the new tariff law. Three new factories are now under construction—one at Paulding, Ohio, with a capacity of 700 tons of beets daily, another at Toledo, O., with a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and another at Scotts Bluff, Neb., of 1,200 tons daily. The last is to be equipped with the machinery removed from the dismantled plant at Leavitt, Neb. One factory built last year at Santa Ana, Cal., made a successful start in harvesting the crop in Glendale, Ariz., which had never been successfully operated, made a short campaign with satisfactory results.

Progress was made in the introduction of improved implements for the beet. Tools are being approached a lower cost and better system of cultivation and harvesting. The same plow and the traction engine are more generally used in breaking up the land and in harrowing and delivering the beets. The traction engine will play an important part in the future of this industry, especially in the mountain and coast states where the lands are in large tracts and labor is scarce. A comparison of the price of sugar with that of other food products is suggestive, says the report. In the general public agitation concerning the price of sugar, no mention is made of the price of sugar. The price of sugar to the consumer has remained practically stationary for the last ten years. In that time prices of many things have doubled, and all have risen. The price of sugar has not risen. The cost of labor enters largely into the cost of sugar production, this industry must have shared with others the disadvantages of a rising scale of wages. The fact is that wages on the farm have risen more rapidly than in the cities. Nevertheless the sugar industry has been able to offer the consumer an important article of food at practically the same price for a considerable number of years.

The sugar industry is rapidly assuming great importance in this country, continues the report of the department of agriculture. It is intimately associated with and dependent upon agriculture has ever shown such wonderful development, such far-reaching influence in the stimulation and upbuilding of the whole system of agriculture. In noting the progress of beet sugar raising in Arizona, the report says: "After many trials and tribulations the beet sugar industry has finally achieved a measure of success in Arizona. Several years ago a factory of 800 tons daily capacity was installed at Glendale, 8 or 9 miles from Phoenix. This plant is well designed, and equipped with the latest machinery. Its initial attempt at a campaign was disastrous, however, from several causes. Its working capital was inadequate. Farmers were unacquainted with beet raising. The enterprise had been promoted with too much show of the bright side and not enough of the stern realities. In addition to this the irrigation facilities were inadequate and could not be depended upon. During the first campaign heavy precipitation flooded the irrigation ditch, causing many breaks. The water in the ditch became dirty and unfit for use in the sugar factory. The factory depended upon the ditch for water for this purpose. It was obliged to suspend operations. The factory was unable to manufacture sugar from which it could pay the farmers for the beets. It fell into difficulties, and a receiver was appointed. Many of the beets grown remained in the ground and were an entire loss to the growers. Such a failure is naturally a very discouraging thing to the company and to the farmers. Finally, however, the Roosevelt Dam and Irrigation Ditch was finished. This is one of the largest and most important irrigation projects in the world. It has a new impetus to the beet sugar industry, having promoted and operated other successful plants. It was placed back in complete operation and is now producing during 1909. The factory was enlarged, and automatic country dumps were constructed for the convenience of the farmers at Mesa, Tempe and Phoenix. A traction engine was introduced for stirring the soil and other up to date conveniences were employed. Whether conditions throughout the growing period were quite generally favorable, the report says, the campaign through most of the winter. The campaign opened July 1 and closed August 4. It was short, but of sufficient duration and intensity to convince the growers that the beet sugar industry in Arizona is now on a permanent basis. The report also contains a statistical table showing the production of beet sugar in Arizona for the past few years.

Another important mining deal is reported from the Mogollon district which has resulted in the taking over of the Santa Fe property in Arizona by the Golden Link Mining company, a Wisconsin corporation. According to the Silver City "Independent" the property involved consists of a tract of eight contiguous claims, the same being the Golden Link Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The claims lie on Upper Dry Creek in the Mogollon Range and are about twelve miles south of the town of Mogollon. The Santa Fe property in Arizona is reported to be now paying to hand-somely in the operation of the Encinate and Little Fannie mines in that district. The values are exclusively in gold and silver, the former being greatly in excess of the latter. In a 120 foot tunnel which has attained a vertical depth of 75 feet, there has been encountered a three foot vein of high grade ore, the value of \$8 in gold. In another tunnel which has been run in about 75 feet there is a two foot vein which carries an average value of \$5 in gold and silver. At the bottom of a 25 foot shaft a vein has been uncovered which averages \$15 in gold and silver. Considering the size of the veins and the shallow depths at which they yield these values, the proposition seems to be a very profitable one. A large creek which carries sufficient water all the year around to run a good sized mill flows directly through the property. The water from this creek can easily be utilized for furnishing power, thus greatly reducing the expense of operating both mill and mine. In addition to this it is said that there is an abundance of water in the area in close proximity to the property. The former owners of the property are W. P. Dorsey of this city and O. N. Cook of Glenwood, N. M., each of whom held a half interest in the group. The latter has a claim on the claims, and most of the assessment and development work has been done under his supervision. The Golden Link Mining company of Superior, Wis., which only recently took the property over, is incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The officers of the company are said to be substantial and well-to-do business men of that place. Upon completion of the necessary arrangements the company will start active development work with the intention of erecting a mill for treating the ore as soon as their showing justifies the same. Deadwood Mine. The grade for the new mill on the Deadwood mine is practically completed and a large quantity of the building material is already on the ground, with more arriving every few days. A quantity of pipe for the pipe line, together with some of the machinery for the mill are now on the way out from Silver City, where three carloads of material for this mine were received during the past few days. A carload of sheet iron and a carload of tank material are now being loaded out. Last Chance Mine. The Encinate Mining company purchased from Thomas Lyons of Glendale, 9,000 feet of two and one-half inch pipe which will be used in connection with the new water supply for its mill. A quantity of this pipe, which has been stored in charge of John A. Moses in Silver City for some time, is now being hauled out to Mogollon by freight trains. The entire plant for this company, which has now completed in a manner highly satisfactory to the company.

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Nothing Doing in Sugar Beets on Rio Grande

Abuquerque Experiment Given Up, Says Wilson; Industry in Arizona Now Placed on Permanent Basis.

(Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Missouri Building, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.)

The sugar industry of the United States passed through its most successful year in 1909, according to a report just issued by the department of agriculture. Of the 66 factories in existence all were in operation excepting the new plant at Nampa, Idaho, in beet acreage planted and harvested, in total tonnage of beets worked, in amount of sugar produced, in average of quality of beets, and in percentage of sugar extracted