23,000 ACRES IN RESERVOIR PROJECT PLAN

Immense Lake Only One Step in Big Irrigation Scheme in Toole County.

Two Dams Outlined, One of Which Will Back in Water for Seven Miles.

One reservoir which will make a lake of water covering more than 23,000 acres, a second reservoir which will back up Two Medicine river for more than seven miles, two dams, one 175 feet high and the other 150 feet high, are but a few of the outstanding features of the big Toole county irrigation project which is now being pushed toward completion as a newly organized district. The project will water fully 210,000 acres of land that can be cultivated and when completed will cost in excess of $8,000,000. The work of making the survey has been well advanced and the court order allowing the district and appointing the commissioners has been made so that actual construction can be started in about one year, it is planned.

The commission in charge of handling the project is composed of J. A. Johnson, chairman, a well-known Shelby business man and banker; C. H. Sands of Devon; and C. A. Michaels, county agent for Toole county, also of Shelby. Mr. Johnson says that in all the big district which had to be included when the plans were made, there were but three people who objected to being in an irrigated tract and in order to make it unanimous for the project, the court merely took a pencil and changed the boundary lines so that the objectors were left out in the dry land where they wanted to be.

Tap Three Creeks.

The water for this project is taken from three creeks and in order to secure sufficient water from the run-off of the three reservoirs are a necessary part of the project. The creeks contributing the water are Badger, Two Medicine, and Cut Bank and the water is diverted in the order they are mentioned, the water from Badger being sent into Two Medicine and the combined waters of Two Medicine and Badger thus brought about are turned into Cut Bank creek. The larger diversion dam has to be on the Cut Bank creek.

The reservoirs will store the water when the snows melt in the spring and the fall and spring rains come and swell the creeks. There will be other reservoirs than the large ones mentioned, but the principal storage features will be the reservoir of 36 sections of land and the one created by the dam in Two Medicine resulting in a lake seven miles long. The other principal reservoirs are three in number almost as large as the ones mentioned.

Bonds Will Sell Readily.

The procedure to bring about this district has been carried on through the district court and has met with the most harmonious effort from all interested. The survey is now in progress. It is expected it will take all of the possible good weather of the winter and all next summer to complete the field work, and by the spring of 1921 the construction will be going forward in good shape. The sale of the bonds will have to be carried out in the meantime, but Chairman Johnson, who is interested in banking and is in close touch with money interests that handle large bond issues, believes it will be easy to dispose of the bonds. He says that he is already in touch with concerns that handle such issues and that the district which will be created in Toole county will be one that will be especially attractive because of the large issue it will require.

There will be a feature in connection with the district that will prove interesting to the farmers affected, if it works out as expected, according to Mr. Johnson. The engineers believe that making the district the size it is will enable them to bring about the completion of the project for not to exceed $35 an acre, and certainly not more than $40.

Mr. Johnson says there is some prospects that the cost may be under the minimum stated, and that this seems quite probable, if there is a reasonable downward tendency in costs of material in the meantime. Construction of the heavy features, including the dams and storage units, will bring the large costs. Lumber and cement both have been high for some time.

The dry seasons of the past three years have emphasized the merits of irrigation to all people of Montana, but none have caught the lesson more fully than the farmers along the north side of the state, from the mountains to the Dakota border. The crops were hit so hard by drouth in that section for three years that there has been no profit, and in the section about to be irrigated, as in many other parts of the state, the failure was most complete.

123 CATHOLIC CHURCHES NOW IN DIOCESE OF GREAT FALLS

Bishop Lenihan Issues Statement Showing Remarkable Growth of Institutes Under His Control Since District Set Apart in 1904.

In an official statement concerning the development and growth of the Catholic diocese of Great Falls, Bishop Mathias C. Lenihan shows that there has been a remarkable expansion of activities of the church since the diocese was set apart in 1904. Schools, hospitals, and missions have been growing along with the large increase in the church which now claims more than 40,000 communicants within the diocese with 123 churches, 100 missions, and 55 priests. Here is the statement just out:

"The diocese of Great Falls was erected May 18, 1904, and comprises a territory of 94,758 square miles of the eastern part of Montana.

"The Rt. Rev. Mathias C. Lenihan, D. D.—an irremovable rector and dean of Marshalltown, Iowa, was chosen by his holiness Pope Pius X, as the first Bishop of the new diocese.

"Bishop Lenihan was consecrated by the late most Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, in the same cathredal at Dubuque where Bishop Lenihan was baptized and in the same city where he was born, October 6, 1854.

"When the new Bishop came to Great Falls, there were about a dozen diocesan priests and half a dozen Jesuit fathers, who had charge of Indian missions, and a Catholic population of 10,000. Today the number of the faithful has increased four fold and the number of priests is 55.

Recapitulation.

"There are three different religious orders of men and six different religious orders of women in the diocese. There are a dozen schools and academies located at the following places:

"Great Falls—St. Mary's institute and high school; conducted by the Sisters of Humility; Mount St. Angela's academy, conducted by the Ursuline Sisters; St. Thomas' orphans' home, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Providence.

"Billings — St. Patrick's parochial school, Sisters of Charity (Leavenworth).

"Lewistown — St. Leo's parochial school, Daughters of Jesus.

"Livingston — St. Mary's parochial school, Sisters of Charity.

"Miles City—Sacred heart academy, Ursuline Sisters.

"St. Xaviers—Indian industrial school, Ursuline Sisters.

"St. Pauls—Industrial school, Ursuline Sisters.

St. Labres—(Ashland P. O.) Indian industrial school, Ursuline Sisters.

"Three more parochial schools will be erected the coming year.

"There is one diocesan orphans' home at Great Falls and six large hospitals in the following cities:

"Great Falls—Columbus, Sisters of Charity of Providence.

"Billings—St. Vincent's hospital, Sisters of Charity (Leavenworth).

"Fort Benton—St. Clare's hospital, Sisters of Charity of Providence.

"Havre—Sacred heart hospital, Sisters of St. Francis.

"Lewistown—St. Joseph's hospital, Daughters of Jesus.

"Miles City—St. Mary's hospital, Presentation Sisters.

"The mother house of the Sisters of Humility and the provincial house of the Sisters of Ursuline order are located at Great Falls.

"The following are the parishes and pastors:

Great Falls, the Rev. M. C. Lenihan, D. D., the Rev. Michael T. O'Brien, the Rev. Joseph McMullan, the Rev. Andre Laviska, the Rev. John C. Mills, the Rev. Joseph Pollak.

Belt, the Rev. Arthur Richard.

Billings, the Rev. Cyril Pauwelyn, the Rev. William J. Raymond.

Chinook, the Rev. John A. Pettit.

Columbus, the Rev. Frederick D. Lucas.

Culbertson, the Rev. William O'Rourke.

Denton, the Rev. John Corcoran.

Fairview, the Rev. Cornelius Curtin.

Forsyth, the Rev. George E. Le Doux, S. S. E., the Rev. M. J. Trigory, S. S. E.

Fort Bentin, the Rev. William P. Phelan.

Fromberg, the Rev. William P. Callahan.

Geyser, the Rev. Joseph Pollak (Great Falls, P. O.).

Glasgow, the Rev. Daniel J. Dineen, the Rev. Michael Colgan.

Glendive, the Rev. Edward Curran.

Havre, the Rev. Ambrose Sullivan, S. J., the Rev. John S. Carbett, S. J., the Rev. Francis Sansone, S. J., the Rev. D. A. McAstocker, S. J.

Laurel, the Rev. Francis Sevlin.

Lewistown, the Rev. Victor J. Van den Broeck, the Rev. Thomas P. Connolly, the Rev. Aloysius Muller.

Livingston, the Rev. Joseph Blaere.

Malta, the Rev. Thomas Sheehy.

Miles City, the Rev. John J. O'Carroll, the Rev. Patrick Sheehy.

Moore, the Rev. John Molyneux.

Plentywood, the Rev. John Hennessy.

Plevna, the Rev. T. O. Rocque.

Poplar, the Rev. Nicholas Rauh, O. S. B.

Red Lodge, the Rev. Bernard J. Maguire.

Roundup, the Rev. Thomas Hennessy.

Ryegate, the Rev. Barth A. Kuhn.

Scobey, the Rev. Gerald Dillon.

Stockett, the Rev. Anthony Csiesman.

Wibaux, the Rev. Stanislaus J. Cieslewicz, Ph.D.

Weldon, the Rev. Lewis Seethaler, O. S. B.

Wolf Point, the Rev. Benedict Seethaler, O. S. B.

St. Labres, the Rev. William R. Arendzen, S. S. E., the Rev. Charles Renaudin, S. S. E.

St. Pauls, the Rev. Balth Feusi, S. J., the Rev. A. M. Dimier, S. J.

St. Xaviers, the Rev. Louis Taelman, S. J., the Rev. A. Vrebosch, S. J., the Rev. A. Dinand, S. J.

"Waiting for appointment: the Rev. John Leehy, the Rev. John Finucane and the Rev. Timothy O'Shea.

"The above named priests have charge of 123 churches and over 100 out missions, where churches will soon be erected.

"There are also 41 students in different seminaries and universities who are studying to be ordained priests for Great Falls diocese."

GOOD EQUIPMENT ONE FARM NEED

Inadequate Plant Causes Many Agriculturalists to Fail Says Expert.

Head of Corporation Cultivating 50,000 Acres Declares for Good Seed and Help.

One of the reasons that farming proves unprofitable to so many people is that they are not equipped for doing good work, according to Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, manager of the Montana Farming corporation, the concern which is seeding 50,000 acres of Montana land to wheat and flax for the harvest of 1920. Mr. Campbell declares that his statement has been proved a thousand times in every section where farming is carried on "and you remember that farming is the oldest business in the history of the world," he adds.

"Man grew products from the soil as his first endeavor", said Mr. Campbell. "He ate products of the soil as his first food, so farming—growing things from the soil—stands as the pioneer industry and the most independent of them all, when it is properly conducted. But the trouble with the large majority of farmers rests in the fact that they are not well equipped properly to cultivate the land into which they are to plant their crop.

Harvest Fair Yield.

"There was what was recognized as a very general failure in Montana during the last crop season, and broadly speaking it was a complete failure. Yet our corporation harvested thousands of acres of wheat that averaged four and one-tenth bushels to the acre. While that yield is not profitable and compared to what Montana land will do normally, is a failure, yet that amount proves my contention that farming properly will get results, for we went after results by doing the best possible cultivation of the land into which we were planting the seed. The difference of four and one-tenths bushels to every acre was just the reward over failure, for the efforts of doing farming properly.

"There is another reason that many people fail to get good results from their efforts at farming. That is their failure to recognize the fact that the best seed that the market affords is the cheapest seed they can buy. We pay a big premium for getting the best seed than can be procured. That pays us returns at harvest.

Lose On Poor Seed.

"The fellow who buys seed wheat from Neighbor Jones because Jones lives handy and it is easy to get the supply pays dearly for his choice. He probably gets foul seed, certainly lacks the advantage the good quality seed would mean and is doing nothing to build up the grain business of his community. He is entitled to little more than failure and usually gets just about what he is entitled to receive.

"Farmers also make mistakes in hiring help. They forget that efficient help saves all the extra wages paid and that inefficient labor is a costly investment at any price. Our corporation has no trouble about help. We encourage a standard that will make the fact a man has been employed by the Montana Farming corporation a recommendation that will mean prompt employment wherever similar help is needed.

'If the farmers will hold a few general maxims in mind and practice them htey will enjoy a better success, I believe. For example, they ought to stand firmly on the platform of not attempting to cultivate an acre more than they can cultivate thoroughly and well. Then get the best of seed and handle the crop when it ought to be harvested. Success will follow then."

Religious Liberty Subject of Lecture

The special feature of the Sunday convention program at the Adventist church, 1104 Fifth avenue north, is the lecture in the evening at 7:30 by Elder H. G. Thurston, of Salem, Oregon, on "Religious Liberty."

Mr. Thurston is now the secretary of this department of the Adventist organization in the teritory embracing the states of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. This is his first time to lecture in this city.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

STEINER—William Steiner, aged 66 years, of 411 Ninth avenue south, died yesterday morning. The body is at the W. H. George company chapel. Arrangements of funeral announced later.

75 LIVES EXPLOSION TOLL FROM GRAIN DUST, 4 MONTHS

Federal Expert in Lecture at Hotel Rainbow Recounts Loss in Preventable Mill and Elevator Disasters During Last Summer.

Need to keep elevators and mills free from dust because of the dangers of explosion from it was emphasized in the lecture by Dr. H. H. Brown, of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture Saturday afternoon in the palm room of Hotel Rainbow. The lecture was arranged by the local grain dealers association at the request of the federal grain corporation. There was quite a number of business men and a few women present to hear the lecture which was illustrated by moving pictures and numerous paragraphs of fact concerning dust explosions.

Dr. Brown told of the work of tthe department in the campaign to eliminate dust during the war and he said that while the country was in the grip of the turbulent conditipns incident to war, the efforts had been so effective in getting co-operation from the mill and elevator men of the nation that not a single explosion occurred for a period of about 18 months.

Lives and Money Lost.

He said that in the period from the middle of May to the middle of September, 1919, there had been five big explosions, one of the worst in the history of the nation and that a toll of 70 lives had been taken, 75 injured and $6,000,000 in property destroyed.

Just before the war, according to Dr. Brown, there were five bad explosions in mills and elevators that cost $8,000,000 in property and 40 lives and also injured 60 people. These facts, he thought, were sufficient to urge every mill and elevator owner to the greatest effort to reduce to the absolute minimum the possibilities of an explosion in his plant.

Dr. Brown told of explosions in threshing machines and said that many such had occurrerd in the states of Oregon and Washington in 1914 and 1915 and that a careful investigation had brought to light the fact that they were caused by dust.

Wheat Dust Most Dangerous.

He said that wheat dust is the most dangerous dust that can be produced and that when that accummulates in the separator there is danger of ignition by static electricity. He suggested that one of the means of eliminating it had been to use a suction fan back of the cylinder.

Dr. Brown demonstrated the dust danger by causing two or three explosions by the use of flour dust, starch dust, and just ordinary dust. He cautioned against the dangers and said that he believed suction fans could be arranged so that dust would be eliminated almost wholly from the wheat as it was being taken into the elevator and he said that he was of the opinion that it would well pay for all the money and efforts it cost.

After the lecture there was a distribution of literature issued on the subjects of dust explosions. The arrangements for the lecture locally were made by H. B. Lake, local representative of the federal grain corporation and H. N. Stockett, secretary of the Northwestu Grain Dealers association.

PLENTY FUEL FOR SCHOOLS

Rumors That Work Would Not Be Monday Refuted by Superintendent.

Rumors were current Saturday afternoon that because of shortage of fuel, the city schools would not open Monday morning. Sperintendent S. D. Largent promptly refuted the story. He said that he had canvassed the situation with the city fuel administration and that there was plenty of coal to operate the schools and there was neither disposition nor desire on the part of the fuel administration to have them closed. "The schools will resume work as usual Monday morning," said Superintendent Largent, "and we believe that we have enough fuel to continue to conduct the schools as asual until more coal has been mined and ready to deliver. We have no inside information when we will get coal, but in common with other people, we believe this situation cannot be continued much longer and soon coal will be plentiful and our schools will not be interrupted."

Two Vagrants Will Leave Great Falls

Charles Hurley and J. A. Richardson were both found guilty of vagrancy in police court Saturday and released under suspended fines when they agreed to leave the city. Richardson was allowed 24 hours in which to get out of town, but Hurley's presence in the city will not be objected to until Monday. J. P. Ellison was held by Magistrate George Raban for creating a disturbance and was fined $10.

Births of Week in Great Falls

Furnished by Dr. Aloysius Dolan, Secretary of the City Board of Health.

Five boys and three girls were reported to the registrar as having been born in Great Falls the past week. The parents are:

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Ellis, 608 Eighth avenue south, November 17, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Miller, Great Falls, Nov. 15, boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Grant, 919½ Sixth avenue south, November 17, boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Korsgaard, Great Falls, November 17, boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Elda Todd, Great Falls, November 14, boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Edger George Stafford, 509 Seventeenth street north, November 18, boy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lindquist, 906 Third avenue northwest, November 19, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollin J. Kennard, Great Falls, November 25, girk.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary tuberculosis in its various forms is the most active agent for the destruction of human life that we are called on to fight. If smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever appears in a community, to any extent, there is a great outcry and the community is in great fear. New cases are reported, houses are placarded and quarantine is rigidly enforced. Why? Because the invasion of these diseases is sudden and spectacular. Yet tuberculosis kills more people every year than all these diseases combined, and there is no hue and cry raised.

Cases are not even reported to the health authorities until the patient is about to die and he has done all the damage he can in the way of spreading his disease. Who is responsible for this condition? Primarily the people. Some member of the family develops a cough, slight but persistent, soon some loss of appetite and loss of weight follow. Cough medicines do not stop it and finally a physician is consulted. If he has the moral courage to pronounce it a case of incipient tuberculosis, the family immediately become indignant. "Why, there was never anything like that in our family," they say and promptly consult another physician or many others, until they find one who, being either a fool or knave will reassure them and promise a cure.

If your physician, after a careful examination, tells you that you have beginning pulmonary tuberculosis, believe him. It is not a family disease. It is an infectious disease. It is one of the mildest, easiest controlled infectious diseases we have to deal with if it is detected early, but notice—early. It is curable if detected early.

So, if your physician tells you that you have consumption, believe him, follow his advice and you will get well. Furthermore protect others from yourself. Insist that your case be reported. The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will then help you—help you get well—and help you protect others.

In this connection everyone can help. The Montana association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis is at this time asking for your aid. It is only a small thing that they ask, but it helps a lot. Buy and use Red Cross Christmas seals. The association submits the following for your consideration.

Wasted Lives.

"Tuberculosis kills producers—chiefly men and women between the ages of 15 and 45.

"It claims workers—active men and women in the homes, the office and the shop.

"It causes 150,000 deaths in the United States every year.

"It costs the United States in economic waste alone about $500,000,000 annually.

"More than 1,000,000 persons in this country are suffering from active tuberculosis right now.

"It menaces every community, every home and every individual.

"And yet tuberculosis is curable and preventable.

"It is spread largely by ignorance, carelessness and neglect.

"The National Tuberculosis Association and its 1000 affiliated state and local organizations wage a continuous, winning war on tuberculosis.

"The work of these organizations is financed chiefly by the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals.

"Drive the menace of tuberculosis from your door."