

The Ripple

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YADKIN

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RECLAIM ARID AREAS OF WEST

Legislation Proposed to Spend \$250,000,000 to Open up Unproductive Land.

WATER IS TO BE REPAID

Would Place at Disposal of Settlers What May Become Most Fertile Soil in the Country—\$20,000 Thrive on Irrigated Lands.

Washington.—New legislation is being prepared by committees of congress for opening up to mankind the arid lands of the West.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres remain unimproved in the reclamation group of states—more than all the productive lands of Germany and the United Kingdom combined. This improvement would accommodate many millions more people and add billions to the aggregate wealth if reclamation were attended by a success commensurate with that which has followed the work hitherto done.

20 Years' Irrigation Work.

The results of twenty years of irrigation may be summarized thus:

Gross cost, \$135,000,000; net cost, \$127,000,000; estimated area, on completion of all projects, 3,212,000 acres; irrigable average, 1,732,374 acres; irrigated average in 1918, 1,141,516 acres; cropped average in 1918, 1,051,193 acres; crop value of irrigated land yield for 1918, \$96,000,000; value average yield per acre, \$63.66; average cost per acre on basis of total area which has been irrigated, \$72; average cost per acre on basis of area to which service was rendered during the period 1918, \$70; average cost per acre on basis of actual area cropped in 1918, \$72.

Authorities on the results of irrigation agree that the investment advanced by the government of funds in the nature of loans has been productive of great wealth.

"At the present time," according to Director Arthur P. Davis of the Reclamation Service, "the net investment of the reclamation fund is approximately \$120,000,000. With that has been constructed about twenty-five projects which are now in various stages of completion, several having been completed, and we have one period of irrigation work necessary to serve about 1,750,000 acres of land. This is the amount of land which has been irrigated since the beginning of the last year."

Water Rights

"In addition to that," says the director, "the government has sold partial water rights in reservoirs constructed by it to canal companies, irrigation districts and others, which had been previously constructed and for which the water supply was inadequate in the latter part of the season."

"The average served by partial water rights from the government in connection with private projects is a little over 1,000,000 acres, so that we have approximately 2,700,000 acres served in whole or in part by the government with the assurance that I have mentioned."

"The population upon the projects which are entirely government projects is approximately 120,000 people—agricultural population on the farms—and the increase in population of the towns and the new towns altogether amount for about 200,000 people additional, making something like 320,000 people that have been afforded homes as a result of this work."

"On the government projects there have been established 500 schools, 476 churches, and 216 banks. These banks have a capital of \$612,000,000 and deposits of \$113,000,000. There are, altogether, over 200,000 depositors. The deposits in relation to the population are much greater on the reclamation projects than in the country at large."

"In the year 1919, which was the peak of prices, the returns from the reclamation projects proper—gross returns of vegetable products—were about \$79,000,000."

"The Salt River Valley in Arizona illustrates well the results of irrigation development, based on the federal work. The Salt river project is in Maricopa County, surrounding the city of Phoenix, capital of Arizona. According to the census data and other available statistics, about the time the reclamation act became law the population of Phoenix was approximately 5,000 and that of Maricopa county 38,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was \$9,000,000."

Due to Irrigation.

"In 1920, the population of Phoenix had reached 29,000, that of Maricopa county 89,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was close to \$100,000,000, or more than ten times what it was when the reclamation act was passed. These results are attributable mainly to irrigation devel-

opment by the United States. In fact, that country was distinctly arid with rainfall wholly insufficient for any cultivation.

"The main staple product five or six years ago was alfalfa, coupled with dairying. Though there were gardens and some fruits raised and other industries and a good deal of grain, but the most important staple was alfalfa and dairying."

"A few years ago the success of long staple cotton was demonstrated for that region. That bringing very high prices large areas of alfalfa were

ploughed up, the cattle were sold, and the people went extensively into the raising of long staple cotton. That was very profitable up to 1919 and was one of the principal reasons why the product that year was so high.

"In 1920 about 145,000 acres were planted to long staple cotton, but the market failed and very little of that cotton has yet been marketed, although it was picked six months ago. It has potential value, but leaves the people in rather straitened circumstances, because of the lack of market at the present time, and many of them are going back to alfalfa and dairying. The difficulty is to get high-grade cattle, which they had before in a marked degree, but gradually they are getting back into the more stable industry. Almost any agricultural industry down there is profitable."

Frank W. Robinson, a railroad official, reports improvements in Idaho which he thinks are typical of the whole irrigation section.

Increase in Wealth.

"In Latah county, in 1900," he said, "the assessed value of property was \$6,500,000; in 1910, \$20,000,000, and in 1920, \$34,000,000. The increase in the wealth of Twin Falls county in the last ten-year period was about 200 per cent, while in Latah county in the 70 per cent. The number of acres of improved land and in farms only—not including waste lands and lands not under cultivation—in the Twin Falls county section in 1910 was approximately 100,000 acres, and in 1920 100,000 acres, while in Latah county in 1900 there were 180,000 acres in farms; in 1910, 213,000 acres; and in 1920, 223,000 acres, indicating that in the last ten-year period 10,000 acres of this non-irrigated section had been placed under cultivation, while in the Twin Falls section 90,000 acres had been placed under cultivation."

"In 1919 the total value of all crops in the Twin Falls section on 100,000 acres was \$28,571,002, while in Latah county, on 223,000 acres, the value of all crops was \$13,525,000. These people who have taken up irrigation lands are the best type of farmers and men in the United States and their money for the most part is spent in the manufacture of goods, and they afford the best market for capital for manufactured Eastern goods. One illustration typical of that, and typical of every irrigated section in the West that is developed, is reflected in figures of the reclamation service on the Minidoko project."

"In 1919 the value of the crops was \$5,924,000. The value of the manufactured articles used on that project was \$7,139,000. In other words on that project in 1919 they purchased more than they produced."

W. D. E. Dodson, manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, said on the slightly more than 1,000,000 acres of irrigated lands reclaimed a total yield valued at \$63,000,000 was obtained in 1918 and \$39,000,000 in 1919.

"The value of the average yield," he said, "was \$3.00 per acre from crops alone for all the irrigated land in 1918, as compared with \$20 an acre for the average of all the cultivated land of the nation in the year 1919."

Purpose of Legislation.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize and direct the secretary of the treasury to transfer to the reclamation fund upon the request of the secretary of the interior a total sum of \$250,000,000 in the following manner:

During the fiscal year ending in 1922 not exceeding \$20,000,000; 1923, \$35,000,000; 1924, \$45,000,000, and for each succeeding year for a period of three years not to exceed \$50,000,000.

The money is to be used by the interior department in reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands in western states.

Reclaiming these lands includes the examination and survey of the lands, determining the character of the soil, the feasibility of placing water thereon by means of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, dikes and such other means as scientific engineering may determine as feasible and practicable.

At the end of five years, under the bill a physical valuation of the property of the district shall be made and if the taxable part is found by competent appraisers to be double the cost of construction the district shall issue its bonds and from the sale thereof the reclamation fund of the United States treasury shall be reimbursed to the amount of money expended on the projects, principal and interest. The whole real and personal property

of the district shall be pledged to the United States bonds. They run not exceeding twenty-five years.

Under the existing law, persons desiring to open an irrigation project must be organized into a district in conformity with the laws of the state or states in which the project in whole or in part is situated.

The total of \$250,000,000 advanced to the reclamation fund is to be repaid to the United States treasury from this fund beginning with the fiscal year 1942.

Pumpkin Vine Growing Inside the Parent Shell

When Mrs. D. S. Thompson of Waynesboro, Pa., cut open a pumpkin she was surprised to see that the seeds on the inside had started to grow and that a young pumpkin vine had started to fill the entire inside of the shell. The pulp was in perfect condition and the shell had been unbroken until it was cut. Roots several inches in length and full-shaped leaves had been developed.

COAL STRUCTURE BEING STUDIED

Bureau of Mines Conducting Microscopic Investigation at Pittsburgh Station.

OLD TESTS ARE UNRELIABLE

Reinhardt Thiessen, Research Chemist, Says Scientists of the Past Only Had a Vague Idea of the Composition of Coal.

Washington.—Conceptions of the origin, composition and general nature of coal held by scientists in the past are so different and contradictory that it is a difficult matter to determine the real extent of knowledge available or to rely on the literature, says Reinhardt Thiessen, research chemist of the bureau of mines. Scientists in general had only a vague idea of the composition of coal, the origin of its constituents, the transformation they have undergone, and the conditions they now are in.

The chemist did not have enough fundamental knowledge to attack its chemistry in the right direction. The fuel engineer, in turn, did not have a broad enough chemical basis for studies in combustion, distillation, cooking and other processes relating to the use of coal, hence the efficient utilization of coal in the industries has suffered from the lack of a proper knowledge of the nature of coal itself.

The bureau of mines, in order to clear up some of the confusion that exists and to get a more exact knowledge of the nature of coal in general, as well as to obtain certain fundamental facts, has been conducting at its Pittsburgh station a microscopic study of the structure of coal. One of the great hindrances to its study, from the time of the earliest investigators to the present, has been the difficulty in preparing thin sections for microscopic observation. Many attempts had been made to overcome this difficulty, and also to devise other means of study.

For a number of years the ash method was pursued, bits of coal being either totally or partly burned and the ash examined under the microscope. Later, maceration was tried with some success, but on the whole it failed to reveal the true nature of coal. More recently the method was tried of softening the coal with reagents and then cutting it into thin sections with a microtome. But this changes the coal too much to show its true appearance, besides the method is inexpedient.

Bull Spoils Picnic.

Northumberland, Pa.—When a bull charged down upon a party of picnickers at a grove near here the other day dinner was forgotten in a wild scramble to reach safety. Staid matrons tried to climb trees, others made ineffectual efforts to reach automobile vans, while some climbed into the cars. Grover D. Savidge, a Sunbury business man, seized a shovel and beat the enraged animal over the head until several farmers who had been chasing it arrived with pitchforks and drove the beast back into the buryard.

Notize Contractors

We want to contract with some one to top-soil one mile of road from the Dixon Hill Bridge to Brewbaker's shop by the yard. Apply to A. Dinkins, or C. B. Reavis.

Meteor Shower to Mark Earth's Race With Comet

Berkeley, Cal.—For a month this summer the earth will engage in a race with the periodic comet Pene-Winnecke, and because it will have no chance to win it will endeavor, through astral influences, to "trip up" its gaseous rival, according to a report made public by the observatory of the University of California.

On June 27 the comet will flip its tail so hard against its terrestrial rival that the impact will send out sparks. These will go down into the records as a meteoric shower.

At the greatest brilliancy observable from the earth the comet will be of the eighth or ninth magnitude. Nothing greater than the sixth magnitude can be observed by the naked eye, so the world at large will see nothing of the visitor except at the tail-flipping episode on June 27.

Ernie Shore Suffers Burn on His Hand

Mr. Ernie Shore, of East Bend, Yadkin's noted ball player, is nursing a badly burned hand sustained a few nights ago.

He was out riding in an automobile when they ran out of gas. Going to a garage, he secured a can and was carrying it with a lantern. In pouring the gasoline into the machine, his left hand was saturated with gas, which ignited, and the ball player was unable to extinguish the flame until all the gasoline had burned off his hand. No other damage was done.

NOTICE

By virtue of a Mechanic's Lien for repair we the undersigned will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder on December 22, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property, to-wit:

One Saw Mill, Brown-Grier Iron Works make.

This sale being made to satisfy a debt of \$12.00 and \$7.00 storage, being due and payable since April, 1921, to the undersigned, to-wit:

Brown-Grier Iron Works.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of estate of Calvin C. Shore, deceased, late of Yadkin county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned within one year from date of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This Nov. 24, 1921.

Henry F. Shore, John B. Shore, Executors.

Benbow, Hall & Benbow, Att'ys.

Miss Hanna King Dead

Miss Hanna King, 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. King, of Route 1, died at the home of her parents last week after a short illness with pneumonia.

Funeral and interment were at Flat Rock church, the services being conducted by Rev. Holloway.

Yadkin Superior court in session this week.

To Our Subscribers

The time has come when we urge our subscribers to come in and pay their accounts. We have not the time, at this season, to write each one a letter, but the time is coming up in the cost of printing this item alone.

We are, therefore, compelling each one not to pay in advance to come in AT ONCE and attend to this matter.

The small amount you owe may not be much, but several hundred like it means much to us, so do your part NOW. We can not carry these accounts over into a new year.

THE RIPPLE.

Mrs. John Gough Died Last Friday

Mrs. John K. Gough died at her home near East Bend last Friday morning at the age of 62 years. While Mrs. Gough had been in declining health for nearly two years she had not been confined to the bed and her death was unexpected by the family and a great shock to all. She is survived by her husband, six sons, one daughter, one sister and one half-brother and one half sister and twenty grandchildren.

The funeral was conducted Saturday afternoon by Rev. S. F. Morton, assisted by Rev. William Bryant, at the East Baptist church, of which she had been a devoted member for 35 years. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of John W. Carter, deceased, late of Yadkin county, North Carolina, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 15th day of November, 1921, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

This November 15th, 1921.

John T. Binkley, Admr. of John W. Carter, dec'd.

Executors Notice

The undersigned, having qualified as executors of the estate of A. N. Reid, deceased, late of Yadkin county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to file same with the undersigned within one year from date of this notice or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This Oct. 17, 1921.

A. G. Reid and J. W. Cook, Executors, Williams & Reavis, Att'ys.

NOTICE

All persons are the W. J. Prim are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once. All fertilizer bills of his are due December 1, 1921, and you are notified to settle at that time. I will be at Yadkinville every day for the purpose of collecting these accounts.

W. W. Woodruff, Admr.

Mr. Frank Hanes for Governor of Guam

Mr. Frank Hanes, a prominent lawyer of Yadkinville, has been recommended for appointment to the governorship of the Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, purchased by the United States some time ago. It contains one of the largest cable stations in the southern Pacific.

Mr. Hanes is a member of the law firm of Benbow, Hall & Benbow of Winston Salem, being their Yadkinville representative.

Should Advertise in Newspapers

A picture show picture of "The Midnight Bell" one night last week, and it was in the night before decided they would some advertising by doing a big call in the town. The residents of the town were awoken and roused out on the streets, thinking that some great calamity had occurred, or some great event was being celebrated. The result was the bell ringers were called to the city court and heavily fined.

Death From Diphtheria

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown, who live two miles from Hamptonville, have the full sympathy of the entire community in the death of their two-year-old son, Wood Brown, which occurred last Saturday night from illness with diphtheria.

Burial

Church Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. Large concourse of friends. Funeral conducted at the home of L. P. Holloway, pastor of the church, previous to burial. The deceased was a son of Don B. R. Brown, and the youngest of a family of nine children, who with his parents survive.

A FRIENDS

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for the kindness shown us through the sickness and death of our daughter and sister, Hanna King.

W. L. King and family.