

THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION MOVEMENT.

Written for the Christmas News by C. E. Wantland, Chairman Executive Committee National Irrigation Congress.

ALL is ready for the inauguration of the great work which will quickly double and double again the farms of the New West, open new markets for the merchants and manufacturers of the East, furnish the food products needed by millions of new customers across the Pacific, and while accomplishing all this, provide employment and permanent homes for thousands of workers now crowding our cities, who will, if not provided for, surely suffer when the next period of depression comes to the country.

Statesmen, captains of industry and philanthropists are now giving earnest consideration to the great cause of irrigation development.

President Roosevelt, with a thorough understanding of western conditions, has spoken fearlessly and his statements sweep away all objections heretofore urged against the national irrigation movement.

His opinion that it is now the great problem affecting the internal development of the country, is approved by many of the leading men of both the great political parties and they are ready to support his contention that:

"It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as it is to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid regions by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams."

The business men of Salt Lake, who, eleven years ago, called the First National Irrigation Congress to order, are again gathered in the city to discuss the possibilities involved in the reclamation of Arid America but failed in the methods proposed for the accomplishment of the work.

State action may have been right in theory, but as a practical plan for the solution of the problems involved, did not meet with the approval of Congress and was not supported by the business interests of either the East or West. Gradually from year to year settlement changed until all other plans gave way to the unanimous demand of the Ninth National Irrigation Congress at Chicago in 1900 for direct action by Uncle Sam to "Save the Forests and store the Floods."

"We hail with satisfaction the fact that both of the great political parties of the nation in their platforms in the last campaign declared in favor of the reclamation of Arid America, in order that settlers might build homes on the public domain, and to that end we urge upon Congress that national appropriations commensurate with the magnitude of the problem should be made for the preservation of the forests and the reforestation of denuded areas as natural storage reservoirs and for the construction by extending the national irrigation part of its policy of internal improvements, of storage reservoirs and other works for flood protection, and to save for use in aid of navigation and irrigation the waters which now run to waste, and for the development of ar-

tosian and subterranean sources of water supply.

"The water of all streams should forever remain subject to public control, and the right to the use of water for irrigation should in the land irrigated and beneficial use be the basis of the measure and the limit of the right."

Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York, said to the Chicago Congress:

"Without the attainment of the following objects, your plans must miserably fail:

"First. Government study of the streams upon which your plans depend.

"Second. Government construction and control of great irrigation plants.

"Third. The preservation of forests by the extension of the forest reserve system, and hence of government control of the forests.

Fourth. National protection and use of the forests under expert supervision.

Fifth. I urge you to see to it that private owners of forests in the West and East alike understand that timber can be got without forest destruction (the department of agriculture will tell them how) and that the ownership of water rights in the arid country, and of forest lands anywhere, entails public as well as private duties and responsibilities.

General Nelson A. Miles, whose knowledge of western conditions will not be questioned, said:

"Since the foundation of our government the center of population has been steadily moving westward, the pioneer spirit of the east seeking homes and independence far away from the stifling atmosphere of the large over-crowded cities. This united desire of our people to own a home rather than to rent one—to be their own landlords rather than some landlord's tenants—assures the vitality of the great American Republic. The American farmer is sovereign today, and the dignity and independence engendered by his free environment, the healthfulness of mind and body resulting from the pure air he breathes, the love of country which home-owning stimulates, makes him the preserver of those beneficial institutions under which we live. It would be a sad day, full of evil portent to the republic, if homebuilding should become unpopular. If gravitation towards the cities should overcome the outward march into the expansive country, if tenantry in an over-crowded alley should be chosen in preference to a free quarter section in valley or upland, it appears that private or corporate enterprise cannot be trusted to control the improvement with justice and equality for all concerned. The states themselves are as yet not financially strong enough to undertake the task. It seems to me, therefore, that the plan proposed by your association is the most feasible and just. Let the government build the storage reservoirs and the main line canals, and the settlers provide the smaller distributing system by banding themselves together in co-operative organizations."

The voice and influence of organized labor were heard and felt in the Chicago congress, and will continue to be heard and felt until the great National Irrigation cause triumphs and many thousands of the landless men of the East are placed upon the manless lands of the West.

The secretary of the Interior in 1899, referring to the arid lands, said:

"That this vast acreage, capable of sustaining and comfortably supporting a population of at least fifty million people, should remain practically a desert, is not in harmony with the progress of the age, or in keeping with the possibilities of the future."

The statement from the head of the land department of the government opened the eyes of thousands of men of influence to the importance of the public land and national irrigation questions.

Private capital cannot reclaim the arid lands of the West. State action has not been equal to the emergency.

We can not successfully defend the methods of handling the public lands which Congress gave the new States for the support of educational institutions and for reservoirs and other internal improvements.

The Carey grant, which gave to each State 1,000,000 acres for reclamation purposes, has failed to provide the means by which homeseekers may be properly provided for.

Intestate problems have been urged which only the nation can solve. The press of the entire country now recognizes the national irrigation agitation as a broad national movement. Hundreds of commercial organizations are now active in support of irrigation development upon national lands and upon a sound business basis.

The National Business League of Chicago makes it a leading feature of its work, and says:

"Another measure which the National Business League has done and is doing effective work is the proposed reclamation by the United States government of the arid regions of the West, by means of a system of storage reservoirs and main line canals, as advocated by the National Irrigation Association.

"In those dead and profligate deserts only the magic touch of water is necessary to make arable lands that will afford home sites for the surplus people of our overcrowded eastern cities, and for the endless procession of homeseekers that is filling through Castle Garden every day in the year."

"The work of survey construction, and maintenance is too vast for state or individual effort. The national government, the owner of these arid lands, is the only available power competent to carry this mighty enterprise to a successful conclusion, and divide the reclaimed lands into small farms for actual settlers and home-builders only."

"There is a commercial side to this movement, which, if present plans of irrigation and settlement are carried out, will benefit every section of the country. The East and Middle West will find in that regenerated empire a market for machinery and manufactured products of every description; the South will find ready sale for the fabrics of her cotton looms, while the farmers of the reclaimed regions will send the cereal products of their acres across the Pacific to the swarming millions in the Orient."

"Viewed from every standpoint, the national irrigation movement is full of promise to the nation."

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, since its recent meeting in Kansas City, has been actively pushing the resolutions it adopted, viz:

"Resolved, that we urge upon Congress the immediate inauguration by adequate appropriations in the coming session of Congress, of a national policy for the reclamation and settlement of the arid public lands through the construction by the national government of great reservoirs and main line canals necessary to bring water for irrigation within reach of settlers, so that they can build their own distributing systems, and that all such lands be reserved for actual settlers only; and that the appropriation of the hydrographic division of the United States geological survey for surveys and sinking deep test wells be increased to \$250,000."

The National Live Stock association at its recent meeting in Chicago, unanimously endorsed the efforts of the advocates of national irrigation and passed resolutions to President Roosevelt thanking him for his recommendations favoring the construction of irrigation works. The live stock men of the West realize that winter feeding is a necessity for the successful conduct of their business in the future, and only development open for free homestead private development can cheaper hay and grain for winter feeding be furnished.

Both of the great political parties are now pledged to action in favor of arid land reclamation and the extension of the homestead law.

The Fifty-sixth Congress passed the free homes bill, authorizing the payment of millions of dollars to Indians in order that reservation lands could be made available for free homestead private development. The rush to Oklahoma found 350,000 people begging for the 15,000 tracts opened to settlement.

We are consistent when we claim that it is right to appropriate large sums to destroy aridity by saving the forests and storing the floods to prepare for homeseekers the now worthless and sterile lands owned by Uncle Sam in the mountain states, as it is to appropriate millions to destroy Indian titles to prepare for homeseekers' lands in Oklahoma where crops can be produced without irrigation.

There is no rush to the vacant arid government lands of the West because no man can make a living from 100 acres of the desert tracts now comprising the 500,000,000 or more acres of Uncle Sam's public domain.

President Roosevelt covered the whole subject and indicated clearly the duty resting upon the nation and upon the western states when he said:

Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation. STORAGE RESERVOIRS IMPERATIVE.

"The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best or completed by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interests are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features."

"The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow."

"The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach."

PUBLIC LANDS MADE AVAILABLE.

"The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves, in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such a manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation."

WILL ENRICH THE COUNTRY.

"The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and ef-

fectually prevent Western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for the successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation."

It is to be hoped that state officials and business men of the arid states will promptly rise to the occasion and take such steps as may be necessary to improve state water laws to secure harmony between the state and nation, in order that the assistance which the nation renders may prove the greatest benefit to all concerned. State laws must provide for the proper use and distribution of water to be brought to the great tracts of public lands in order that such lands may be used to the best advantage by settlers and the interests of home-builders be protected. Instead of 250,000 farms now in the eleven western states, we shall soon find a million or more. Instead of 10,000,000 acres now irrigated in all the west, we shall find ten, twenty or forty millions more reclaimed from the 75,000,000 acres for which it is estimated sufficient water can be obtained by

proper storage and use, surely we may claim that this will bring marvelous prosperity to the miners, merchants and manufacturers of the west and the east.

And if, in the adjustment of irrigation problems now so prominently before the country, Congress shall provide for the homeless of other states, what a splendid tribute it will be to the pioneers who, enduring privations across trackless wastes and laid the foundations broad and strong for the grand states of the new west! Those grand old pioneers suffered for us. They had their eyes upon the stars, but kept their feet upon the ground."

We believe that the men and women of the west of today will also by a courageous, conservative and consistent course prove themselves equal to the magnificent opportunity now offered by the National Irrigation movement and support such action by their representatives in Washington and their own legislatures at home, as will secure the best possible development of the land and water resources of the arid west, and the perfection of the grand old homestead law, which since the days of Lincoln, has been the pride of the nation.

TRIALS OF A NOVICE.

"I must have been born to the business," said the old magician. "Certain it is that as a small boy I had a leaning that way. But my first trick was a most disastrous one, and it is a wonder that it did not end my future thoughts in that direction out of my head."

"An illiterate sleight-of-hand performer happened to show in the little town where I lived, and during the performance he made use of the old trick of preparing an omelet in a silk hat, a most wonderful thing from my standpoint at that time. It fired my blood, and meeting the professor of magic, as he called himself, I said to him: 'Master, I'll give you 25 cents if you will tell me how to do that trick.'"

"My son," said he, "you are a likely-looking boy and I will tell you for nothing. It is all the result of pronouncing certain mysterious words over the contents while it is cooking, and the words are: 'Presto change pokeo seah!'"

"I carefully noted the words and rushed home in a state of wild excitement, announcing excitedly to the family that I could cook an omelet in a silk hat as well as the noted professor of magic."

"The family expressed doubt about my ability to do the trick, and I proceeded to show them that I could. Borrowing my father's silk hat, the pride of his heart, and which he wore only on Sunday, I broke a number of eggs in it and stirred them up with a spoon. Then I held the hat over the lighted lamp, muttering the mysterious words under my breath as I did so. But somehow, strange to relate, they refused to cook. The necessary spell, with a result that was most disastrous to my father's hat."

"What happened when he surveyed the ruins of his silk hat is a matter of private history that is too painful to think of even to this day."—Detroit Free Press.

Unconscious irony—Autocratic Dominic (patronizingly)—Ah, my good woman, though I cannot call you by name, I think I have seen you in my congregation. Are you a Christian?

Old Woman—Yes, sir, I have listened to your preaching now going on ten years and I thank the Lord I am a Christian still.—Horn.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Yeast: "Did your barber ever tell you any hair-raising stories?" (Yonkers) "Yes, he told me that tonic he sold me would make my hair grow."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Have you noticed the abstracted air that Brinsley wears?" "Yes, and I'm afraid I catchers you in it." "The last time he came to my room, my umbrella was abstracted, too."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. T. Totolar: "My dear, I do not think it is very appropriate for you to wear that wine-colored silk to the W. C. T. U. convention." Mrs. T. Totolar: "Oh, but it is watered silk, you know."—Baltimore American.

"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the physician's maid to the man who was waiting on the porch. "Not much," said the bucolic patient, "he don't try none of them X-rays on me!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Dukane: "How do you account for the longevity of Methusalem and the other patriarchs?" Mr. Gaswell: "Oh, that was before so many new diseases had been invented."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"You came down pretty quick," remarked a spectator to the victim of a boiler explosion. "Yes, answered the aerial navigator, "I wouldn't have been in such a hurry, but there wasn't anything up there to sit on."—Chicago News.

Nell: "They said they were always going to be good friends." Belle: "And don't you think they will?" Nell: "Good gracious! Why, they've gone off and got married."—Philadelphia Record.

THE SALT LAKE CANDY COMPANY

An industry that has increased enormously and greatly added to the reputation of Salt Lake City as a manufacturing center. An important factor in the employment of help and the distribution of money. A marketing territory that embraces all of the Intermountain and Pacific Coast Region.

One of the industries of the state of Utah that has, during the past few years, not only increased enormously in importance but added greatly to the reputation of Salt Lake as a manufacturing center is the candy industry. It is one of the most remarkable of the state and generally known industries. It is a fact that the Utah candy industry is marketed in all parts of this intermountain region between Denver and Portland and San Francisco. The manufacturers in the state employ several hundred people, have fine buildings and are adding much to the wealth of Utah by extending their territory and sending out immense quantities of delicious candies for which there is a fine market not only in this state itself but in Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, California, Oregon and Montana.

It is a surprising fact that travelers to the national government, as informed that the Utah candy product is frequently to be obtained and that in many places no other is carried. Some kinds of candy manufactured here that have an established reputation for excellence of quality that is not equaled by any candies of the same kind manufactured elsewhere. Among these several varieties is the "Carnation" chocolates which are manufactured by the Salt Lake Candy company and for excellence surpasses every other chocolate manufactured. There is an immense trade in that particular brand and the manufacturer turns out daily increasing amounts.

The accompanying illustration is taken from a photograph of the handsome building occupied by the Salt Lake Candy company which perhaps more than any other concern in the state, has added most to the strengthening of and the building up of the industry both in output and in the excellence of the home manufactured product. Though yet a comparatively new company in this city such energy and not only has the good will and confidence of all the business men of the city has been freely accorded it. This company has an almost unlimited amount of capital behind it and has spared no effort nor money in the attempt to make its factory the most finely equipped in this western country and its several departments the best managed in every way.

In commenting on the Salt Lake Candy company, its past and future work, Manager Sweet said to a "News" representative in an interview had recently: "The Salt Lake Candy company was organized in May of 1899 to take over the business and establishment of M. Kopp & Company. The business was in rather a flourishing condition

then but the new owners having ample capital and very great facilities for the manufacture of candy at their command, were enabled not only to completely equip a plant capable of turning out an immense quantity of a finished product of a very superior character, but also to extend the field in which to market it to its present big proportions. The company was organized with a capital of \$75,000 and peculiarly enough carried with it some advantages not to be had by any other factory. The original investment was made over a period of time and the factory today is in every sense modern and up-to-date.

The president of the company, Mr. Louis Saroni, is not only a man of very large means, but one who is thoroughly experienced in the candy manufacturing business, having been closely identified with confectionary manufacture and the sugar business for about 25 years in San Francisco, Portland and other western coast points. Mr. H. Whitteberg, the vice president of the company, has also been closely identified with the confectionary business on the Pacific coast for a number of years. In every department we have sought to have only experts, who are experts, employed."

The company wholesales candy, only, and uses between five and six carloads of sugar a week. During the Christmas season and in preparation of other special occasions considerably more than that is used. There are 120 people in the factory and the weekly payroll is in excess of \$600. Besides those connected directly with the factory there are nine outside salesmen continually traveling over Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, covering the cities and towns in those states, and turning in orders for ever increasing amounts as people become familiar with the candy manufactured by us."

In view of the fact that the accompanying illustration is a very good picture of the present condition of the Salt Lake Candy company it is well to relate a little incident that happened on the day of a certain big parade in this city. The building occupies a very fine site on First South street, just a few floors east of Main street, and from its windows may be seen anything passing up or down the principal business thoroughfare of the city. On the day of the above mentioned parade as is the general custom the parade was headed by a band, every window in the big building was fitted with the neat looking girls employed to make candy and a stranger passing on the opposite side of the street at the time exclaimed, "Why look at those

girls, each is prettier than all the rest," a very neat compliment to the management as well as to the girls.

The building with its brown stone front certainly presents a very pleasing appearance, the effect of which is not enhanced by the fact that the inside quarters. The

of all the various kinds of candy manufactured by the company and in the floor room great stacks of barreled and boxed candy is ready for shipment. These are of a varying quantity, for it is doubtful if one would see the same palette and boxes two days in succession, so much is daily shipped away,

interesting scene awaits him. This floor is the center of the creams and chocolates departments and there is always much activity where those kinds of candy are made. Considering the immense daily output it would not be surprising if there was a little confusion in the departments where the "Carnation"

carefully, speedily and excellently well. Besides the chocolates department on this floor several other kinds of candy which already have a wide reputation and are highly thought of by consumers, are made here also. Among these varieties are the "Molasses Dainties," the "Old-fashioned Butter Scotch," and the delicious "Bon-Bon Creams."

On the third floor is the "Hard Candy" department, and among the very interesting products of that department are the candy models of animals of various kinds. The candy Elks and other animals have had a very big sale, as they do not melt quickly and are very interesting to all children. In addition to the department just spoken of the third floor is equipped with some of the finest machinery yet introduced in the making of candy. There is, to begin with, a single corner kettle for the boiling of sugar into the cream used as an interior for the chocolates and also as bon-bons, that will handle 1,500 pounds at a time. From top to bottom the entire factory is equipped with the finest of machinery and arranged in the most convenient manner possible.

There is one article of machinery on the third floor that is the only one of its kind between Denver and San Francisco. It is a sugar-grinding mill and a special room in the factory of the Salt Lake Candy company has been arranged for its reception. This mill is fed with coarse unrefined sugar shipped in from the factory and is turned out at any degree of fineness desired. In consequence of this the management of the factory has been privileged to experiment on sugars of various degrees of fineness to ascertain just which can be used to the best advantage in making candies the best produced in the state.

In addition to the main building with its three floors, each 45 by 115 feet, a new one-story structure has recently been erected of brick in the rear. The new addition is 32 by 15 feet and is occupied as an engine and boiler room, with a compartment for an up-to-date dynamo. The plant is perfectly equipped with a high pressure engine, a 250 horse power boiler, and an electrical dynamo which furnishes all the electricity used for power and light in the factory. As all the machinery in the building is run by electricity and the heating system, including the melting of the syrups used in the making of candy, is done by steam, the company is very perfectly fitted up, and no delays from these sources are possible.

The basement of the main building is used as a store room for the raw materials used in the manufacture of candy. The company constantly keeps that part of its big

establishment well supplied and having so much room for the storage of materials, the company is enabled to make its purchases in such immense quantities that the very best terms are secured, thus permitting the company to command the finest lines of goods at small rates in comparison to those paid by other factories not so large. This basement is filled with sugar, nuts, boxes and packages of which are used daily in immense quantities.

Now, as to the making of the candy itself, the factory is a perfect model of convenient arrangement. Beginning with the material where the coarse sugar is taken in sacks, the process of candy making commences. The sugar is run through the grinding mill at any degree of fineness desired. Depending upon what particular kind of candy are to be manufactured with it. The sugar is placed in the large vats with the other required ingredients and is stirred and if it is for the hard candies, immediately placed on the marble slabs on that floor and carried through the other processes. If the candy is for the chocolates or bon-bons, it is drained through one particular vat into troughs on the floor below, from which it is taken, molded and prepared. The Salt Lake Candy company manufactures besides the candies mentioned an excellent quality of marshmallows, which is made possibly only from the fact that it is in possession of the sugar grinding mill and is thus enabled to make sugar of the required fineness itself. One of the other specialties manufactured is gum drops, and people not connected with the candy business have no knowledge of the perfectly enormous trade done in that one kind of candy. The grade manufactured by the Salt Lake Candy company is of such a quality that the demand for the gum candy product of the factory is most always in excess of the supply.

Special attention has been given by the management to the selection of its department managers and other employees, and it is believed that the company has a force of men and girls in its factory that for expertness can not be surpassed. Manager Sweet stated to the "News" representative that the condition of his business never was in such excellent condition that its factory was never in such absolutely faultless running order and that his company was never in such a position as now to fill all orders and to give such satisfaction in the candy turned out. He further stated that the Christmas trade has been immense and that the factory has been kept running night and day for some weeks.



SALT LAKE CANDY COMPANY'S PLACE OF BUSINESS.

two double-door entrances lead one into the office and show rooms, and the other into the main storage and shipping room. In the show rooms, in very fine glass cases are samples

and so much more is continually being manufactured. From the store room, which has a daily capacity of 15,000 pounds, material is taken to the second floor and there a most

and "Ideal" chocolates were handled. However, that is not the case and everything, in charge of experts as they are in this Salt Lake Candy factory, is done absolutely