DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART FOUR

SATURDAY DECEMBER 15 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

The Gem State, Its Rapid Growth and Varied Resources

Idaho-only 16 years old, on the , all countries that followed the discovthird of last July-and the won- ery of gold in 1860 has but few comderful progress she has made in parisons in the world's history of minthe development of her resources, one's | eral discoveries, The population of the intermountain

first question would be, "How came all region was made up of this class of this about? Let us see. We will begin at the besettlers when the federal government, ginning. We would have to go back on March 3, 1863, organized a territory, enly a century to find this intermouncomprising all of what is now embraced in the states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, containing 327,000 square

miles, and named it Idaho,

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Important events quickly followed

the organization of the territory. The

mining industry, yielding her millions

in gold, becoming permanently fixed

in this region, people flocked in like

birds returning from the southern

clime, and settlements sprang up in a day. Trading posts were established,

great stocks of merchandise of all

kinds were shipped in and the founda-

The act of Congress creating the new

territory made the town of Lewiston

legislature convened in November of

1863. The first governor of the territory

was presented by President Lincoln in

Upon the discovery of rich mines in

the Boise Basin the population drifted

thitherward and it reached such a com-

manying proportion that the seat of the capital was shifted from Lewiston to

Boise by the act of the second legisla-

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL FORM.

The next date of great importance as

affecting Idaho was that of 1868, the

year in which she was carved into her

present form. This was done by an act

of Congress creating the territories of

Montana in 1864, and Wyoming in 1868.

84,600 square miles, or 54,144,000 acres,

which can be properly segregated into

the following classifications: Timber

land, 20,000,000 acres; pasture land, 20,-

000,000 acres; agricultural land, 11,000,-

000 acres; and mineral land, 3,144,000

Idaho had now reached a period

where she no longer stood in the

dark. On the contrary, she had merged

out into the open day and flaunted be-

fore the world her wonderful possibili-

ties, her great resources and her store-

houses of wealth. Commencing, as she

did a generation ago, by handing out

a few furs-to the hardy trappers, as a

kind of lead to better gifts, she now

contributes to the children of the earth

of her surface the growing grains, which reap a harvest to "the children

In its present form, Idaho cantains

the temporary capital, where the first

tion of an empire was laid.

the person of W. H. Wallace.

ture.

tala country an unknown region to the world. Why, Idaho was not on a map of the United States before 1860. In 1803, by the payment of \$15,000,009,

Congress acquired what is known as the Louisiana Purchase, comprising all the territory lying west of the Missisappl river and east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. The same year President Jefferson asked Congress to appropriate \$2,500 to explore the northwest, including' all of the country west of the Missouri river to the Facific ocean.

An interesting fact is noted here, in the refusal of Congress to grant the rquest, claiming that the country was not worth the expense. Even the Louislana Purchase, paid for by a sum mamall that it could not buy one of Ida. he's mines today, was thought by many et the best informed statesmen to be a very bad bargain.

FIRST WHITE MEN.

The first white men to set foot upon his western territory and open up vails through this great wilderness of pe Pacific slope, were not emissaries d the government, but trappers of the Hodson Bay company. The history of bet discoveries is unwritten, howser. The great expedition of exploration and discovery, which has made muthentic history for us, remained for the eminent pioneers, Lewis and Clark. They crossed over the state of Idaho in the month of August, 1805, through what is now Lemhi, Idaho and New Perce counties. They found the Indians p possession of articles of European ganufacture, which they had obtained fim the Hudson Bay trappers. From is time until the year 1834 history sitains nothing about Idaho,

FOUNDING OF FORT HALL. In 1834, Nathaniel J. Wyeth estab-Ished a settlement at Fort Hall, in what is now Bannock county, which was the first white settlement, of which we have any record, founded in Idaho. Two years later, Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spaulding were sent into this country by the Presbyterian board of missions to establish a mission under the auspices of the Presbyrian church. Their wives and famlies accompanied them: Dr. Whitman settled and established a mission at Walla Walla in Washington, while Rev. soulding selected a site in Idaho, at iswai, about 12 miles from where

she nurses the sheep upon her "thouuscity of Lewiston now stands. in 1826 the Hudson Bay company es-

ek at the youthful state of o-only 16 years old, on the t of list July-and the won-t of progress she has made in ut progress she has made in t or progress she has made in t of pro Raising and Other Industries all Show Phenomenal Increase.

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Which Was Destroyed by Fire Several Months Ago and Which is to Receive Liberal Treatment at the Mands of the Forthcoming Legislature.

And it doubtless surprised their faith then nature responded and brought hem forth a hundred fold. Ah, but here was joy in the hearts of those old ioneers when they found the earth in the doubtless surprised their faith insure a good yield; yet many thous-ands of acres are planted to grain, and even alfalfa, each year, and fairly good crops are harvested without irrigation. Hereware the surprised their people at a hand-some profit. when nature responded and brought them forth a hundred fold. Ah, but there was joy in the hearts of those old pioneers when they found the earth in this "desert waste" producing them both bread and gold.

both bread and gold. Here, then, years before the terri-tory of Idaho was born, agriculture had its birth upon her soil. When men found that it was no longer necessary to cart their food supplies over the weary plains from the Mississippl river -that Idaho's soil brought forth what-soever they ask of it-many of them forsook their mines and commenced forming. for their suits and yeards farming; for their grains and vegeta-bles would sell in the camps for such bies would sell in the camps for such prices as would make farming to them an equally profitable business. Year after year the industry grew until it reached the position of importance which it now occupies. the boundless treasures of her rich TILLING THE SOIL. To look over the fields of Idaho today one would find at least 30,000 of her sons tilling the soil; one would see turned over by the plow and where a storehouse. From her bosom she yields an annual product in the precious metals equal to \$25,000,000; she sends out

of the soil" amounting to \$18,000,000; sand hills," and the pockets of the

However, the surer way is by the wa-

ter way. All the cereals and all the fruits known to the temperate zone, except the citrus family, are grown in great abundance

IN THE HUMID BELT.

The same class of crops with perhaps equal productiveness is grown in the humid belt, or northern portion of the state. There irrigation is practically inknown. The precipitation is always

bareau mas plated the number of sheep In the state at the present time at 4,000,000; the number of catle at 400,-000; the number of no.ses at 210,000, making the number of ho_s at 130,000, making 4 STANG 10141 01 4,800,000.

The product of this mighty herd is eagerly sought after by eastern markets, and handsome returns a.e every year realized by the laaho stock-grower. This class of men is counted as be-ing among the foremost clizens of the state, crowned with a spirit so inde-pendent and a body so robust and hardy that his position is the envious admiration of his reliows.

While Idaho depends chiefly upon ir-While Idaho depends chiefly upon R²-rigation for the developing of crops, it is an admited fact that this state has the greatest natural water supply of any arid state in the Union. If we could look upon a map showing the natural water courses of the state in compaction with the canals, but have connection with the canals that have been built, we would observe that a been built, we would observe that a perfect network of watermans inter-sect the entire state. The sources of Idaho's water supply are the tribu-taries of the Columbia river, with the exception of a small area in the south-eastern corner of the state, which is drained by the Bear and Malad rivers, which empty their waters into the Great Salt lake. Great Salt lake.

MOUNTAINOUS COUNTY.

The general character of the country is mountainous, with a gentle slope from the eastern boarder of the state from the eastern boarder of the state toward the west, consequently all streams trend in that direction. The main great artery is the Snake river, which traverses the entire width of the state from east to west. Heading in the Jackson's lakes, in Wyoming, it crosses over the boundary line in the each entire of Bincham county. southeast corner of Bingham county, and with a rather abrupt turn toward the north, reaching into Fremont coun-ty, it makes a big swoop southward, ty, it makes a hig swoop southward, forming quite a regular curve across the state, running out into Oregon at a point in the southwest corner of Canyon county. It then turns abrupt-ly back and toward the north, forming the western boundary of the state as far, as Lewiston, and then it shoots off into Washington for the Colum-bia river.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY.

Now, this great valley of the Snake river, extending, as it does, 100 miles wide for 350 miles through the heart of the state, forms one of the richest agricultural and stockralsing countries in the United States. There is a descent in the river from where it enters to where it makes its exit from the state where it makes its exit from the state of 5,980 feet. From American Falls on through the state, the great river is beset with frequent and, in many in-stances, most gigantic fails. Princi-pally among them might be m ntioned the American Fails, Twin Fails. Sho-shone Falls, Augur Fails and stance of 15 miles the river makes a strait drop of 482 feet, thus creating the greatest natmanufacturing itself is at the present time very limited. But let it not be supposed that in the light of her splen-did resources and possibilities, Idaho has done nothing in the way of manu-facture. Under the head of "manufac-turing establishments," the state bureau of immigration, labor and sta-tistics reports the evidence of 20 method. tablishments in the whole state. tistics reports the existence of 992 such

GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

But the great irrigation projects of the state, and those toward which the eyes of hundreds of thousands of peo-pe of the country are turned in wonderful amazement, are located in the southern part of the state. The great Twin Falls canal, which carries water Twin Falls canal, which carries water out of the Snake river to 270,000 acres of tairsty and, heretofore, worthless land, and made homes for numerous thousands, is a worthy example of what irrigation is doing for this state. Yet this is just one among the many. Why, if the artificial water courses of the state of Idaho were placed end to end they would measure 3,000 miles, a dis-tance sufficient to go twice around the state and intersect it from north to south and from east to west, and still state and intersect if from north to south and from east to west, and still have a tail left long enough to reach out into the Pacific ocean. They would reach more than one-seventh of the distance around the earth. They out-measure all the railroads of the state by 2,257 miles. Over \$11,257,000 have been expended in their construction, and over 3,000,000 acres are covered by their waters.

H. Q. HALE.

RESTRICTIONS ON OUTPUT.

Trades unionists in America do not hesitate to admit that they indulge in regulations, so far as their members are concerned, but justify them on various grounds. The English trades unionists have flatly denied the existence of any rules limiting ou'put.

Mr. Mosely's delegation of workingmen, when in this country, stated to the writer, in the most emphatic manner, that the trades unionists of England did not indulge in any limitation of output; yet the facts show that they do so regulate their work as to effect restrictions and to increase cost of production. One of the most distinguished builders of London told me recently that the public in America was not aware of the fact that it cost more to erect buildings in London than In New York, because the bricklayers' union, for instance, would not allow bricklayers to lay more than 450 or 500 bricks per day, while in this country from 1,500 to 2,000 bricks are laid per day in the same line of work, that is, straight wall work.

Some will remember, although it was not generally known, that four or five years ago employes in the Chicago building trades attempted some very severe restrictions as to the quantity of work which should constitute a day's work, their theory being that quantity, and not time, should be the quantity, and not time, should be the measure of work, for which a certain wage was to be paid. The lathers, for instance, reduced the number of laths which should be laid in one day as against the number which a fairly skilled workman could lay, and the plumbers instituted a rule that three wheed joints should be considered a day's work, although a plumber of arday's work, although a plumber of or-dinary skill could make such a joint in 30 minutes. The limitations which in 30 minutes. The limitations which it was attempted to put in force at that time were absurd in great degree, and employers retailated in their way, so that finally some of the most ex-travagant claims of the amount of work which should be paid for as "a day's work" were regulated by agreework which should be plaid for its "a day's work" were regulated by agree-ment. The limitation of work in the shiphuilding trades in New York and vicinity has resulted most disastrously in the transference of repairs, etc., to neighboring ports. The same prin-ciples prevail or apply in these maitters as in all others where there is an as in all others where there is an attempt arbitrarily to fix economic conditions.—Carroll D. Wright, in North American Review,

bia river.

cheese factories of the state is wholly insufficient for the demand. There are no thoroughly equipped henneries in the state and the supply here, too, is wholly inadequate. Local eggs sell for from 40 to 50 cents a dozen at this time. A careful examination of these facts A careful examination of these facts reveals the great opportunity Idaho offers in every line of industry. One observes that the possibilities here for manufacture are unbounded, while manufacturing itself is at the present time very limited. But let it not be supposed that in the light of her splen-dd greatware and possibilities false

DAIRY PRODUCTS. The product of the creameries and



ublished Fort Bolse, on the Snake ever. From that time until 1861 the settlement of Idaho progressed very slowis. Several families ventured into the new country to make homes, some of whom were successful and are now living to tell the tale; but the charred mins and bleeching bones that have ben found along the trails made by Lese adventurous ploneers point to a story of hardships and tragedies that is best left untold.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

The more important history of Idaho bgins with the discovery of gold on the Clearwater river, in 1860, by Hiram Pierce and his company of prospectors. From this time until 1868, when Idaho has carvel into its present form by the deral government, historical events me so thick and fast that the minds of the historians have become somewhat confused and scarcely two of ters of record that cannot be destroyed, reading. The great rush of miners, prospectors, traders, gamblers and might grant them bread,

HON. FRANK R. GOODING. Re-elected by the Republicans With a Very Large Majority to Serve a Second Term as Governor.

flock-masters jingle with \$3,000,000 of gold; 600,000 horses and cattle live from her wondrous bounty and 260,000 of her whildren are now at home in her great mercury in the mountains. Crowned with statehood, Idaho has thus climbed the ladder of fame, until she can now, not in the uncertain stammerings of youthfulness, but in the firm mien of maturity and standing in the light of her splendid achievements, face the world and claim her own,

AGRICULTURE .-- Bik Hd.

Of the five great industries of the state, mining, agriculture, stock raising, lumbering and horticulture, agriculture ranks as second from the standpoint of product.

This industry found its birth in Idaho with the advent of the first settlers to the territory, in 1862. Not that the hardy immigrants of those hard days had sought out these mountain valleys them can be found who agree. The principal features, however, are mat-ters of record that cannot be destroyed, gold brought them here—but fear of and they provide some very interesting starvation compelled them to thrust their seeds into the ground and send a that Providence

turned over by the plow and where a

IDAHO'S BANKING BUSINESS. Report showing the finances of the 112 banks of the state of Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 6, 1906.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$14,487,436.49

856,655.53 467.861.19 6,039,202.73 Due from banks Checks on other banks and Cash on hand 1,504,178.39

Total\$27,032,263.03 LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in\$ 4,562,180.00
 Dividends
 anpaid
 6,187.50

 Deposits
 19,884,818.40

 Reserved for lots
 30,000.00

 9,921.52
 3,221.53706,410.00 Other liabilities Circulation outstanding 184,458.24 Bills payable Total\$27,032,263.03

harvest of \$18,000,000 worth had been

already garnered this year, already garnered this year. A careful study of statistical figures, shows that the yield of cereals to the acre in Idaho is nearly double the av-erage yield of the United States, and accordingly one acre of grain in the "Gem State" brings to the farmer near-in acube the value of an average acre double the value of an average acre in the United States as a whole,

more.

of youth.

To enumerate a few of the manufac-

ne would but have to point to the sur-

one would but have to point to the sur-plus wheat product, which this year amounts to 6,000,000 bushels; to her annual west clip of 25,000,000 pounds; to her 40,000 head of beef and more

than 50 times that many mutton and 10 times that many hogs; to the prod-

uct of ler mines, amounting to \$25,000,-000 this, year; and to her lumbering bushess, which this year has a product valued at \$10,000,000. The grant bush

cluding all of the 6,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat and all of the 25,000,000 pounds of wool, is shipped out of the state in a raw condition.

AN INCONSISTENCY. In the face of this great export of

raw materials, the state is importing its entire consumption of breakfast

cereals, canned goods, nearly all its cured meats and lard; all the cloth and articles of clothing used; all the metal articles, fixtures and machinery, and all

its furniture. A great amount of but-

ter, cheese, eggs, flour and poultry is shipped into the state every year, and,

and lard have been purchased outside the state by our dealers and sold on

this enormous production, in-

The great bulk

valued at \$10,000,000.

turing possibilities of the "Gem State

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

The Idaho farmer is advancing more and more every year along the lines of scientific farming. He is intelligent and he puts intelligence into his work, and his labors are being rewarded by a The state of Idaho calls for quite a variation in the methods to be em-ployed for the growing of crops. The state is divided, climatologically, into two sections: the arid and the humid. The humid portion embraces that re-gion known as the "Panhandle," in-cluding Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, Shoshone and Idaho counties; the arid portion comprises the remainder of the state. In this arid area 2,899,095 acres are covered by canals, the greater por-tion of which land is owned and cultivated by the people who reside upon it. The new irrigation enterprises now in course of construction will add more thousands of acres of productive land to the already enormous total,

ECONOMIC AGRICULTURE.

Another feature worthy of note is Another reature worthy of note is the fact that experience is teaching the farmer that there is more money in a small piece of ground well tilled, than in a large area poorly cultivated. In recognition of this fact, taken in conjunction with the desire to ac-commodate as many homeseekers as possible the reclamation service about to reduce all the holdings under the great Boise-Payette valley irrigation project from 160 acres to 80 and 40 acres each, according to location. This was also done on the Minidoka tract, and the plan is proving a very

satisfactory one. Land touched by the magic wand-water-produces miracles. This fact is attested in numerous instances in this within 30 miles of her, and seems to be obliged to buy most of her flour from the mills in Washington. The whole state possesses but one little woollen atiested in numerous instances in this state. For instance, two years ago the traveler in passing over the desolate district now known as Twin Falls, saw nothing but parched earth and sage-brush; where now a populace number-ing nearly 3,000 souls surrounded by 270,000 acres of irrigated land, burst-ing with productiveness. mill, notwithstanding the fact that the

terest among the people, is that of concerns in the state, from which it

IRRIGATED LANDS IN IDAHO.

The following schedule shows the amount of land that is under irrigation in the southern district of the state, where irrigation is required to grow and mature crops of every kind:

th d A Cove COUNTY. Culă a 202,500 67,200 \$1,207.000 $\begin{array}{c} 213\\ 262 \end{array}$ Ada 35,26528,394 104,680 234,091 185 55,017537,720 55,965 $\frac{528}{232}$ 2,166,040 179,640 Bingham 32,360 131,075 Blaine $\begin{array}{r}
 144 \\
 361 \\
 190
\end{array}$ 93.650 28,930 10.333 Boise 85,275 18,239 1,542,000 Canyon assia 2.077.980 304.175 69,510 $26,430 \\ 10,300$ $37.676 \\ 38.480$ Custer $\begin{array}{r}
 126 \\
 523 \\
 169
\end{array}$ 532,200 ------861,709 332,140 209.975 Fremont $18,262 \\ 13,240$ 69,825 Lemhi 27,105 29,445 \$4,750 Lincoln 827,580 66,028 Onelda $\frac{123}{84}$ 952,350 95,422 5,514 153,225 47,210 28,760 Washington 3,789 \$11,257,023 2,899,095 835,115 Total

sugar manufacture from the sugar beet. Beet raising has long since prov-en a success in Idaho. The soil seems to be well adapted to its culture. A 1.033 establishments of manufacture. number of sugar factories have been established and that industry has al-There are in the state 260 saw and plan-ing mills, about two-thirds of which ready taken on a position of perma-nency. Thus is added to the Idaho farmer's task of producing bread for his fellows, that of furnishing their are commercial mills, manufacturing for export. The total output from all these mills amounted to \$7,243,196 last

year. There are 46 flour mills and 26 meat packers and cannerles; four sugar sugar; but he is equal to it all and factories with an output this year of 60,000,000 pounds of sugar; 21 clgar fac-Idaho makes no great claim to the name "a manufacturing state," in the popular usage of that term; but it does claim and possesses enormous manu-facturing possibilities. Manufacturing is rather the product of age and not of month tories and 30 brewerles, and so on. The valuation of all the monufacturing es-tablishments of the state totals \$18,-334,605, and their output for last year amounted to \$15,347,190.

Idabo contains 112 banks; 80 state and 32 national; the resources of which or the last fiscal year were over \$27,-

With such resources and possibilities as she inquestionably possesses and the firm foundation in industry which she has isid, idaho can with iruth be called "the state of tomorrow."



When the Oregon Short Line Raflroad company extended its line up through the slate of Idaho, the stockman was then king of the country. The sheep man had not yet made his ap-pearance; but the building of the rail-road brought him there, and his observroad brought him there, and his observvation told him that he had discovered a paradise for his flock. Those cool, grass-covered hills and the broad, dry valleys, rich with forago, which retained its nutriment through the winter, presented a condition too inviting to be overlooked. Consequently the It is estimated that over 1,000,000 pounds of ham and nearly that much bacon great "free range" of the stock men commenced being encreached upon by their brothers, the sheep men. The the market here. Look, then, to the impetus Idaho gives to the manufaccountry quickly filled with the woolyturing industry. There is a golden op-portunity in every line. Bolse with her 18,000 inhabitants has not a flour mill hacks, and the stock herds, at the same time greatly multiplying their numbers, until now the 20,000.000 acres of free range in Idaho is taxed almost to its capacity. Stock and sheep owners are now, for the most part, traveler in passing over the desolate district now known as Twin Falls, saw nothing but parched earth and sage-brush: where now a populace number-ing nearly 3.000 souls surrounded by 270,000 acres of irrigated land, burst-ing with productiveness. In this arid region water must be

company is now organized with a capi-tal of \$2,500,000 to develop this power and supply lighting and power to all the towns and cities directly south. reaching far over the line into Utan, perhaps to Salt Lake. IN THE FAR NORTH.

Though the northern portion of the state receives sufficient precipitation for the developing of crops, yet where this not the case, there is sufficient water at hand to enable the growers to bring forth the products of 'he soil by irrigation. The five northern counties, all of which come within the rainbelt, are completely intersected with rivers, lakes and small streams. The main water courses are the Salmon, Clearwater, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenal and Priest rivers. This section is also dotted over with

beautiful fresh water lakes; the most important of which are: Pend d'Orille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest lakes. On these lakes are located the great com-mercial saw mills of the state which give impetus to considerable traffic up-on their waters. An immense business on their waters. An infinite bathless is done on Coeur d'Alene lake, there run daily five passenger boats from at Coeur d'Alene City are all corraited from Harrison to St. Joe, the head of navigation on the St. Joe river, a dis-tance of 32 miles. There is a distance of 22 miles between the two cities first of 22 miles between the two cities first named.

The logs which supply the five mills at Harrison and the three great mills at Coeur d'Alene City are all correlled and assorted in this lake, and numerous tugs are constantly moving them to the mills.

No Cause for Damage.

Prot. William Jackson tells in hls 'Persia, Past and Present," some stories illustrating character in the land of Ohar Khayyam. One is of a man who, suffering from inflamed eyes, went to a horse doctor for treatment.

The veternarian gave him some of the salve that he used on animals and the man lost his eyesight. He then brought suit in court to recover damages

ages. The judge, after weighing the evi-dence in the case, handed down his decision as follows: "There are no damages to be recovered. The man would never have gone to a veteri-periem if he had not been an age?"





As United States Senator.