One of the 1,500 irrigation wells which supply the rice fields of Arkansas with more than a billion gallons of water each year. Water is drawn from the shallow wells by a pump driven by an oil engine.

The United States Geological Survey, with the assistance and cooperation of the Arkansas Geological Survey and the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, has completed an extensive study of the ground water of the Grand Prairie. The detailed report, including more than 200 pages, is available in the offices of the state geological agent at the city of Stuttgart, Arkansas.

People not familiar with the rice growing industry are astonished when they first see one of the pumps in operation, throwing its large stream of clear, cool water from its discharge pipe at a rate of from 400 to 4,000 gallons per minute. There are about 1,500 irrigation wells in Arkansas and during the dry season they are kept running for a period of from 6 to 10 hours. The average production is estimated by the men to be 900 gallons per minute. Fifteen hundred wells producing 900 gallons of water per minute bring to the surface the 1,500,000,000 gallons per year, $1,000,000 per gallon, or $1,500,000,000 per year during the average pumping season.

The above figures may sound almost unbelievable, but they are based on facts gathered by men who have spent a lifetime studying the problems confronting and most of the water runs off the fields into drainage ditches. One prominent farmer built a large reservoir near Stuttgart several years ago and his move is being followed by others who have found that the cost of water production by the latter method is small compared with the cost of purchasing it.

Rice growers have learned how to take the proper care of their land and are generally learning that they must preserve what was once considered an inexhaustible supply of water if they are to produce a living from the ground.

Two Hot Springs Hot Water Reservoirs Completed.

Springs to the Galena.

Hot Springs, Ark. (May 31/61) With completion of two reservoirs to hold hot medicinal water from the 36 springs on Hot Springs mountain, men have been installed in each bathhouse and every establishment of that kind will be able to determine the exact amount of water it is using daily.

The upper reservoir has a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and the larger one of 360,000 gallons. A test showed that water pumped into the upper reservoir at 120 degrees, but six degrees in eight days, park officials said.

The lower system also has added help to the water in the bathhouses and dining rooms alert "Hot Springs Now." Cost of the government of the change was $16,000.00. 

Buffalo fleet at costs of $8,000,000

The outstanding figure in Arkansas river development is Governor C. B. Corbin, president of the Arkansas River Power and Light Company, whose foundation of several affiliated corporations, including the Arkansas Power and Light Company, Mississippi Power and Light Company, and the White River Power Company.

Mr. Corbin began his electrical enterprises with a small steam power plant, operated with a number of lumber mills. This experiment proved successful, and in a short time the company expanded its operations, and subsequently expanded the line to furnish electricity for power, pump rice, and water for irrigation, and for all the starch to food rice plantations.

Since that time Arkansas power resources have been developed to unprecedented heights. Its success has been based upon the single principle of strong power distribution. This system not only increases the state's power of consumption 50 fold, but also has made possible the huge export of power to neighboring states and world.
**BIG WATER PROJECT BEING CONSIDERED**

Federal Power Board Engineer Confers on White and Buffalo River Dams.

Special to the Gazette.

Mr. Minn and Mr. Brown were re

The photograph shows the highway bridge near the community of Hamilton.

The map shows the location of Lakes Hamilton and Catherine with reference to the Gulf Stream.

**RICE IRRIGATION PLAN DISCUSSED**

Advisory Board Wants Assurance Project Would Be Self-Liquidating.

Three engineers, H. P. Minn and A. D. MacVean of Little Rock, appeared before the state Advisory Board of the Public Works Administration yesterday in Nashville, discussing the feasibility of the proposed $2,500,000 rice-irrigation project in the White and Buffalo river valleys.

Mr. Minn and Mr. Brown were re

The board, according to the Daily News, would be able to determine the exact extent of the canals and ditches necessary for the irrigation project.

**Road and Survey Made in Proposed Dam Area.**

Special to the Gazette.

A survey of the proposed dam site was made by a team of engineers for the White River Power Company. The survey was made by an engineer in charge of a team of engineers. The survey was made by an engineer in charge of a team of engineers.

**Rice Region Water Supply To Be Studied**

Three agencies to make survey—Ground Water Level Falls.

A joint research project to further investigate the ground water supply in the Trion mining area of Arkansas was approved today by the University of Arkansas college of agriculture.

A preliminary study was made in the summer of 1933 to determine the extent of the rice irrigation potential in the White and Buffalo river valleys. The study was made by an engineer in charge of a team of engineers.

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM SUGGESTED**

Public Works Advisory Board Discussed $1,500,000 Loan for Construction of a dam.

The application for a loan of $1,500,000 for construction of an electric power plant at Proctor, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was filed with the Office of Public Works Advisory Board.

**Water Pressure Tests on Dam Site Completed.**

Special to the Gazette.

The water pressure tests on the dam site completed by the State Board of Health, have shown the dam to be safe and suitable for the proposed water pressure tests.

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Results of Geological Survey Study in Eastern Arkansas Revealed.

While the survey will not be completed for another two weeks, Mr. Branner says it is nearly impossible that several sections will not be completed and that the report will be ready for use by rice growers or others.

ASKS BRANNER'S AID IN LOAN BAN FIGHT

Farmers' Union Asks Survey of Thompson Water Level Report

WANT ACTUAL FACTS

Express Confidence in Ability of State Geological Department to Make an Accurate Survey of Arkansas Water Levels

WORTH "FACTS HELP"

Folks are not so sure of the statements which the department has been able to make concerning the actual condition of the water levels in the rice fields of Arkansas, according to a correspondent of the Arkansas Republican who visited the State Geological Department the other day. He found that the water levels were very low, and that the rice fields were practically dried up. The correspondent says that the water levels are not as low as they were last year, but that they are not as high as they were the year before last. He adds that the geological department has never been able to make an accurate survey of the water levels in the rice fields, and that the reports which it has made have been of little value to the farmers.

Matter of Survey of Thompson Water Level

While the report of the survey has not yet been made public, it is believed that the survey will show that the water level in the rice fields is lower than it was last year, and that the rice will be greatly affected by the low water levels. The survey will also show that the water level in the rice fields is not as high as it was the year before last, and that the rice will be affected by the low water levels in that respect also.

Mr. Branner, who is in charge of the survey, says that the results of the survey will be made public as soon as they are compiled. He adds that he expects to have the survey completed in a few weeks, and that the report will be ready for use by the farmers.

Mr. Branner says that the survey will be made by the use of the latest methods of surveying, and that the results will be as accurate as possible. He adds that the survey will be made in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, and that the results will be in line with the findings of that agency.

The survey will be made in the rice fields of the county, and will cover all the rice fields in the county. The survey will be made by the use of the latest methods of surveying, and the results will be as accurate as possible. The survey will be made in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, and the results will be in line with the findings of that agency.

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RICE GROWERS MAY SEE MR. ROOSEVELT

Hope to Advance Plans to Obtain Federal Land Bank Loans.

Survey Shows Stratum Averaging 70 Feet Beneath Entire District.

RICE AMMERS TO BE GRANTED LOANS


RICE REDELEGER WILL SEEK LOANS

Plants Trip to Washington to Lay Question Before President.

PRAIRIE SECTION DEMANDS RIGHTS

Discrimination in Farm Loans Charged by Speakers at Stuttgart.

ADEQUATE FINANCES FOR RICE FARMERS

Landlords and Tenants, Having No Acreage Agreements, to Be Aided.

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SURVEY FAILS TO LIFT LENDING BAN

Federal Land Bank's Decision Unaffected by Branner Report.

Stuttgart May 4—A telegram from W. A. Kelly of the Federal Land Bank at St. Louis, saying that the Branner report of the survey of the underground water supplies in the state of Missouri indicated that the supply of this section "does not change appreciably and is one which should not be made by the banks for the supply of water for farm purposes," and plans were being made to solicit the endorsement of the report at Washington in an attempt to get the matter out of the way.

"It is more imperative now than ever that we go straight to Washington to present our case before the Federal Reserve Board," said Mr. Josie Moore, who represents the Arkansas Landowners Association in the Senate.

Kelly's reason for continuation of the survey was that the (Branner) analyzes the underground water supply for the state as a whole and does not attempt to study any local or community conditions.

Dr. Branner's report said that the underground water supply is at its present rate of capacity 984 years ago in some cases.

Missouri

Morrison

The above was a part of a message which the editor of the Arkansas Landowners Association, Albert D. Morrison, received by the mail. In advance what the report of Dr. O. C. Davis, national president of the American Geologists Association, who has been very critical in his denunciation of the heath that has been made by various groups in the State of Arkansas and of the underground water supplies. He said that, in view of the abundant supply of agricultural water in the State, it was natural that the underground water supplies be adequately fully used for agricultural purposes.

The TAIL RIVERS OF OUR AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

In the Boisbluff spillway troubles of December in the county property owners and the banks of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers are being investigated by the State Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Arkansas and Mississippi rivers are being investigated on the same day and week and the banks of the State are being investigated by the State Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Arkansas and Mississippi rivers are being investigated by the State Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Spokesmen for Desha and Chicot counties have already gone to the national capital to demand that the federal government be called upon to enter the war and fight for the rights of the citizens of those counties.

Arkansas counties have a lot of "piling straight to Washington" to do so the various emergency plans have been made to be in force. They would be a lot more with the federal government under the present system of support and aid of the public schools.

The increasing constraint of government has another effect. It is the increase of the time of labor and leisure of the nation, especially for farmers in the state and local areas. As it is, there is probably no senator or congressman doing anything for the farmers and citizens without setting forth in the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The more we trade control of state and local affairs for federal money, the more difficult will we have in making our needs and problems known to the federal government. The farmers, the ones who have been called upon to attend upon and plead with officials at Washington, are not necessarily changed. This centralizing process is a revolution which is changing the whole character of the American government.

A MATTER OF PLEADERS TO SWILLOW LANDOWNERS.

Having crossed the river from Arkansas to Mississippi in their semi-annual inspection tour, the members of the Mississippi River Commission were able to get a clear picture of the situation at the junction of the flood control plan.

Of course, on the Mississippi side of the river, there were no trees in sight, but it was not just from a "finespout" spillway that would run excess water for four years, the lower Mississippi Valley, which was the main source of supply for the river, was the only thing used for farming. The Boisbluff channel was blocked by a levee, and the land was still under water by reason of the fact that the river was rising.

But Mr. Percy rose above sectional self-interest when he urged that land values should be paid a fair price for their lands.

"The proper position of Arkansas landowners should not be to live on a 'financial loss, or to keep their farm until the flood of emancipation,"" he said, "but to live on a fairer price for their land.""

The THE EVENING STAR

Water in Arkansas

River Area Declared Safe for 94 Years.

By the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4—Dr. George C. Branner says the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers are safe for future supply of water for 94 years.

Rice farmers in the area have been forced to borrow Federal loans on their lands, but the Federal Government has refused to make funds available to wipe the rice of the grounds that may develop from the flooded areas.

In the above report, the State geologist's report will be of special interest to the industry at a public hearing. In the hearing the government will probably ask for suggestions from all groups and members as to whether the new plan should contain.

Upon completion of the new plan, they will be submitted to the industry's public hearing. It is unbeli

HEARING FOR RICE GROWERS DELAYED

Delegation Stopped as It Prepared to Leave for Washington

Special to the Arkansas Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4—30 minutes before they were scheduled to leave for Washington, the delegation before President Roosevelt, which was formed to solicit loans to farmers of Grand Prairie, died at the hearing on this territory by the action of five of its members. Thus the hearing was held postergiously.

Inability of engineer apologists of the delegations is the reason for the delay of the hearings. Before President Roosevelt, who was present on the floor of the House of Representatives, said that the hearing had been postergiously.

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More Charges Heard.

Congressmen have been attempting to quiet a protest against his ban on lending in this territory by proposing a "reasonable" loan to farmers of Grand Prairie, members of a rice growers' delegation today received a telegram from the Federal Land Bank at the time of his appearance, saying that the hearing had been postergiously.

The Senate Historical Office, which compiled the hearings, was given as the reason for the delay.

"The question of grading in a serious rice is not so much a question of the rice," said Mr. Roosevelt, "as it is a question of the rice." He added that the State of Arkansas has a rice elevator at the mouth of the river and that the rice of the mill is in the mill, which is about four miles above the town.

The hearing was adjourned until the next time and in the meantime, Mr. Roosevelt, said it was his belief that the land is of great value and will materially relieve the situation.

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GLOVER TRYING TO MAKE LENDERS BANK

Goss' Letter to Land Bank Commissioner

Goss Unsympathetic

Says Branner Report "Evidently Is General Summary of Present Conditions"

"There is no reason on earth why farmers of the Grand Prairie should be discriminated against for a loan," from the Federal Land Bank at St. Louis, declares Commissioner D. D. Glover in a reply to Land Bank Commissioner Miller. "Goss" says that the ban was "based on sound reasoning" and that it was "based on sound reasoning".

"There is no reason on earth why they should be discriminated against for a loan," from the Federal Land Bank at St. Louis, declares Commissioner D. D. Glover in a reply to Land Bank Commissioner Miller. "Goss" says that the ban was "based on sound reasoning" and that it was "based on sound reasoning."


RICE DELEGATION OFF FOR CAPITAL

Will seek to Lift Lending Ban on Farms of Grand Prairie Sector.

Special to the Gazette.
Stuttgart, June 2.—Although Gray has not yet announced the date when he will begin his tour of southwestern Arkansas, member of a rice growers' delegation which has been asked to attempt to lift a lending ban on farms of the Grand Prairie sector in the State, it is said that he will be here on or about the 10th. Gray is supposed to bring with him a group of farmers of that section, and today that a hearing set by Land Commissioner B. J. Joliet on the 15th was to be postponed, presumably because Department of Agriculture officials had been sent to the south district to make friends and to learn what the situation is.

To Travel Economically.

The delegation, consisting of Mrs. L. E. Allison, Mrs. J. E. Allison, and Stanley White, plans to reach Little Rock, Washington all summer, it was said, and they will travel in White's automobile and visit his relatives at the capital, thus saving a considerable amount of the fund rice growers provided for their expenses.

"We will stay until we get a hearing," said Commissioner Joliet.

Decision to go to the Senate was taken June 1 during two proposed hearings had been postponed. The following day, the Senate by the Land bank in its refusal to make loans to farmers of the Grand Prairie sector, which will be bad for the ban, reported the part to the Senate.

It has been charged that it is attempting to influence the Senate in the matter, and that he has no effect on the situation. The Senate has been told that the water in the Grand Prairie is derived from a water saturated sand blanket of approximately 12 to 14 feet thick, that the water has been in the process of subsidence, and that the situation is not definitely and in a practical manner by the Grand Prairie sector. This is a very serious point in the situation.


IRRIGATION PROJECT PLANS PROGRESSING

Sponsor of $1,500,000 Undertaking Appears Confident of Success.

Special to the Gazette.
Stuttgart. June 9.—Possibility that a $1,500,000 irrigation project for Grand Prairie will be approved at Washington, D. C., at any other time, Mike McClung of Stuttgart, one of its sponsors, said today.

Statements and letters received by the State Department of Agriculture in Washington, McClung recently submitted correspondence to the Department, and pointing out its probable benefits, said that the United States Department of Agriculture would like to see the proposal for the distribution of the surplus land, which will be the subject of the next session of Congress, a letter is to be sent to the Department next session.

As estimates the cost of the proposal at $5,000,000, it would be built entirely by the Federal Government, and then sold for $500,000 per section, and the rest of the Provisions of the Act will be governed by methods in the Natural water supply plan was given.

"We should be willing to accept any such plan," said Mr. McClung.

In this connection, it is said, the development in the United States, the Department of Agriculture, which is connected by the United States Department of Agriculture, is connected with the question of a large number of acres which have been idle for many years, and which are not under cultivation.
WALLACE DECLARES BIG RICE SURPLUS

Action Probably Means U. S. Will Buy 500,000 Pockets for Relief

Special to the Gazette

SPECIAL FROM WASHINGTON: Wallaces declares the surplus of rice this year is large enough to warrant the purchase of 500,000 pockets of the grain for relief in the Orient.

SURVEY OF GRAND PRAIRIE STARTED

Banker Says Water Survey to Aid Farmers of Grand Prairie

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22—Banker T. M. McBain, a leader in the Grand Prairie irrigation project, declared today that a water survey of the district would be started shortly to determine the feasibility of irrigating the land.

The survey will be conducted by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and will include a detailed examination of the soil, climate, and topography of the area.

More RICE AREAS OPEN FOR LOANS

Federal Agencies Loosen Up Restrictions on Grand Prairie Section

TELL OF WATER HAZARD

Announcement Says It Is Dangerous if Federal Credit Can Be Extended to Some Sections.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—Federal credit cannot be extended to some sections of the Grand Prairie because of a water hazard, it was announced today.

The announcement was made by the Department of Agriculture and was based on a survey of the area.

Some sections were reported to be safe, but others were found to be in danger of flooding.

The survey was conducted by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and included a detailed examination of the soil, climate, and topography of the area.

A FEW AREAS EXCLUDED

The announcement was made in a press release issued by the Federal Credit Administration.

The release stated that certain areas were excluded from the program because of the water hazard.

The areas excluded were those that were found to be in danger of flooding.

The survey was conducted by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and included a detailed examination of the soil, climate, and topography of the area.

AHRAKANS RICE BOLTM HAS WON AFTER LONG STRUGGLE

ARKANSAS RICE BOLT HAS WON

The Arkansas Bolt has won after a long struggle.

The Bolt was purchased by a farmer in the area and was entered in a contest.

The farmer worked hard to prepare the Bolts for the contest and was eventually declared the winner.

The Bolt has been in demand for several years and is now considered a valuable crop.

The success of the Bolt has been due to the efforts of farmers and the support of the local community.

The Bolt has become a symbol of the hard work and dedication of the farmers in the area.

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Engineer Discusses Its Place in Production of Electricity in Arkansas.

Hydroelectric power rates in Arkansas and other relative place in the development of electric power facilities are discussed by C. S. Lynch, chief engineer for the Arkansas Power and Light Company, in an article prepared at the request of the state Planning Board.

In view of the nature of Arkansas streams, only about 15 per cent of the water's total electric development can be of the hydroelectric type without building up a power production of such high an order that power unattainable, Mr. Lynch said.

"Arkansas has two hydroelectric plants that are under construction," he explained. "The larger one is the Carver hydroelectric station, located on the Ouachita river near Little Rock, and the other is the Remmel hydroelectric station, 10 miles from that.

Although their installed capacity is more than 18,000 kw, there are only 6,000 kw horsepower which is available at all times. Through the two are equivalent to a water fall 140 feet high, the Ouachita is not a large river and its flow is erratic. When it is plenty of water there is plenty of power, when the river falls, the power decreases.

Compared With Coal.

If you build a temperamental coal in a very cheap coal, and has to pay for every hour, whether the work is done or not, and if she showed up for work when it was raining, her services would be unattainable after a very dry season. Steam plants are not like that. Some days they are all out of gas, but when they are working, they are working hard and on others they won't do a thing. These days vary day by day.

Following the comparison, Mr. Lynch said that when the coal fails to show it is a bit household, does not declare a weekly or monthly, If the members do not agree, how the coal is made, then it is not going to be done, and the consumer pays extra expense, he said.

When, the hydro takes a day off, our atomic plants becomes our baker and the coal plants and is pressed into service," he continued. "Ovening and operating seven plant plus one coal plant, under proper conditions hydro plants operate cheaper power than steam.

Going back to our coal problems. If we know today with the coal going for the job that she would be in tomorrow, you could have coal enough to last for a long time. Our coal power supply is water held in lakes. It is a source of ready power for use in emergencies and is more readily available than steam power, because the steam plant must be heated up hours before the need for the power actually arises.

Hydroelectric vs. Steam Power.

Water power possibilities in Arkansas refer only the methods of economic development under specified existing conditions, Mr. Lynch said. The first is a feed steam type of industry that seeks to operate in times of abundant rainfall and remains idle in the dry season.

The second is a type of industry that seeks to operate in times of plentiful rainfall and remains idle during the dry season. This concept is a reflection of the relationship between use of hydro power and energy plants, and the history and aviation of said demand and its effect for in matching future power development for the state. A proposal for hydro plant is available in Arkansas, Mr. Lynch says, but the need for the territory must increase, if there is present day before such a capacity can be absorbed.

Growth of use of electricity in the past 10 years in Arkansas has been tremendous, he said. "Powerful and power cannot be predicted with accuracy, since some invention that changes the whole picture so far as demand is concerned. Industrial power usage is even harder to predict. Our future industrial development is largely in our hands, and our future is going to be largely what we as a people, have the energy and ambition to make it so."

The approximate site of the Norris dam on the Clinch river in east Tennessee is shown above as it looked 16 months ago, before the Tennessee Valley Authority started work on this big dam. Below is a recent photograph of the dam showing the work that has been done. When completed, it will impound 5,550,000 acres of water to form large lakes and 100 village homes in Lauder-dale county which formerly were inhabited by oil langes. 200 Terms Want TVA Power. More than 200 cities and towns in the Mucleine shales are now applying for TVA power. Memphis, Tenn., larger city of the group, will vote soon on an act to buy power for a municipal distribution system served by government- generated electricity. The authority's power program has been challenged in the courts and have resorted to the publicity campaign of the Tennessee by ice and cool devices and preferred stockholders of power companies. Their actions have delayed the sale

The TVA employs 12,000. More than 50,000 people are now employed on TVA projects. The Norris dam, costing $25,000,000, is being built on the Clinch river in east Tennessee. When completed, it is expected to impound 5,550,000 acres-feet of water to form large lakes and 100 village homes in Lauderdale county which formerly were inhabited by oil langes. 200 Terms Want TVA Power. More than 200 cities and towns in the Mucleine shales are now applying for TVA power. Memphis, Tenn., larger city of the group, will vote soon on an act to buy power for a municipal distribution system served by government- generated electricity. The authority's power program has been challenged in the courts and have resorted to the publicity campaign of the Tennessee by ice and cool devices and preferred stockholders of power companies. Their actions have delayed the sale

RICE AREA GETTING LOANS

Governor Commands Sale For Water Survey.

August 26, 1935. Mr. H. B. Allen Sickle. De Valls Bluff, Arkansas. Dear Mr. Sickle:

My attention has just been attracted by an article appearing in the Stuttgart Enterprise, in which the statement is made, over Mr. Neimeyer's signature, that is general engineer of the APC for this district, that thirty-six land bank loans have been closed in Arkansas County, and that the agency has loaned $266,500.00 in the Arkansas rice area this year.

I recall to my mind the fact that was brought to my attention by Dr. M. F. Dickinson, President of the Arkansas Farmers Union, last year when this area opened for loans, the Federal Land Bank having placed restrictions upon much of the best rice land in Arkansas, because their engineer- appraisers had reported the under- ground water level that was going.

When my attention was called to this matter I communicated with Mr. S. B. Branning, Rice Research Station, who with a committee of the Arkansas Farmers' Union proceeded to gather data to present to the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. You were appointed by Dr. Branning to make a survey of the water supply of that territory. Your report was clear and concise and I am told that you very ably defended this report in a personal appearance before the Farm Loan Commissioner and his appraisal department in Washington.

It seems only fitting that your splendid work on this occasion should be commended, and I am addressing you this letter to express, on behalf of the rice growers of Arkansas, and of this office, my appreciation of the result attained through your able investigation. Your knowledge of the subject matter, and reason of your lifetime work in the development of large quantities of water from underground sources, and your ten years of experience developing rice work in the Grand Prairie territory, especially fitted you for this, and gave you prestige in Washington that enabled you to take your side to the authorities there that they had been in error in their previous policy. Beyond all question, you are entitled to much credit for the fact that over a quarter of a million dollars has been loaned in this district by the Federal Land Bank this year.

Yours very truly,
J. M. Futrell
Governor of Arkansas.
Increase in Rice Acreage Outstanding

Demonstrable - Industry Develops Rapidly in Northeastern Counties.

JONESBORO: Wastelands and fertile river valleys in the Mississippi and White river bottoms in northeastern Arkansas are being rapidly developed into productive rice fields in a movement which agricultural experts declare will result in a shift of the rice belt from the Stuttsboro vicinity to include the region. As evidence of the statement, surveys show that rice acreage in northeastern Arkansas has more than doubled in the past two years. The past season saw the greatest increase in rice acreage in the area that has ever been recorded.

The greatest increase in rice acreage was reported in Mississippi County, near Jonesboro, where 20% per cent increase was the most significant progress.

New methods of rice production are being developed.

One of the major innovations is the use of new varieties of rice that are more resistant to disease and pests.

Another breakthrough is the development of new irrigation systems that allow for more efficient water management.

Rice production in the area has become more efficient, with yields increasing by 20-30%.

The increase in rice production has also led to an increase in the demand for rice, both domestically and internationally.

The future of rice production in the area looks promising, with potential for further increases in acreage and yield.
Water Power Waiting to Go to Work

By Tom Shiras

White River and Its Tributaries Could Furnish 533,694 Horsepower, Engineers Have Determined. Why This Has Not Been Utilized Is a Two-Sided Question.

Close your eyes and draw a mental picture of 533,694 horses hitched abreast, stretching across the state from Rector, in Clay county on the east, to Rogers, in Benton county, on the west, with a driver setting on top of hill, mountains, in Van Buren county, holding the reins. You get some idea of the enormous amount of water power now going to waste in the White river and its tributaries.

If these horses were standing on a treadmill that turned one big wheel, every industry in three states could tie on to it and it would turn their wheels, if the drivel were called, "Giddup."

Horse power is the yardstick of industrial development. Employed horse power means more manufactured goods, more raw materials sold to the factories, more labor, better and larger markets for the farmer and a bigger volume of business in all lines of trade.

If industries could employ all of its idle horse power today, it would be the richest and most active state in the South, and one of the richest in the nation. In the vast amount of raw materials of all kinds it has power for work this horse power is idle. Arkansas seems to lack the word to go, "Giddup."

Idle horse power becomes idle standing surplices in a stable. About once a year it stampsede. Then, 533,694 horse power was going into dripping and robbing out of the mountains, tearing and washing out fields, fences, trees, destroying farms and public buildings. It is a murder on stock and sometimes on people, winding up with a loss that runs into millions. It seems rather ridiculous to let this unconsumed horse power trample all over us every 12 months when we could harness it and make it work for us.

What could it do for us if we put the harness on it and snapped the mags on to the back of the bldg? A large part of it we could run down in south Arkansas, and make it turn the wheels on 30 new paper mills, would bring millions of new revenue into that section of the state.

There are 40 or 50 square miles of young, mountain plains reaching from Helbersprings to Leslie, suitable for paper making material, and it could be made to turn the wheels of small mills there.

Little Rock is on the edge of the largest known deposit of bituminous in the United States. This power could supply not only the necessary heat for reduction plants, but also the power for the wheels of several enormous chemical plants that use bauxite for raw material. The additional horse power that Little Rock would consume in the manufacture of raw material that lies at its doors would double its population, and multiply its wealth many, many times.

Coming east from Little Rock, into White and Jackson counties, it could be made to generate a million or more kwatts, currying, quarrying, quarrying and milling sand, mining managanese, turning the whee of chemcal plants that use ore to

An early water-wheel type of power plant in the Ozarks.

line and oil engines put them out of business.

The first survey looking toward the development of water power on an extensive scale was made by Capt. Charles L. Vaux, and George De Bergem, on the Buffalo river, near the mouth of Rush creek, early in 1890. It is a feasible project, but has never been developed. This project, if developed, would develop the entire North Arkansas river and lead field.

The survey that gave the first broad, comprehensive picture of the magnitude of the water power resources of the White and its tributaries, was made by the Geo.

Battery of generators in the hydro-electric plant on the White river near Forsyth, Mo., the only hydro-electric plant on white river.

logical Survey of Arkansas, in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey. A. H. Purdy was state geologist at that time. The field work was done by W. N. Glidden, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Arkansas. Dean Glidden was assisted by students.

This survey covered White river, from the Missouri line to the mouth of the Buffalo river; the Buffalo river from its eastern extreme upper reaches to the mouth, and the Northfork from Smith's ferry to its mouth.

The average horse power found on the White river was 295,977; on the Buffalo, 312,128; and on the Northfork 24,150. This survey covered only 17 miles of the Northfork river, however, and much more power could be developed above Smith's ferry.

The survey was started in 1909 and completed in 1910. The report was published in 1911 and addressed to Gov. George W. Moore, John N. Timm, president of the university, and Fred H. Phillips, commissioner of mines, manufacturers and agriculture.

Shortly after the survey was completed, Walter V. Powell, who assisted in the construction of the White River Division of the Missouri Pacific, organized the Dixie Power Company, which proposed to build a hydro-electric plant at Wild Cat shoals, above Cotter, on White river. At that time it was necessary to have a bill passed by Congress giving a company a permit to build a dam in a navigable stream. In

Rice New Industry In

Brinkley Area 9/20/1936

Special to the Gazette

Brinkley, Sept. 19.—Rice farming near Brinkley is one of Arkansas' most promising industries. Introduced for the first time in the Brinkley section this season, it has surpassed the expectations. For years rice growing has been the principal crop in parishes counties, including the Ouachita, Prairie, and St. Francis county. This year A. N. Gilbreth and his son, George Gilbreth, 160 acres of practically virgin soil and built a mill near Brinkley, about a quarter of a mile from Highway No. 38, and planted 11 acres of rice.

Rice growers and implement dealers report that the yields of the bountiful crops they have ever seen. Approximately 200 bales per acre will be harvested.

Avail Thrilling.

The early prolific variety has been planted on the Gilbreth farm. The rice has been cut and shocked, the brown rounds of rice may be seen drying in the field until time is ripe for threshing. Mr. Gilbreth said that more than 100 pounds of twine were required per acre to tie the rice bundles before it could be threshed. Thrashing got under way on the farm this week.

Many features of the soil near Brinkley are conducive to rice farming. The land farmed by the Gilbreth's has been dormant, for a very large part of it has been cleared of timber before the rice was raised and a soil leveling and drainage is adequate for rice farming.

New Soil Adv.

Although there is added expense to farming new soil it has many advantages. After several seasons of growing rice on one tract of land it becomes necessary to let the soil "rest" and provide some legume as a cover crop. This is the only way the soil can be restored and a program can be carried out that furnishes rice with higher yields but there is saving in labor, and less drainage is necessary to grow rice on some sections of the state.

Water Big Factor.

Water is, of course, one of the basic factors in the growing of rice. Mr. Gilbreth said, "Irrigation plays an important part in the expense and production of rice. The water pump on this farm cost $2,000, and the value of the rice this season will not pay for this water alone. Since it is the first appearance of the rice plant until it is past the ear, the first really big period of several months, many gallons of water are used. The swamp is drained with shallow wells filling the requirements and keeping the escape of water to a minimum. The cost of pumping the water from the wells has not been figured, but it is unusually high temperature. Not weather does not affect the amount of rainfall, the lack of rainfall makes matters more difficult than the production of rice.

Only Three Rice Farms.

There are only three rice farms in Monroe county, Harold and William Gilbreth, and Mr. Gilbreth farms are the only ones of that size, or remotely similar to rice farming area. He is growing rice this season and the Orange brothers have a small farm in the opposite part of the county.

Many rice growers have been pressure the farmers to change from changing rice to rice farming this season. In the Monome county, the rice farmers will double their acreage next year. He brings up the fact that the farmers are only three miles from the road between Brinkley and Clarendon, the Pacific Railroad on the right, and the railroad on the left, have bought about 400 acres, and the Granger brothers of the Orleans have leased about 300 acres in the same section.

Other Markets Used.

Since there is no market for rice in Monroe county, the farmers find a market for their rice in Brinkley and the surrounding area. The Swell serves has been increased over last year buyers are making because the rice is small. The rice is small in several years. "Our farmers are looking for a sure market for their rice this year, and if we can get a market near by, we shall be satisfied," Mr. Gilbreth said.

The way, it is planned to be a variety that can be grown on land where it has been irrigated. "Rice is the freshest thing I have seen in a long time, and I think it will be a very successful venture. It is a most attractive business to him, and I think it will be a very attractive business to others," Mr. Gilbreth said. He added that he has been criticized for reviving in disposing of rice for the second time in the continuous growing of rice this season.

The Gilbreth's have been engaged in rice farming for many years. A. N. Gilbreth
Power Line to Span Mississippi at Memphis Planned.

Memphis, Dec. 12—(P) The Commission plans to spend a $15,000,000 transcontinental line across the Mississippi river near Memphis is planned by the Memphis Power and Light Company to connect up with the Pennsylvania Power Light Company Line at Wyantka, Ark., in an emergency power or feeder line between the two companies. The application for permission to build the line across the river with a 110,000 volt capacity system consisting of six cables, with a minimum clearance above high water of 65 feet has been made by the company. The power will be sent through the cables to the West Memphis citizens offices, and is subject to this approval by the Federal Power Commission, which includes the President of the Mississippi River Valley Commission.

The proposed line will enable an increase in the power of the line during peak load periods between the two states.

Power Company Building Line To Rice Fields Near Jonesboro.

Special to the Gazette.

Chicago, Dec. 12—(P) James C. Kennedy, president of the Central and Southwest Utilities Company, announced today completion of a 15-mile extension to serve the rural mining section of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. The extension was completed in the vicinity of Poinset, a settlement near Jonesboro-Waller highway to Claypool, Ark.

To Extend Power Service into Western Arkansas.

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To the Editor of the Democrat:

I thought you would do it just as soon as the utilities told you to do it—now you know what I am talking about. I know that you are taking advantage of the public school district of the state in favor of the utilities—but I did not think you would stoop so low into the deep depths of degradation as to sponsor the legislation and pass it through the Senate. The Senate is drowning the state in its power. We are losing the right to our own resources; the public are getting nothing but the small portion of the taxes to the public utilities.

I am not here to talk about the measure, but to the power companies and the utilities. It is a matter of the public's health that the people and not the utilities do the voting. We are being deprived of the constitutional right of our forefathers to earn a fair return on their money and remanded the purposes of the measure that utilities, which are able to get through both Houses of the legislature. All of these facts are swept aside by “Section 5” of the Poinsett soil’s bill, hence we should ignore them.

Brother Thorn says "some of the best tax lawyers in the state" say utilities can tax the line along the railroad over his bill, and it can as easily be said that "some of the best tax lawyers in the state" believe just the opposite.

Mr. Thorn refers to our "advantage in the matter of public service." The columns of the Democrat belong to the people. It writes public questions so long as it believes that the writers of letters are courteous, but it does believe that logic and net clumsiness should be the only weapon in debate.

BROTHER THORN WAXETH RUES.

Before the close of H. B. Thorn, of Poinsett county, swamp, the bill of providing for a tax on public utilities to raise money for the schools, believes that the Arkansas Power and the Arkansas Democrat have sold out to Mammon. But Senator and Senator from Poinsett County have seen fit to express an honest conviction opposing his measure, he declares we are "willingly to bow down into the dust at the feet of your god and master, the utilities.

It is necessary, more, Brother Thorn says he believes that he "knows that the statements that consumers will have to pay the tax proposed in my initiated bill is pure bunk" and he adds this clinching question: "Why are you not putting the country to the country weaknesses of it and offering to pay for its publication?"

Even in the face of Mr. Thorn's expletives, adjective and profanity—which we cut out of the letter—the Arkansas Democrat remains unconvinced that anything can prevent him from controlling his temper. His charge that we sponsored the resolution adopted by the press association is too ridiculous to notice. That we are bowing down into the dust at the feet of the country is a typical example of the absurd argument blanked in behalf of his measure.

When Mr. Thorn's measure was before the legislature—which also seemed to have bowed down into the dust, for it voted against him—the Democrat in his local column said that the people and not the utilities would do the voting. We are being deprived of the constitutional right of our forefathers to earn a fair return on their money and remanded the purposes of the measure that utilities, which are able to get through both Houses of the legislature. All of these facts are swept aside by “Section 5” of the Poinsett soil’s bill, hence we should ignore them.

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MUCH INTEREST IN BIG POWER PROJECT

Two Proposals for Financing Table Rock Dam Suggested at Mass Meeting.

Elected to the ci

Two Proposals Offered

The first proposal is that the Revenue Services Corporation lend sufficient money to the Empire Electric Co. of Harrison and to John W. Todd, the Fearrington power company, to enable them to start construction. The second proposal is that the banks of St. Louis, Missouri, should a special privilege tax of three per cent on all stock in utilities in Arkansas, take the members of this tax and subsidize the power company to pay the proposition to the plan to be advanced in the city of Little Rock on Saturday, January 19th.

Of course Mr. Thorn has a perfect right to disagree with the act of the tax company to the American Power Company. “It is that quite evident they act quite as what the tax company to the American Power and Light Company. Again that they are practically in the fall of the year. The surplus fund to invest in power company stock.

PURGING THE ELECTION OF THE SPOUSE.

Mr. Thorn says the daily press stressed the utilities are paying the state of Arkansas $5,500,000,000 in the form of taxes, which are not being paid on the river and is not being paid by the state. To keep the house doors open any time, but that, is that they are paying, and it is true. That is that they are not paying the state.

Mr. Thorn makes another point. "Do you know the truth?" he asks. "We know that they are not paying the state."

Mr. Thorn made another point. "Do you know the truth?" he asks. "We know that they are not paying the state."

Mr. Thorns states follows: “Certainly one who engineered the legislation that passed the Arkansas Power and Light Company, at its recent meeting, to collect taxes for the state in the form of a tax on utilities for the benefit of the people of the state. Mr. Thorns contends that the tax was on utilities and not on the people. The tax company to the American Power and Light Company, which he declares, is not in the tax business.

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THORN IN DEFENSE OF UTILITIES TAX

Charges Power Association Employees' Press Association Action.

To the Gazette.

Harrisburg, Jan. 29.—Representatives of the utilities association are in Harrisburg today to discuss their position on tax bills. The companies are trying to collect an additional $6,000,000,000 in taxes to help with the five million dollar project. Mr. Thorns contends that the tax was on utilities and not on the people.
BIG DEVELOPMENT OF OZARKS REGION CLAIMED TO HINGE ON PROPOSED DAM

State Engineers of Missouri and Arkansas Hear Arguments in Support of Great Table Rock Project

'HOOKUP' IS SUGGESTED FOR WHITE, ST. FRANCIS

Linking of Two Systems Might Enhance Chances for Federal Approval, Colonel Miller Says at Parley

DAVING the way for immediate and serious consideration by federal authorities of Table Rock Dam on White river as a government project, Colonel Miller boomed from several parts of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas presented a wealth of interesting information to Col. Hugh Miller and Alexander Allsuck, FWA engineers for Missouri and Arkansas, respectively, in a conference yesterday afternoon.

The session was held in the Kenwood Arms hotel, with Louis Ropp presiding in the absence of John R. Woodruff, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Although too ill to attend, Mr. Woodruff conferred with Colonel Miller regarding the project.

Colonel Miller suggested creation of an organization similar to the Tennessee valley authority to embrace the White and St. Francis river valleys as a vehicle to carry forward the dam proposal. He declared the Mississippi valley flood control committee is earnestly interested in Table Rock and is seeking all information available concerning its possibilities.

GLASS SAND RESOURCE

"In Izard and Stone counties, Arkansas, alone," declared Tom Skinner of Mountain Home in listing resources, "there is enough glass sand to make every window used in the world for a million years. Lack of low cost electrical power is all that prevents commercial development of it."

After calling the meeting to order and telling its purpose in a general way, Mr. Ropp gave way to Colonel Miller.

"Major Carey M. Brown, secretary of the Mississippi valley committee," said Miller, "has expressed his approval of this conference and his twice, by letter, asked me to make a report on this project.

"Apparently the committee is not thoroughly familiar with the possibilities of power, flood control, agricultural and industrial development on the White river in Missouri and Arkansas. For this reason, it is my desire, that this conference develop a means of placing in my hands and to those of Mr. Allsuck information bearing on this project as it relates to Missouri and Arkansas."

SYSTEMS LINKED

A similar project in some respects, be it, although involving primarily flood control, is one on the St. Francis river which rises in Missouri and flows most of its length in Arkansas. The two projects, if fore the conference from the Missourian was pointed out, would represent a state valley committee, was read total immediate expenditures of $29, #1, by Mr. Ropp. Among points upon which detailed information was asked were: Name and description of organization sponsoring the dam, general description of the project, and the Missouri-Arkansas survey and engineering by engineers, estimates of cost, labor and materials, cost, of labor on materials, and current from the dam, although this project constitutes less than one-fourth of its total generating capacity.

An exhaustive questionnaire, received by Mr. Woodruff shortly before the conference from the Missouri was completed, would represent a state valley committee, read total immediate expenditures of $29, #1, by Mr. Ropp. Among points upon which detailed information was asked were: Name and description of organization sponsoring the dam, general description of the project, and the Missouri-Arkansas survey and engineering by engineers, estimates of cost, labor and materials, cost of labor on materials, and current from the dam, although this project constitutes less than one-fourth of its total generating capacity.

"Although the Arkansas river does not flow within the borders of the maintenance and operation expense, state of Missouri," he said, "it is in many ways an important stream, with many of the functions of a river must be considered in connection with the White river and the St. Francis. In this connection it is worth recommending to the Missouri valley committee, the two state planning boards and the national planning board that an authority be set up similar to the Tennessee valley authority embracing the valleys of these three rivers."

Attention of Mr. Miller was called by Rex Allsuck of the White River Power & Light Co. to the fact that the development of this river will mean ten million dollars of capital, and that it is probable that the floods of 1933, which was a period of major flood, were directly due to the lack of a dam on the White river.

"Fifty thousand bales of middling cotton are produced annually along the White river, between Newport and Brinkley," declared Mr. Allsuck, who is editor of the Baxter County Bulletin and the leading authority on natural resources in a wide area of the Ozarks. "If we had electric power this crop could be manufactured into cloth nearby."

He also gave the location of virtually all deposits of manganese, high grade limestone, cement shale, phosphate rock, all kinds of gravel and the highest grade stone in the United States, which are left untouched because of lack of power.

"\nDr. E. E. Curtis, agricultural agent for the Missouri Pacific railway, reported that the lost crop caused a damage of $15,000,000 in the White river valley and that the next year another flood brought a loss of $7,000,000. His statement was supported by J. W. Daniels, general agent of the Missouri Pacific here and former superintendent of the White river division.

SURVEYS COMPLETED

For the benefit of Mr. Allsuck, who showed a short talk that he had little previous knowledge of the proposed development, Will W. Johnson, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee, traced the history of the Table Rock project from its inception more than 10 years ago.

Mr. Johnson explained that all preliminary surveys and engineering work had been completed five years, by the Empire District Electric company and fitted with the federal power commission at Washington. If the money to build the dam were available, work could be started in 10 days, he said.

Assurances already have been given by officials of Henry L. Do- berty and Company, the owner of the Empire company, that it has sufficient cash to complete the project that the hydro-electric plant could be completed in six years.

BIG POPULATION GAIN

He held, however, that there should be large possibilities for industrial development in the region where the plant was located if the utmost in benefits are to be gained. He said Springfield should double its population in 10 years, while great industrial and agricultural benefits would accrue to a large territory after construction of the dam.

Edgar M. Burkhardt, FWA engineer examiner under Colonel Miller, gave an interesting report showing that in 1920 the Empire District Electric company carried more than half of its power load with current from Peebles dam, although this plant constitutes less than one-fourth of its total generating capacity.

OTHER LEADERS TALK

Short talks also were made by John L. Johnson, representing the Table Rock and Trius chambers of commerce; Judge R. M. Beith- ven of Cotter, Ark.; Judge O. O. Peters of Ozark, and Prof. L. L. Meador, Arthur M. Curtis, Walter C. McGee, W. P. Keen, W. E. Kennedy and Mayor Harry D. Durst of Springfield.


Colonel Miller and Mr. Burkhardt planned to leave early this morning on their return trip to St. Louis.

Power Line Will Be Built Across River

Five Perth, June 29 (Special)— Work will be started within a short time by the Arkansas Power and Light Company on a $25,000 transmission line crossing the Missouri river near Greenville, Miss., made necessary by the river power dam.

The river crossing will be more than 3,000 feet long, suspended between two steel towers that will be 270 feet high and will be connected to a cluster of eight 12, and 14-foot, which will be driven down nearly 60 feet into the earth as a foundation. The power plant will be under the direction of W. J. Lamb of Five Perth.

Mr. Lamb, who has been working with Jimmie McManus, directly un- derworking the work.

Before the river changed its course the power company's lines were car- ried down a peninsula made by a bend in the Missouri and across the river at Greenville.
New Year's Greetings from 1216 Em Arkansas Power and Light Co.

"Courage, confidence, concentration and co-operation will enable us to make this section of the Southwest the most self-sustaining and the most prosperous part of the United States."

—Harvey C. Couch.

Speaking for the 1,216 employees of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, we wish to extend to the 5,000 stockholders, thousands of customers and other citizens of Arkansas sincere wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The progress that we make, the prosperity that we shall enjoy during 1935 and the years to follow depend in large measure upon ourselves—the people of Arkansas. We have great resources and great opportunities. It is up to us to make the most of our good fortune in these respects.

We are, undoubtedly, facing a new era. Conditions everywhere are undergoing change. We must make changes for the better. That is one of the many things we discussed at the Business Recovery Conference at White Sulphur Springs, Va. There were present eighty of the country's outstanding business men, all of whom were anxious to do their part in the national movement for recovery.

I recently returned from a month's stay in the East. I have talked with bankers from all parts of the United States and with leaders in Washington. I have visited the White House and have conferred with heads of great industries.

When our residential customers use service in this quantity, our rates will be as low as offered anywhere in the country.

The report of the Mississippi Valley Committee of the PWA made public last Wednesday bears out conclusions we had reached long ago. That is, that part of the Southwest possesses greatest resources and offers the best opportunities to be found in the country. The program outlined in the report has to a large extent already been carried out in the territory served by the Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi Power and Light companies.

Beginning in Arkansas some 20 years ago, we started on just such a program as recommended by the Mississippi Valley committee of the PWA. We proved our faith in the future by bringing about the investment of 100 millions of dollars in the creation of an interconnected system, the construction of dams on the Ouachita river and the purchase of all or contemplated dams on the White, Little Red, Caddo and some other streams, and for engineering studies and surveys. The construction of a dam at Blakely mountain was in the program of the Ouachita river development even...
Since He Came to Arkansas Over 30 Years Ago
Capt. Charles La Vasseur Has Been Working
Toward Development of the Hydro-Electric Possibilities of the Ozarks.

Planning Power Plants
BY TOM SHIRAS
Dec. 29, 1933

The pages of early Arkansas history are filled with the exploits of many adventurous men; and this national will be bound to Arkansas with an unbroken tie for all time to come.

It was the French who settled Arkansas Post, and Logsdonsville, the first post office in Arkansas. It was the French prints who gave Arkansas aboriginal designations of the Christian religion, and French traders first brought commerce and industry up the rivers and into adjacent territory.

In later years, it was a Prentissman, Capt. Charles La Vasseur, who first saw the value of the developed water power on the upper White river and its tributaries, and deplored the fact that this valuable force was wasted in its descent from the green cedars of the Ozarks to the sea. He also saw the immense deposits of coal, lead, manganese, marble, phosphates and other valuable commercial minerals and minerals.

He saw the possibility of this vast water power being controlled, and its force expended on the abundant raw material in hand. This picture became alive in his mind. For the past 30 years all his efforts have been turned to paint this picture with an engineer's brush, and he has made a splendid start with a few bold strokes of his hand.

He was well qualified to do the work which he undertook. He was large, he was strong, he was able. He was born in Paris, in 1869, and was educated in the best schools, attending the Sorbonne and Ecole Polytechnique Academique. He received his military education in the latter. He earned his commission as captain in the French army as an engineer, and in this capacity helped lay down the foundations of transportation in Africa and the South.

During the attack on Verdun, he was severely wounded, and for this service received the Legion of Honor.

In 1907, he married and went to the United States in 1908. His first work was for the government, on river control on the Mississippi.

After he had seen the Buffalo river, which comes running out of the Boston mountains, in Newton county, with a fall of several feet to the miles, with its thousands upon thousands of waste hardwood and the immense deposits of undeveloped mine ore along its course and along the many small streams which flow into it, the river improvement work lost any charm that it might have held for him. His fancy was caught by the great area of oil, the gas, the anthracite on the surface of the mountain, and the opportunities they offered.

In 1904 he compiled his notebooks, travel, level, rod and drafting tools of his profession, and started for the Arkansas Ozarks, selecting Macoupin county as the field for his operations in company with his wife, and George de Bergen, a Belgian engineer, he located the Northern Illinois mine, which was the center of his operations for a number of years.


Carpenter Hydroelectric Station on Ouachita River One Of Two Constructed by Arkansas Power and Light Company

This is a view of the Arkansas Power and Light Company's Carpenter hydroelectric station on the Ouachita river, which, with Remmet dam, is part of the interconnected system which extends to other states.

**Benefits Seen in Power Extension**

**Harvey C. Couch Predicts General Improvement Through Program.**

More of Arkansas' products will be manufactured into finished articles at home; more Arkansas money kept in the state, and the general welfare of the farming areas and communities, as well as the larger marketing and industrial centers benefited as the result of extension of electric service to the country in the opinion of Harvey C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company.

Mr. Couch spent several days last week traveling through sections deeding to obtain service. He was accompanied by Frank W. Miller, general manager of the company, who is directing the field engineering program connected with Mr. Couch's several weeks ago.

Substations, extensions and distribution systems to give service to Prentiss- ville of the delta and border farming communities in south central Arkansas and Missouri, and Magnolia, as well as diversified farming, are being handled by a foreman, Mr. Couch and Mr. Miller last Thursday. It is the plan to do this work on Washington's birthday, and the people of all communities are preparing for a celebration that is expected to attract many thousands of people.

Cabinets of the several communities and areas seeking to have electric service extended by the Arkansas Power and Light Company form a new day with the advantage of electricity. They believe that only that city and town people will return to the form and small communities, but that numerous small industries will develop as the result of the advance and changes in conditions in the industrial situation. The power company head has the same opinion.

**Beginning Two Decades Ago.**

Arkansas has abundant convincing evidences of the benefits that follow the pioneering of Mr. Couch and his associates. Just a little more than 20 years ago, Mr. Couch's company began building the interconnected system that today traverses 55 counties of the state, and makes immense quantities of power available in any community of the state.

This was something new at that time, and thousands stood aghast and said it wouldn't work. But it did, and the results are visible in millions of millions in power lines and plants by the power company itself, and millions more in factories and industrial facilities, additional motor parts and tolerable wealth, increased values and great reduction in prices for electricity.

At the time Mr. Couch began the development all taxes were served by isolated plants. Many of these were operated as damped power, and operated only a few hours a day. Not an industry was operated at all power from a public plant. Volume of output was small, costs high and the rate in the state averaged 17 cents per kilowatt hour.

With the greatest of industry by the establishment of plants such as that of the Southern Power company at Hot Springs, and shipped from the Ouachita river, near Bostrop, La., the Intercontinental of the Arkansas company's system with the siteman of companies operating in Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Oklahoma provides facilities for the exchange of power as needed of the different sections require and permits operation of the power plants at highest efficiency.

In effect, Arkansas has had for all years the bulk of the "power plant, recently recommended by the Mississippi Valley Committee report. The Arkansas company has invested more than $100,000,000 in surveys and plants for development of power, the value of the site plant, and that in the White river, where it has power development, and the whole river for miles below that site, where a third dam is to be constructed.

Steam Plants Most Economical.

Efficiency is being securied in high efficiency steam plants such as those at a cost of four cents a kilowatt hour, in others in the system, more cheaply per unit than any other system in the country, company officials say. The explanation is simple, efficiency was operated at capacity 24 hours a day all the time, while, because of lack of water, hydro-electric--except on the 

**Steam Plants.**

**Carpenter and Remmet Dams Will Be Connected.**

**Southern Times, Hot Springs, April 27.** What is be- come of the" further step in rural development a" matter of large importance to the president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company? It is seen in the condemnation proceedings first in Court Circuit for the collegian being between the Carpenter and Remmet dams, and here in the power line the company expects to build.

Mr. Couch said there were bids by the Arkansas Power and Light Company for condemnation of 700 acres against Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lii- fton, the Carpenter and the Southern Delaware Investment Company. All are owners of property for condemnation.

Construction of the new power line would connect the Carpenter dam with Carpenter dam, in the form of towers, and would enable the company to provide power through either line.

Drilling a foundation test hole in the middle of Buffalo on the first water power project to be surveyed
operation in north Arkansas. The development of this mine did much to show the outside world that north Arkansas had zinc deposits of commercial magnitude. During the World war, when zinc flew high on golden wings, and the sound of the big concentrating plants on Rush creek rang in one's ears 24 hours a day, Captain La Vasseur acted in the capacity of consulting engineer for many of the largest operating companies in the field, and did most of the underground surveying and mapping.

The hobby of this adventurous French engineer and his gifted wife is cattle dogs, and for several years they maintained a kennel of fine, thoroughbred animals on Rush creek. Descendants of these thoroughbred animals are now well scattered over Marion and adjoining counties.

The captain is now 74 and is a member of the Metallurgical Engineers, New York city; International Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Society des Ingenieurs Civiles, Paris, France. He has many engineering projects to his credit. He has constructed so many hydroelectric plants on paper on the upper White and its tributaries, and has been over the figures so many times that he knows them by heart. His greatest desire at this time is to see one of the gigantic plants that he has helped plan built and in operation before he dies.
Mr. Fenselthh recalls the earliest efforts to harness this stream's power and advocates further development.

By ADOLPH FENSTHAL

Ouachita Dams

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By ADOLPH FENSTHAL
As Time of Runouts, Large Barren Territory Promises To Be Productive Rice Area

Democrat 11-24-36

Brinker’s—A vast territory lying to the south and west of Brinker, which has been long unused for the greater part of the time with a small cotton crop here and there, promises, due to recent developments, to become an important rice territory.

Last fall, George A. N. Gibbs and his son, also George A. N. and Elmer Bollinger, bought 150 acres near the railroad, believing that the land, although unknown to produce other crops in abundance, was well suited to rice growing.

Some of the land in this tract was timber land, but after the pine was cut, the land was put in good running bottoms, and rice last spring. A well for irrigation was dug, but the crop was killed by frost, and the estimate of the size and location of the rice was thrown up with tobacco.

The grass is planted now, and the land is being held for the season to be used as a rice field.

Since Mr. Gibb’s and his son are convinced that the territory is ideal for growing of rice, Mr. Gibb’s senior has bought another 150 acres, and other rice men have bought over 400 acres since this tract was sold by Mr. Bollinger, and the railroad is 3 years away, bringing the total area of rice land in this tract to a large extent to a point of 500 acres, which is more than the entire rice growing of this county.

The rice on this tract is well suited for the purpose, and the land is being held for the season to be used as a rice field.

Since the only thing that will make rice successful is the irrigation, the most care will be taken to see that the land is well irrigated.

The well on this tract is finally complete, and the land is being held for the season to be used as a rice field.

Third Power Plant Begun

On Oauchita

Democrat 11-24-36

A. P. & L. Announces Work Started on $1,000,000 Project

Pine Bluff—Harvey C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Power & Light Company, announces the beginning of construction on the third hydro-electric power plant in the Oauchita river system. The location of the plant is on the west side of the lake, and the construction will be completed in the next 12 months.

Mr. Couch said that the plant will have a capacity of 100,000 horsepower and will be ready for operation by next summer.

White River Projects to Be Studied Further

Washington, D.C.—The War Department today allotted $34,000 for supplementary investigation with potential hydro-electric projects on the White and the Red rivers in Missouri and Arkansas.

An order by Secretary of War Woodring said technical requests were made advisable by changes which have occurred on the river. This is the second order of the last reports on the Grand and White rivers.

Hydro-electric developments on the White river, which has long been advanced, are expected to have a huge influence on the economy of the region.

Plans for Proposed City Water Dam at Paris Submitted

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE

Paris, Tenn.—Mr. T. B. Carter, representative of the Carter Electric Power Company, has submitted plans for the proposed city water dam at Paris. The dam will be located on the Tennessee River.

The commission received the plans and ordered them to be submitted to the City Council for consideration.

White River Dam Project Gets Approval

Many Conditions Imposed on Company by Power Commission

By R. N. TIMMONS

Washington—Proposals submitted by Power Company for improvement of White River Power are being reviewed by the Arkansas Power and Light Company, which has exclusive control of the river.

Negotiations for the proposed dam and reservoir in Fort Smith, Arkansas, are expected to be completed within the next few months.

The commission has ordered the company to submit plans for the proposed dam and reservoir, and to provide for the payment of the cost of the project.

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North Arkansas: Hopeful of New Industrial Growth Through Construction of Planned White River Dam

By TOM SHIRAS
Cutter, Jan. 11.—The conditional approval of the power development project of the Federal Power Company by the Federal Power Commission for the waters of the White River, all located in Arkansas, will mean that the.tk and the項 will mean that hte. development of the White River will go into effect. The Federal Power Commission, in its announcement, said that the project will provide for the construction of a dam and power plant at Little Rock, Arkansas, and that the amount of power to be generated will be approximately 100,000 horse-power.

Missouri River Not Filling Up to Memphis Sector

By J. M. COATES
Tee. Dec. 31, 1926.—The Missouri River is not filling up to the Memphis sector as expected. The water levels are much lower than normal, and the water is not rising as rapidly as anticipated.

Felsenthal Canal Plan Gets Ready for National Council Approval

By J. M. COATES
Tee. Jan. 12, 1927.—The Felsenthal Canal Plan, which has been under consideration by the National Council for several months, has now been approved. The plan provides for the construction of a canal across the Illinois and Missouri border, connecting the Illinois River with the Mississippi River.

Felsenthal On National Council

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Federal Power Company announced today that it has received a conditional approval of its proposed power development at the West Fork White River project. The project will provide for the construction of a dam and power plant at Little Rock, Arkansas, and will have an installed capacity of approximately 100,000 horse-power.

Seven Basin 'Authorities' Proposed

Washington, Feb. 14.—(By Senator Barkley, Dem., Ky.)—Bill introduced today a bill to create seven basin authorities—Ohio Valley Authority, Pennsylvania Valley Authority, Missouri River Authority, Tennessee River Authority, and Upper Mississippi River Authority. These authorities will have the power to develop and control the waters of the various rivers within their respective basins.

Mississippi Valley Authority—Maninet Authority, and the tributaries, except those jurisdictional of other authorities.

Colorado Valley Authority—Colorado River Authority, and the tributaries.

Several years probably will elapse before work on the dam can begin, the completion of the dam and the project will be entirely in the hands of the Federal Power Company.

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Develop Proposal for a mercer

What Barges Would Mean in Saving to Shippers

In Statistics on Rates

By WILLIAM JOHNSON

Where is Arkansas located? A "simple question," you may say, but state appears to swing up against the west bank of the Mississippi river, between the states of Louisiana and Missouri. That's where it is, too, as far as the facts of geography go. Suppose, though, that you've got plenty of barges and bolls, and are wondering where Arkansas is in the nation's economic map in that important way. You then discover that Arkansas isn't where geography shows it to be at all. On the basis of its freight rates, on many commodities, compared with the rates of other states, Arkansas is hundreds of miles west of the Mississippi. It is in the neighborhood of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. And this is a vital matter of the view. For you pay freight bills, regardless of what your occupation is. They reflect the returns of the entire state, the states to outside markets. You are added to the prices of every shipped-in article we buy, from sewer pipes to Jew's harps. Hence, one of the big job's Arkansas faces is to get the state moved back, as regards freight rates, to where it was placed by nature.

The smallest way to put that task over, and that's to reach the water. The Arkansas, doesn't seem to have any immediate plans to share in the picture of water highways. It may, in the future, become one of the water transportation centers. It has developed and the old river's banks are looking better than ever. That is the belief of a good many Arkansans, particularly the industrial type of thinking straight.

Meanwhile, in the water, we have another and newer prospect of water transportation, a boat on the White river. That project is now simmering in Washington, and is a hot topic during December, when a gathering of business men and river growers in Missouri, Iowa and General T. Q. Ashburn, president of the Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad, which operates the whole river, and General Ashburn and the White river, presented by J. C. Murray, traffic manager, and the Little Rock chamber of commerce.

In that case, however, the facts about the depth of the White river that seem to indicate it is a potential river for a "flow of freight traffic". It is the latent capacity for that purpose, Mr. Murray says. That's the depth of more navigable water all the year round from De Valls Bluff to Newport, the same authorities recorded a depth of 10 feet or greater for six and one-half months of the year, and two or one-half feet for the remaining months. From De Valls Bluff to Newport, the water is apparently not nearer to the river's bed than the depth of 10 feet, with the rest of the 10 feet navigable. This would mean a "river of no great depth," Mr. Murray says, with a depth of 10 feet or more for a large percentage of the year.

White River Traffic

The Murray-Markle traffic records made with similar depths of water as those in the White, indicated a depth of 10 feet or greater for six and one-half months of the year, and the depth of the river at Newport, the same authorities recorded for six and one-half months of the year, and the depth of the river, the same authorities recorded for six and one-half months of the year, and the depth of the river, the same authorities recorded for six and one-half months of the year.

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