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Y U M A

ARIZONA

Yuma County City of Yuma
Yuma Project

U. S. R. S.
PREMIER PROJECT

A ROMANCE OF CLIMATE
AND SOIL WHERE THE
DESERT IS BEING TRANS-
FORMED INTO A GARDEN
OF RARE BEAUTY AND
FRUITFULNESS : : : :

1911
1926
/

ISSUED BY THE
YUMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
YUMA, ARIZONA

Yuma Project

THE LAND OF PERPETUAL SUNSHINE

FACTS, FIGURES AND PICTURES OF THE
MOST PROMISING CITY AND THE MOST
RICHLY ENDOWED AGRICULTURAL SEC-
TION OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST—

YUMA, ARIZONA
COUNTY SEAT AND
METROPOLIS

*For Confirmation of Any Statement Herein Made the Fullest Inves-
tigation is Solicited and Readers Are Referred to the Various
Authorities and the Individuals Quoted or Mentioned*

Chamber of Commerce

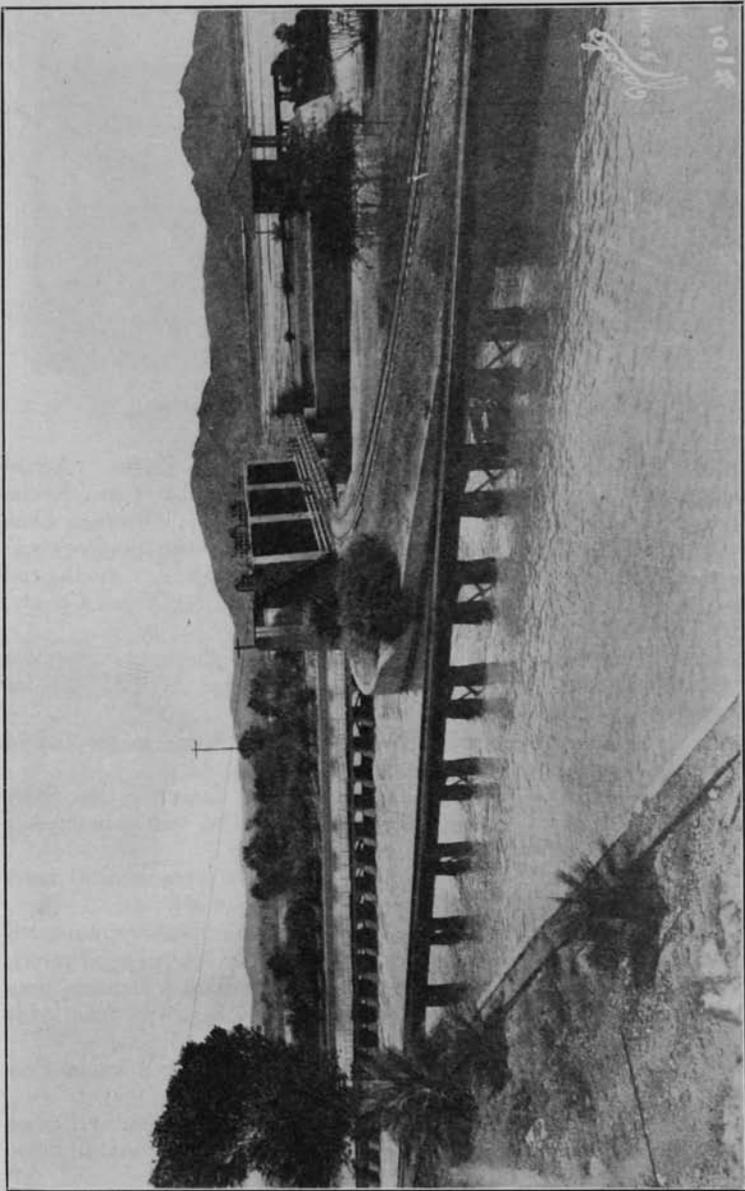
YUMA, ARIZONA

1926 EDITION

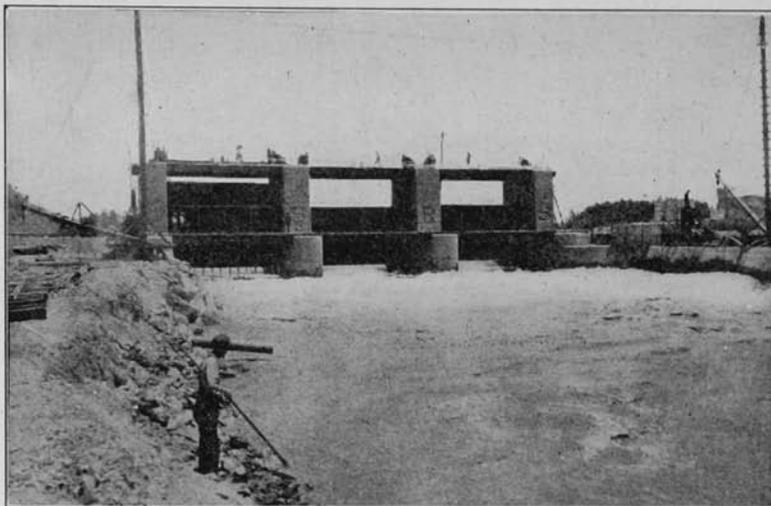
Foreword

 HIS little booklet is presented to all into whose hands it may come with the greeting of the Yuma Chamber of Commerce and the Yuma County Board of Supervisors. We have attempted, in this booklet by the printed word and by pictures, to give some idea of the possibilities of the Yuma country. We want all the world to know that the City of Yuma is a great little city and that the lands in the Yuma project and in the valleys of the Gila river are as good as can be found anywhere; that living conditions here are of the best and that our people are progressive and wide awake. People from everywhere come to Yuma and find conditions to suit them. There is no place in all the country where opportunity is greater. Our doors are wide open, we bid you welcome. Come and look us over and if you like the people and the country abide with us.





Laguna Dam, 4470 Feet Long. View from California Side of the River Showing Headgate, Power Plant and Main Canal Built by the U. S. R. S. at a cost of \$2,000,000. For sixteen years the floods of the Colorado have flowed over its face and no damage done. The highest recorded flood in the Colorado river and lowest river on record have each occurred since the completion of Laguna Dam in 1909. The dam is a perpetual memorial to the genius of the American engineer.



View of Headgates Laguna Dam Looking North

Yuma Government Project

YUMA Reclamation Project stands in a class by itself. Actual construction work was begun on the Arizona-California Yuma Reclamation Project in August, 1905. The great Laguna Diversion Dam was completed in March, 1909. Water for irrigation purposes was turned into the great siphon for the first time on June 29, 1912. At the end of that year a crop value was estimated at \$497,000 and for Yuma County, less than \$1,000,000.

At the end of the crop season for the year 1925 the crop value was estimated at \$6,500,000 for Yuma Project, and over \$8,000,000 for Yuma County.

The total expenditures by the U. S. Reclamation Service to the end of December, 1925, amounted to \$10,000,000.

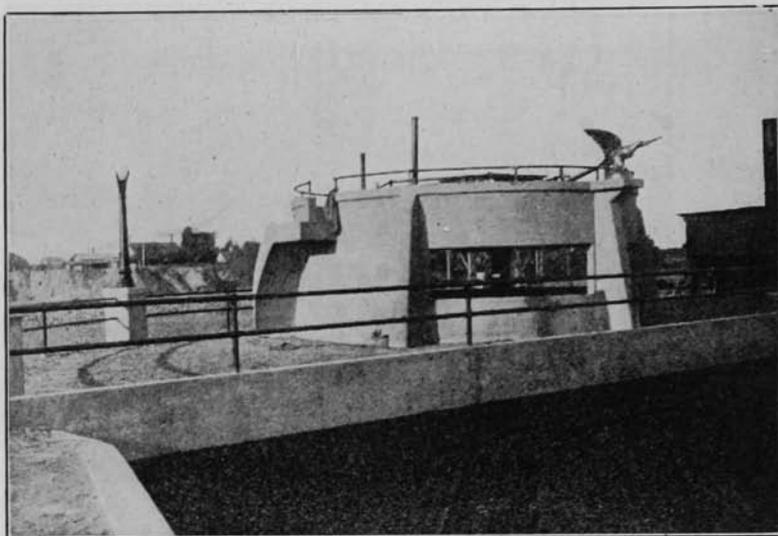
The total crop value produced on Yuma Project, from the day water was first made available for irrigation purposes up to and including the year 1925, was \$80,000,000.

During the first year that water was available there were 11,060 acres in cultivation, as against 80,000 acres for 1925.

There yet remain 62,000 acres to be reclaimed from the desert, upwards of 47,000 acres of which are embraced in the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project, the only body of known land in the entire United States that is immune from injurious frosts, making these lands far superior to any other citrus fruit lands in the United States.

It is well enough to repeat, therefore, that the Yuma Reclamation Project stands in a class by itself.

Under the Yuma Project the amount of land under cultivation and crops increase each year. People come to Yuma from all parts of the world. Some to investigate the engineering features of the project, some to examine and be convinced of the fertility of the soil. All are surprised at the great development going on and many who come to scoff remain to live in this paradise of the Southwest. Yuma, once a name of reproach on account of the wild stories of its heat has become a word to conjure with as the land of romance and plenty.



Intake to the Siphon Under the Colorado River

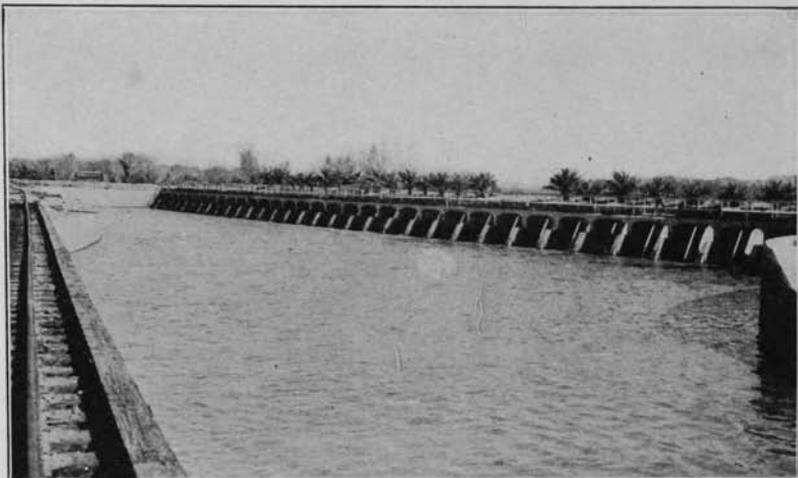
Yuma Project's Water Supply

No irrigation project in the entire United States can boast of a water supply equal to that of Yuma Project. It is inexhaustible, and the water is so heavily laden with silt from the upper reaches of the mighty Colorado river that it not only serves as irrigation water, but acts as a perpetual fertilizer, the claim often being made, and not disputed, that the silt puts more nourishment in the soil than the crops take out. The head-works of the project are at the great Laguna Dam, located about a dozen miles up-stream from the city of Yuma.

This dam is almost a mile long, stretching from the Arizona bank to the California bank. It is built of concrete, resting on piles driven from forty to sixty feet through a bed of quick-sand, making it one of the engineering feats of the world. It is only a diversion dam, however, raising the water ten feet from its natural elevation. The main canal taps the river just above the dam. When water is needed for irrigation the gates are closed and the silt-laden waters are impounded in a "settling basin" until they reach a depth of twenty feet, at which time the waters are "skimmed" over the top and flow on down to the fields, leaving all the heavy sand in the bottom of the "settling basin," to be sluiced out when the gates are raised.

The main canal of the Yuma Project beginning at Laguna Dam and skirting the edge of the mesa for twelve miles carries sufficient water to irrigate 150,000 acres of land. This includes all of the land in the San Pascual Valley, the Yuma Indian reservation, the Yuma Valley and the Yuma mesa lands.

The present canal is designed to carry 1,800 cubic feet per second which is sufficient water to cover 3,600 acres one foot deep in water every twenty-four hours, and when enlarged, and the water properly handled for power purposes would furnish electric energy enough to pump water on every acre of the Mesa lands, and leave surplus enough to run the Government R. R. and furnish every house on the project with electricity.



Settling Basin Laguna Dam

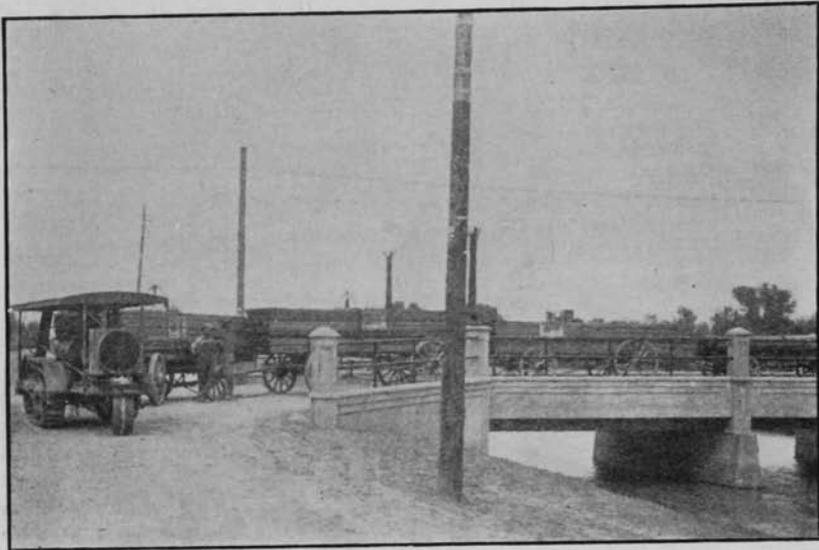
The U. S. Reclamation Service

The one great institution of Yuma county of which the inhabitants are justly proud is the United States Reclamation Service, Mr. Porter J. Preston is chief engineer and project manager. It was the Reclamation Service that "put Yuma on the map." Prior to 1905, when the Government first begun the construction of the works necessary to reclaim the lands embraced within the project, Yuma was a mere whistling station in a barren desert. True, reclamation of a few thousand acres in Yuma Valley had been attempted, and for a few years successfully irrigated, prior to that time, but Yuma was best known throughout the world as being "the hottest place this side of hades." It was supposed to be inhabited principally by rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, jack-rabbits and Yuma Indians. The U. S. Reclamation Service has changed this general opinion, for Yuma Project is now known from one end of the world to the other as the richest reclamation project in the world. Engineers and students of reclamation from all parts of the world come to Yuma to investigate the big features of the Yuma Project.

Of all the reclamation projects constructed by Reclamation Service the Yuma Project stands out as the one which presented the most difficult engineering features. The Laguna Dam, almost a mile long, is a monumental feature of the project. The siphon under the Colorado river by which the water is carried from the California to the Arizona side of the river through a concrete tunnel is a great piece of engineering.

The canals on the Yuma Project are troubled very little with silt, most of which is taken out of the water at the settling basin at Laguna dam. A never failing supply of clean water makes for an increased value for Yuma Project lands. And the permanency and stability of the water supply is beyond question.

For fourteen miles the main irrigation canal flows through the State of California, being conducted to the Arizona side through an immense inverted siphon 14 feet in diameter, capable of carrying 1,400 cubic feet per second of these silt laden waters to the Yuma Valley fields.



Bridge Over Main Canal Leading Into Yuma Valley

GREAT CROPS FROM YUMA PROJECT LANDS

Because of its salubrious, growing-weather climate valuable crops are harvested every day in the year, a claim that cannot be set forth by any other section of the entire United States. Because of these climatic conditions Yuma Project furnishes the earliest vegetables and melons that are shipped to market, while its unsurpassed citrus fruits, grown on the Yuma Mesa, are well out of the market long before citrus fruits from any other section of the United States are ripe enough for shipment, thus again placing Yuma Project in a class by itself.

Prior to the construction of the Yuma Project by the U. S. Reclamation Service lands within the limits of the project commanded merely a nominal price from \$5 to \$25 per acre. At the end of 1919 these same lands commanded a ready sale at from \$200 to \$700, according to location.

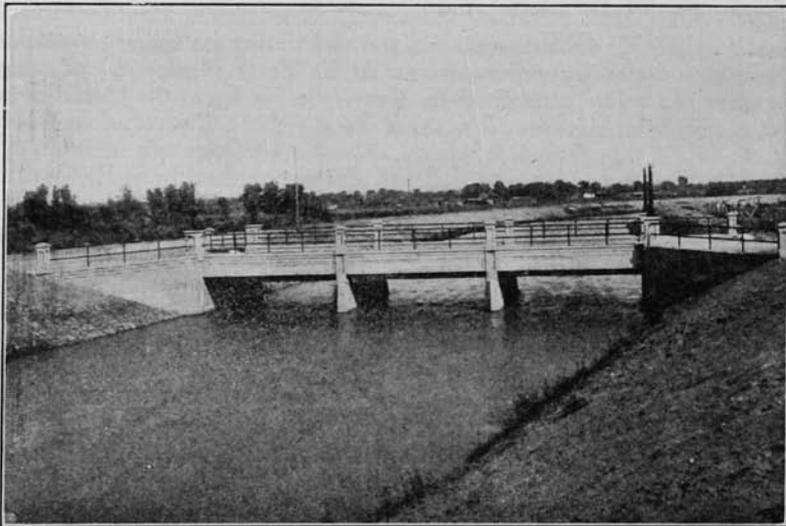
Planted to "garden truck" Yuma Project lands will produce upwards of \$1,000 per acre. They will produce \$200 per acre when properly planted and cultivated in short staple cotton. They will produce from \$300 to \$600 per acre when planted to Hairy Peruvian alfalfa. They will produce from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre if planted to Bartlett pears. They will produce from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre if planted to "ribbon cane." They will produce from seven to ten cuttings of alfalfa hay per year. They will produce 100 bushels of barley per acre and then two tons of milo maize on the same ground the same year. In fact Yuma Project lands will produce more per acre than any known lands in the United States.

With such a record, and such possibilities it is little wonder that Yuma Project has forged to the front by such rapid strides that Government statistics show Yuma Project ahead of any other section in the entire United States—placing Yuma Project in a class by itself.



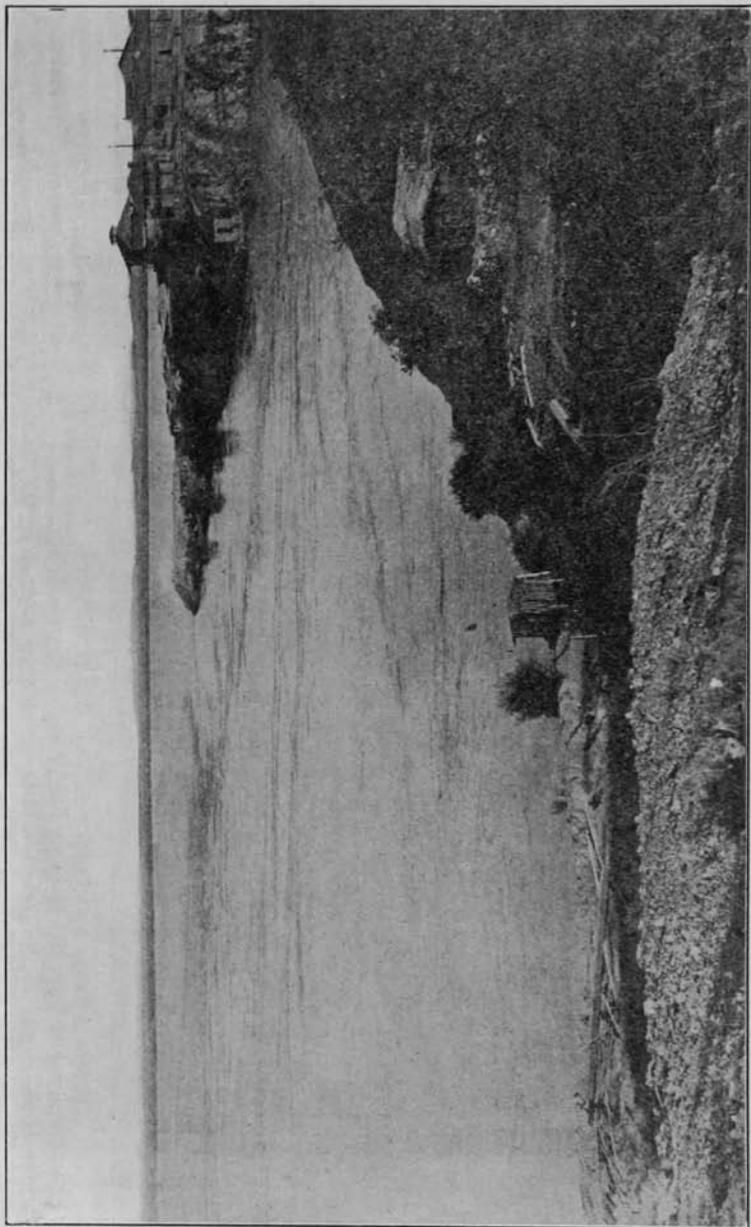
Buildings and Grounds, U. S. Reclamation Service, Yuma

It was just seventeen years ago that the reclamation of Yuma lands was first begun. It required half that time to complete the works necessary for the successful irrigation of the 130,000 acres within the project. These lands are now regarded as the most valuable in the United States. The records show that they produce more per acre than any known lands with which the Government deals. They are irrigable every day in the year and produce crops in such magnitude that the lands are almost inestimable in value. The farmers of the project and the officials of the Reclamation Service work in perfect harmony, thus cementing the good fellowship so essential in the conduct of a reclamation project. The abundance of water and the complete control of the river and the great richness of the soil combine to put the Yuma Project in a class by itself.



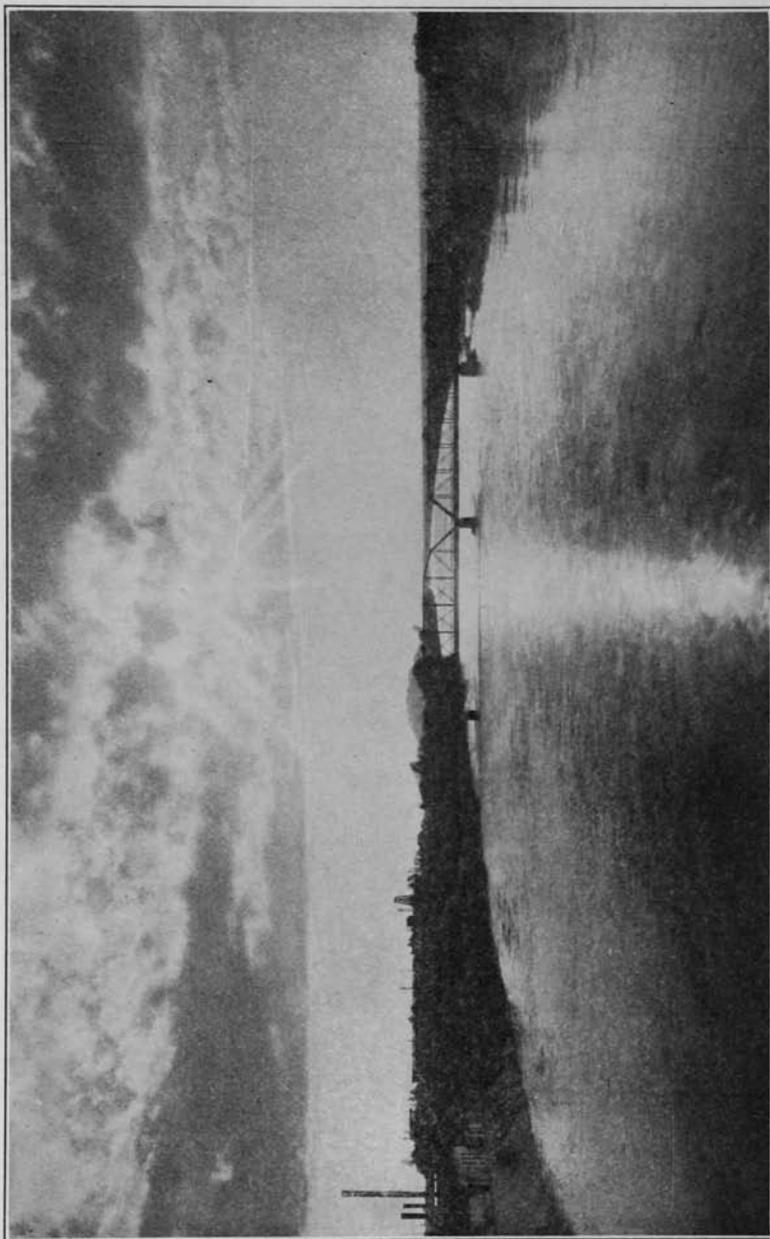
Main Canal of Fertilizing Waters and Bridge

Power will be developed at the various drops in the Yuma main canals for pumping water to the Yuma mesa. The project will ultimately develop all of its own power for use in pumping and in supplying towns and ranches on the project.

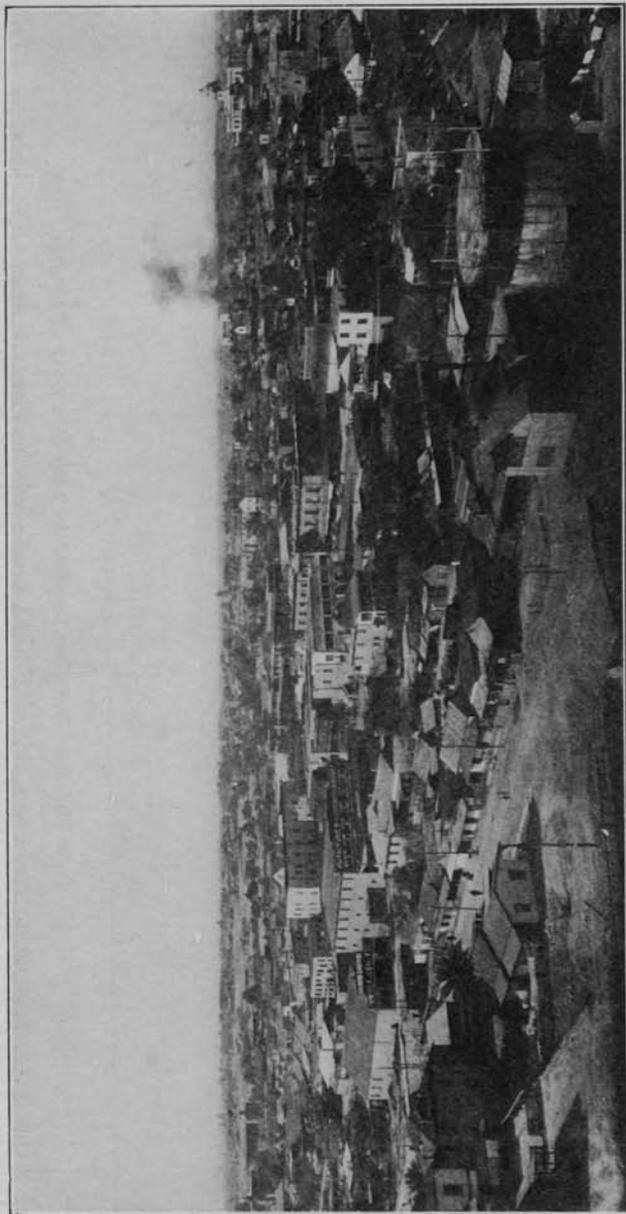


The Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona, at the Flood Period, June 21, 1921

It is a great desert river, its basin contains 250,000 square miles and it includes parts of seven states. At the time of this great flood the Colorado was carrying 195,000 second feet of water. The flood in the Colorado occurs annually in June and is the result of melting snows in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Colorado.

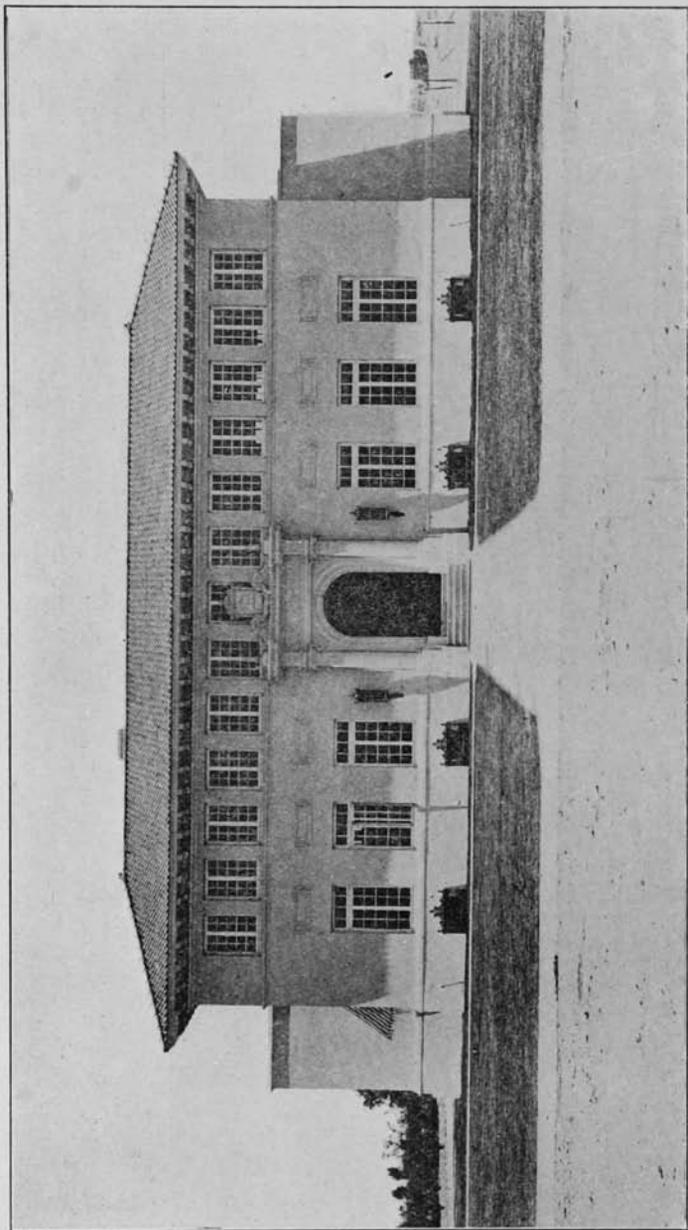


Where Arizona and California Join Hands Over the Water of the Colorado River at Yuma
This photograph taken from the highway bridge across the gorge at Yuma, looking west down the river. The Southern Pacific railroad bridge in the center of the picture will be abandoned as soon as the building program of the Southern Pacific at Yuma is completed. Yuma is on the left bank of the river in the picture and the Yuma Indian reservation on the right.



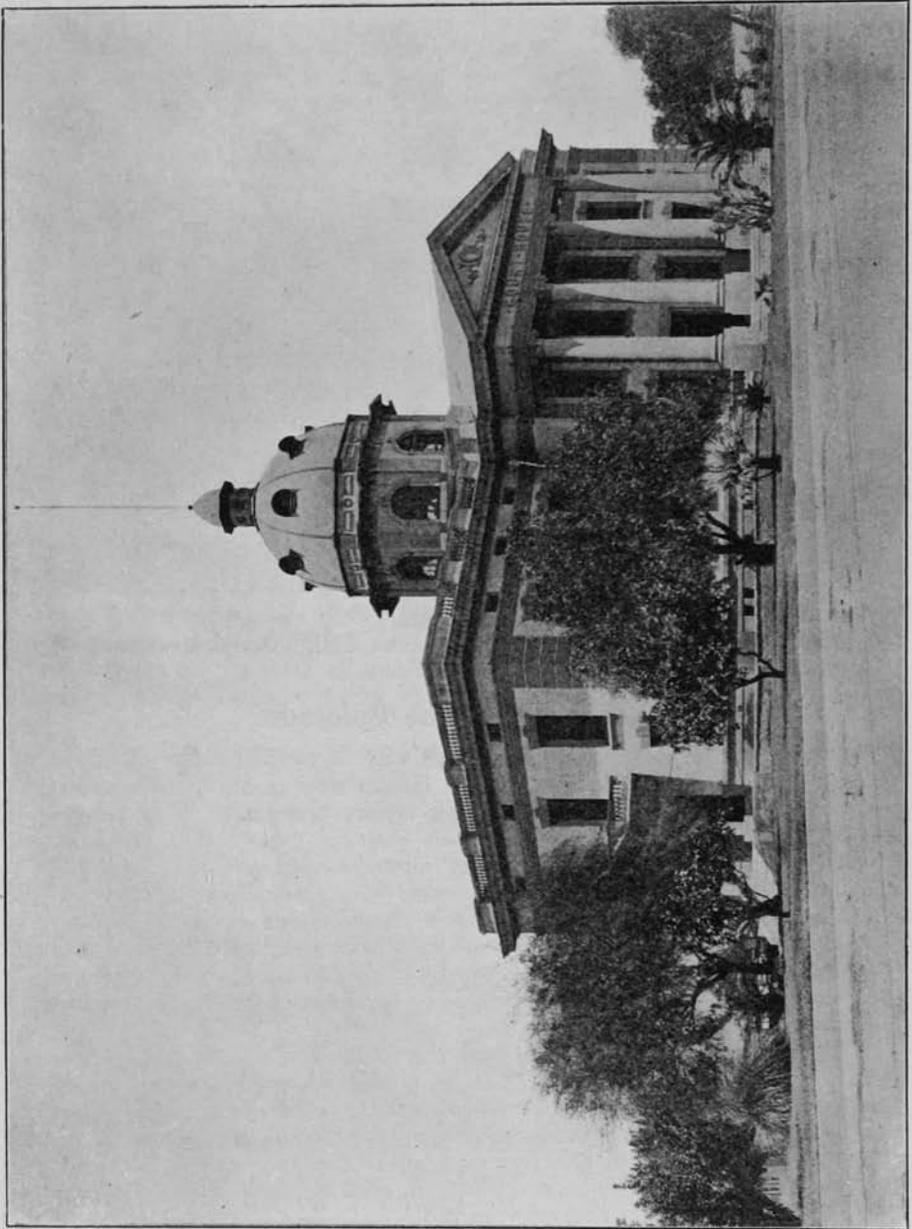
Birds Eye View of the City of Yuma

One of the oldest cities of the Southwest. Population by 1920 census 4,387. Delightfully located and growing rapidly. It is the center of the Yuma Project and chief trading point for a population of more than 20,000 people. Yuma at the present time has a population of more than 6,000 souls and is growing rapidly and substantially as the school census and school attendance indicates. Building permits for 1925 more than \$500,000.



New City Hall Building Erected in 1920 at a Cost of \$75,000

This building would do credit to a city of 20,000 people which Yuma is destined to have by 1930. Here are housed all of the city officials and in the rear of the building is the home and equipment of the Yuma Volunteer Fire Department.



Yuma County Courthouse

Erected in 1909 at a cost of \$75,000.00. It is a modern and up-to-date structure, located on high ground; the surrounding country for many miles is visible from its cupola. It is a sightly structure and an ornament to the city.



Carnegie Library

A little gem in Sunset Park. Cost of erection \$20,000 and maintained by the City of Yuma

Queen City of the Colorado

Yuma is some times called the Queen City of the Colorado. It is the largest and most pretentious city on that famous river in all of its meanderings from the mountains to the sea. It is rapidly becoming a "City Beautiful." It has miles of paved streets and beautiful parks. The last year, 1925, witnessed its greatest growth in substantial business and residential buildings. Among the new buildings erected were a new bank building costing more than \$100,000; a new Southern Pacific station costing \$120,000.

Dozens of substantial business buildings have gone up and more than fifty residences. In no sense of the word was this a boom, but just a natural substantial growth, justified by conditions and the growth of the country surrounding Yuma.

Yuma is rapidly becoming not only a great business and industrial center but a city of beautiful homes. The wonderful winter climate is bringing many people here to make their homes, particularly in the winter season. The city is sure to become a resort for the people seeking health and comfort as the years go by and facilities for the accommodation of many people are provided.

Yuma has only a small bonded debt, and owes no floating debt. It owns several hundred city lots and other valuable real estate, the value of which is in excess of \$100,000. The city owns two large park sites. One of five acres has recently been improved and the other of twenty acres lying further out, will be improved in the near future.

The business portion of the city is located in the valley close to the river. The residence portion of the city stretches away onto the Mesa and on much higher ground. There could be no more beautiful site for a city, and there is abundant room for expansion.

The City of Yuma

Yuma is the county seat of Yuma County: It is located on the east bank of the Colorado river, sixty miles from the Gulf of California, 250 miles from Los Angeles, Cal., and a like distance from Tucson, and 200 miles from Phoenix, the capital of the State. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is a division point. Here all trains change crews, and in the town is located the round house, repair and boilerships and division club house. About 300 employes of the railroad make their homes in Yuma.

The population is in excess of 6,000 people. The federal census of 1920 gave the city 4,387. Yuma is an old town. As village, town and city its span of life has been more than seventy years. It has never had a boom. It has grown gradually and slowly but constantly. Its corporate limits are confined to a small area. If all the people who live within two blocks of the city limits were taken into the city, Yuma would have in excess of 8,000 population.

The population is cosmopolitan. Good people from everywhere have located in Yuma and made their homes here. They have found health, happiness and business opportunities, and are making Yuma one of the most desirable places in the Southwest in which to live.

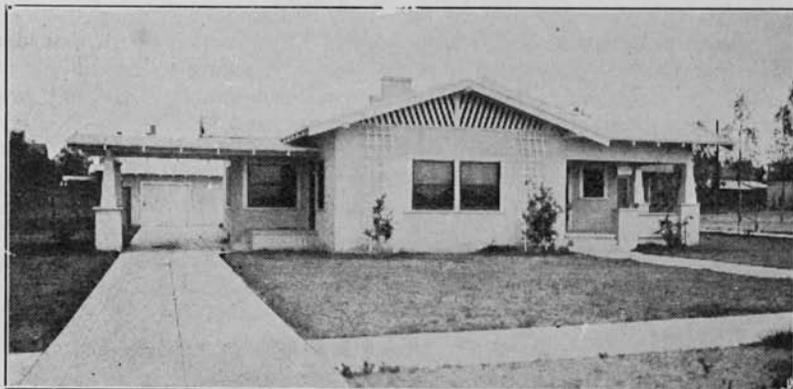
The people of Yuma enjoy all of the modern conveniences of life. A privately owned company furnishes the people of the city with filtered water, gas for cooking and heating, electricity for light and power, all of which is conducted to the business houses and residences in such quantities as are desired. Two ice plants of large capacity furnish ice for all domestic purposes and supplies ice for icing all the thousands of cars of fruits and vegetables carried through Yuma by the Southern Pacific railroad.



Elks Home in the City of Yuma, Cost \$50,000.00

Yuma Lodge No. 476 has a membership of 400 and is one of the strong local organizations.

Built for Comfort in the Desert



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldsmith on Fourth Avenue

As a city grows and its people prosper the story is told in the character of homes they build.



Residence of Henry Levy, Chief of Police, Second Avenue

The old adobe of pioneer days has about disappeared and substantial, comfortable homes are taking its place.

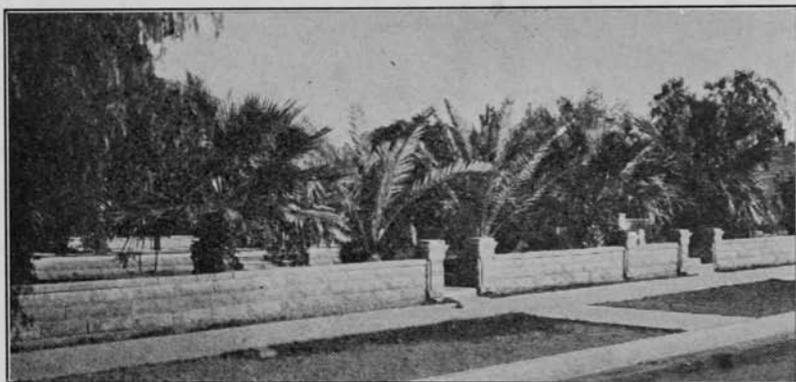


A Suburban Home on the Mesa Outside of the City Limits

A City and Country of Beautiful Homes



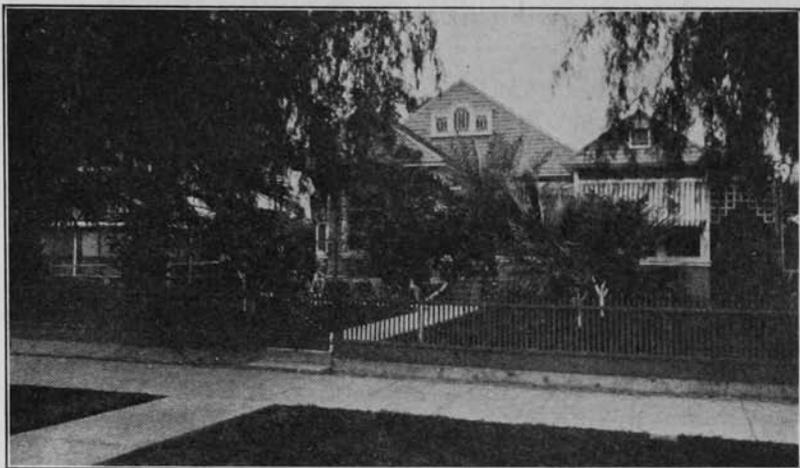
Residence of J. Homer Smith, Sixth Avenue, Yuma
A modern home with all modern conveniences.



Residence of Mayor F. S. Ming, Orange Avenue
The residence is concealed by the tropical growth of date palms and orange trees.



A Modern Four Suite Apartment Erected By Mayor F. S. Ming, on Orange Avenue, Yuma.



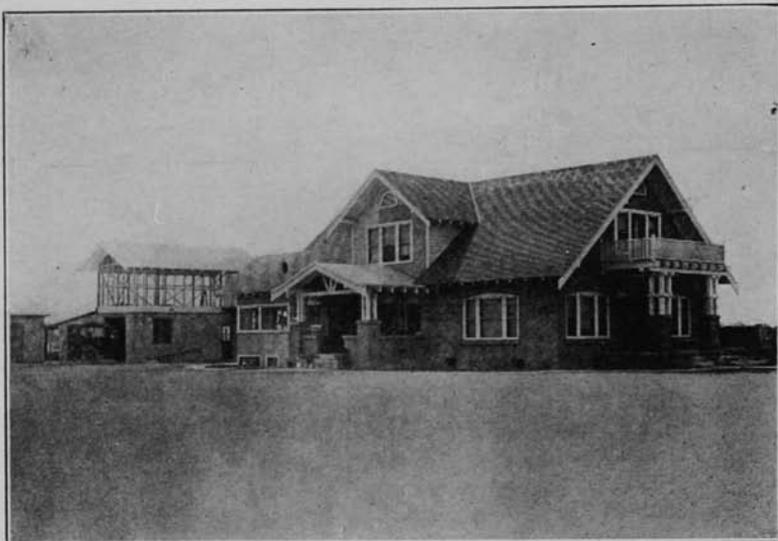
Residence of Harry Brownstetter, Orange Avenue, Yuma



Residence of A. B. Ming, County Assessor, Orange Avenue

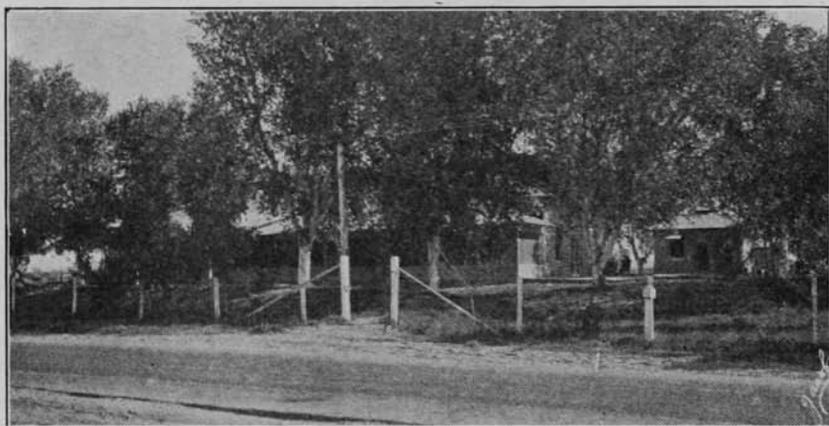


Country Residence of D. Hadeler on Eighth Street, Two Miles West of Yuma



Suburban Home of O. C. Johnson on Third Street

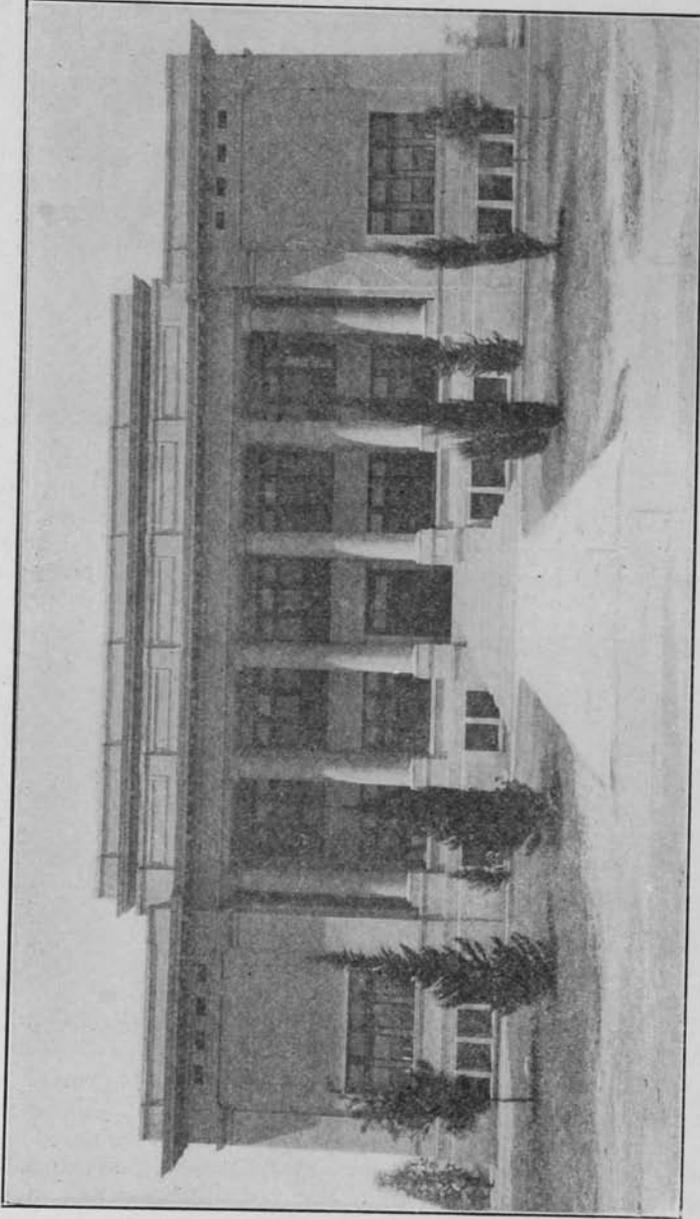
The Yuma valley and the other valleys which make up a part of the Yuma country are filling up with fine homes. As the ranchers have made money out of their cotton and alfalfa they have abandoned the old "shack" and built a real home. New and better homes tell the tale of prosperity and progress.



Yuma Hospital on the Paved Highway Four Miles South of Yuma

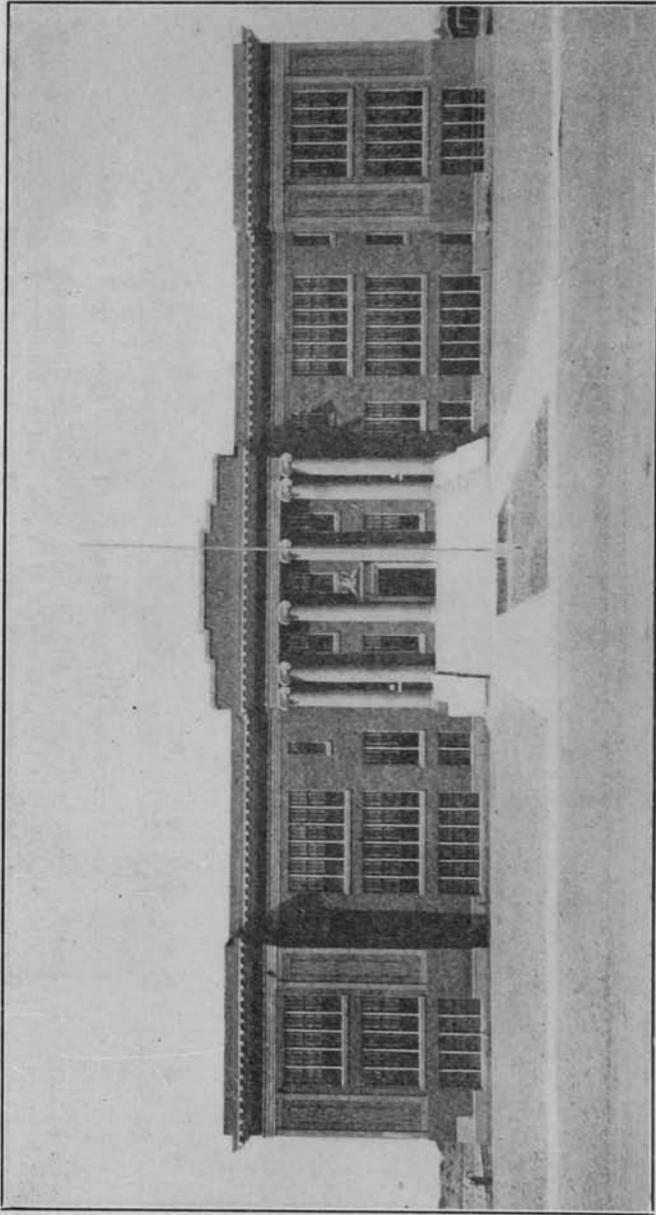
The Yuma Hospital is one of Yuma's latest achievements. The hospital building is a commodious affair, four miles south of Yuma on the paved highway into the valley. It was designed especially for hospital purposes and is fully equipped with every thing necessary to take care of the sick and injured.

The hospital is operated by the Yuma Hospital Association, a local company made up of business men of Yuma and the valley. The officers of the association are: Harry Brownstetter, president; R. N. Campbell, vice president and O. C. Johnson, secretary. The directors are: Harry Brownstetter, F. S. Ming, R. N. Campbell, Joe Klee, O. C. Johnson and Max Czuczka.



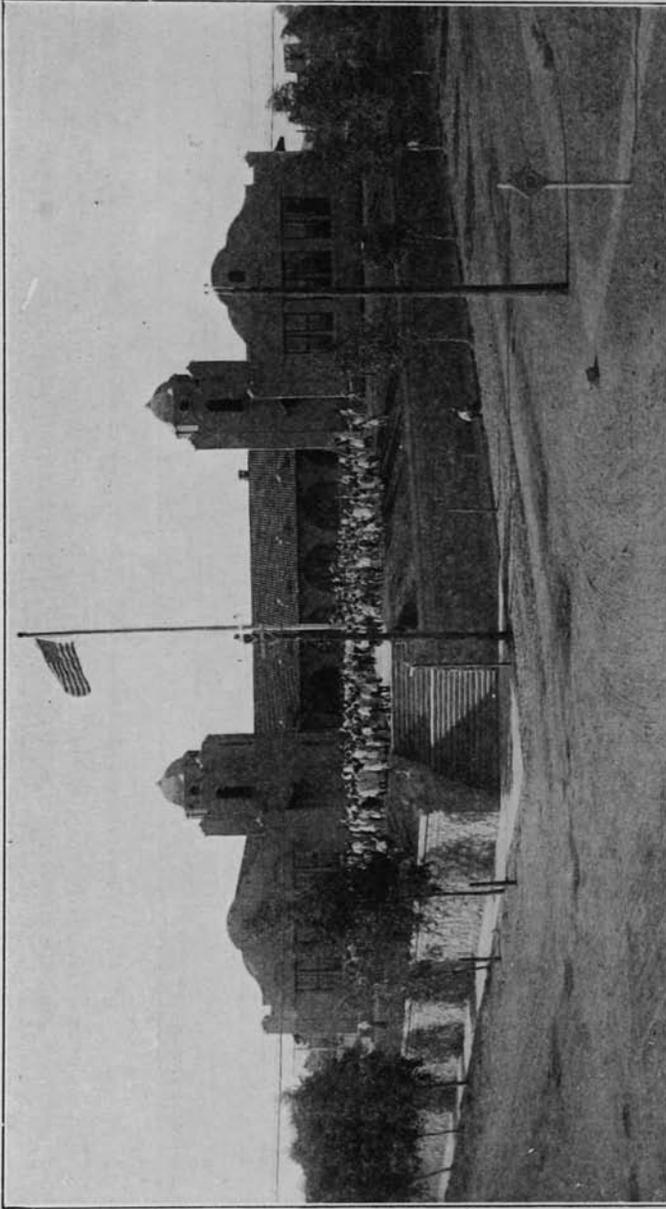
Yuma Union High School Main Building

Here four hundred high school students from Yuma and the lands under the Yuma project find wonderful school facilities. This building was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$100,000. The growing student body of the community demands that another building of equal capacity be at once constructed.



Fourth Avenue Grammar School Building Erected at a Cost of \$250,000

This building and its equipment is the last work in school construction and equipment. Said to be the finest and most complete school building in Arizona. This building erected in 1920 was designed to take care of Yuma's growing school needs for ten years. The rapid growth of the community makes it necessary to at once erect another school building of ten or more rooms and that is now on the program.



Second Avenue Grammar School—Yuma Educational Institutions Are Unsurpassed

This building was erected in 1908 at a cost of \$45,000.00. The daily attendance at the Yuma Grammar Schools is in excess of 1,200 children. It is to the credit of Yuma and its tributary country that its schools are unsurpassed by any city of like size in Arizona or the Southwest. Money has been expended prodigally to bring the buildings, equipment and personal of the Yuma schools up to the highest standard of efficiency.



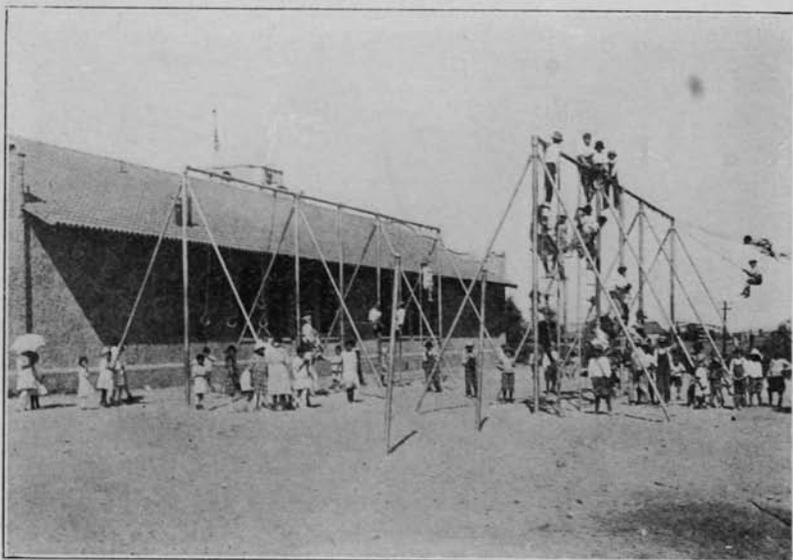
Crane Grammar School in Upper Yuma Valley

The country schools in the Yuma country are just as good as the best that the cities and towns can provide both in buildings and equipment.



Municipal Swimming Pool in City of Yuma

This swimming pool adjoins the Fourth Avenue Grammar school and the Yuma Union High School.



Play Ground Equipment at the Second Avenue Grammar School in City of Yuma

Strong Churches in City and Valleys



First Baptist Church of Yuma, Third Street

The First Baptist Church is an old and strong organization with a growing influence and membership. It is making plans to erect a modern house of worship.



Church of the Immaculate Conception, Main Street

This is the oldest and largest church organization in Yuma. It also is planning in the near future to build a house of worship worthy of its congregation and the new Yuma.

Where Yuma People Worship



Yuma Methodist Episcopal Church, First Avenue

The Yuma Methodist Church is a potential factor in the religious life of Yuma. It has a large and growing congregation with an active pastor in charge. Plans have been made for the erection of a larger and more pretentious building.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church, First Avenue

St. Paul's Episcopal Church has been a part of the life of Yuma for fifteen years. It has a resident rector in charge and is doing good work.

Nothing speaks louder for a community than its churches and schools. These are the first things which the "new comer" looking for a place to build a home inquires about.

Churches Help Community Spirit



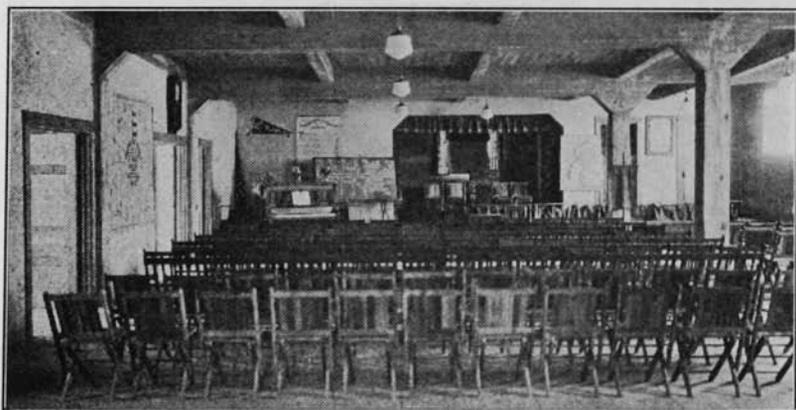
First Christian Church of Yuma, Basement Only Completed

The First Christian Church of Yuma is one of the younger church organizations. It has completed its basement only which is used for church purposes and as a community center. The church edifice proper will be erected on this basement. The basement is an ornament to Yuma and when the church builders complete it, it will be a noble structure.

Country Churches Equally Efficient

There are many church organizations in the towns and villages of the Yuma Project.

The Methodist have a church at Bard, in the heart of the San Pascuale Valley, across the river from Yuma, a church in the Upper Yuma Valley, at Somerton and Gadsden. The Baptist have a church in the Upper Yuma Valley and Somerton. The Catholics have a church at Somerton. These churches located as they are at widely separated points in the Yuma country afford facilities for the Christian people to find a place of worship of their faith near their homes. These country churches are active, working organizations and equally as efficient in every respect as the churches in Yuma.



Interior of Basement, First Christian Church



Methodist Mission Church, Fort Yuma Indian Hill



Yuma Indian Band in Costume

This is one of the most famous bands in the state. This band is in demand from many places and is a very strong aggregation of musical talent.



Catholic Mission Church, Fort Yuma Indian Hill

The Sun Never Fails to Shine in Yuma



Vegetation That Is Transforming the Desert Weather Record Over a Period of Years

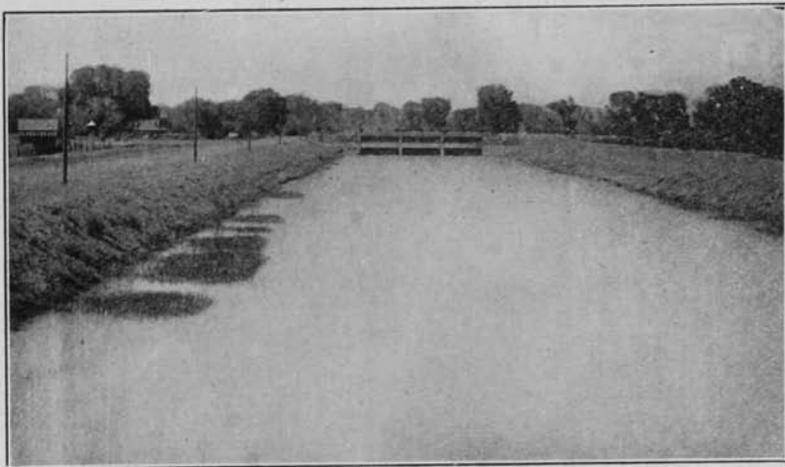
So much has been said in the years gone by about Yuma's hot weather that it may be well to quote the official statement of Weather Observer Sumner Hackett, who was stationed at Yuma for almost a quarter of a century. Here is what he says:

"The weather we experience can neither be expressed in degrees of Fahrenheit nor put into figures for comparison with those of better known and more humid climates, but is contingent upon preceding weather conditions and the changes therefrom, diet and clothing being largely relative.

"The local conditions cannot be compared with those of Los Angeles and Phoenix. The geographical situation is different and when this is true any comparison is impossible. The fact is this: the drainage conditions both about Los Angeles and Phoenix produce a great amount of moisture. During the night the air cools very rapidly. Such winter conditions are bound to produce frost at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Yuma's condition is not the same. The dry, clear air carries so little moisture that even should the thermometer register 32 degrees there could be no frost so that what is termed frost in Los Angeles or in Phoenix is not frost in Yuma. A further fact to be noted is that in these outside cities weather reports are recorded by instruments placed on the tops of high buildings. In Yuma these are on the ground, hence the conditions are again dissimilar. There is relatively nothing known to the people of Yuma of what is termed by outsiders first and last frosts. It takes moisture to make frost—Yuma has no moisture, therefore no frosts.

"Now the heat is another subject to be considered. In many places near Yuma, figuratively speaking, meaning within two or three hundred miles, summer weather is infinitely more intolerable than it is anywhere in the Yuma Project. Why? Because, the great amount of moisture occasioned by the topography and the proximity to the large bodies of water and the ocean make a higher humidity.

The Main Canal Carrying Water to the Yuma Valley



A Permanent and Abundant Water Supply

"During twenty-five years the actual temperature has risen upon some day in June, July or August to maximum, on four occasions to 116 degrees, on three occasions to 117 degrees, and once a temperature of 118 degrees was recorded. It will be noted that these temperatures occurred only eight times in twenty-six years, and we think the assertion safe that there was no suffering or loss of domestic animals from the heat. An active temperature of 116 degrees was recorded upon June 24, 1902, and men continued their work in the fields without discomfort to themselves or the working stock, or without ever knowing that high temperatures were being recorded; yet during the last six days of September of the same year people complained some of the heat and the actual maximum temperature recorded upon those days were each below 100 degrees. So it will be seen that conclusions drawn from comparisons of Yuma's climatic figures with those of more humid climates, East or West, are unreliable and misleading.

"The next question in order asked is: Does it ever rain? Yes, the rainfall at Yuma is a shade under three inches per year, which is just about enough to keep the dust laid.

"What about your frightful sand storms? They are a myth. Occasionally we have a maximum wind velocity of thirty to forty miles per hour, and some dust is raised, as would be the case elsewhere except upon the ocean, but tornadoes are never known, and the continuance of wind storms is rarely more than twelve hours, and buildings or trees are never injured by their violence.

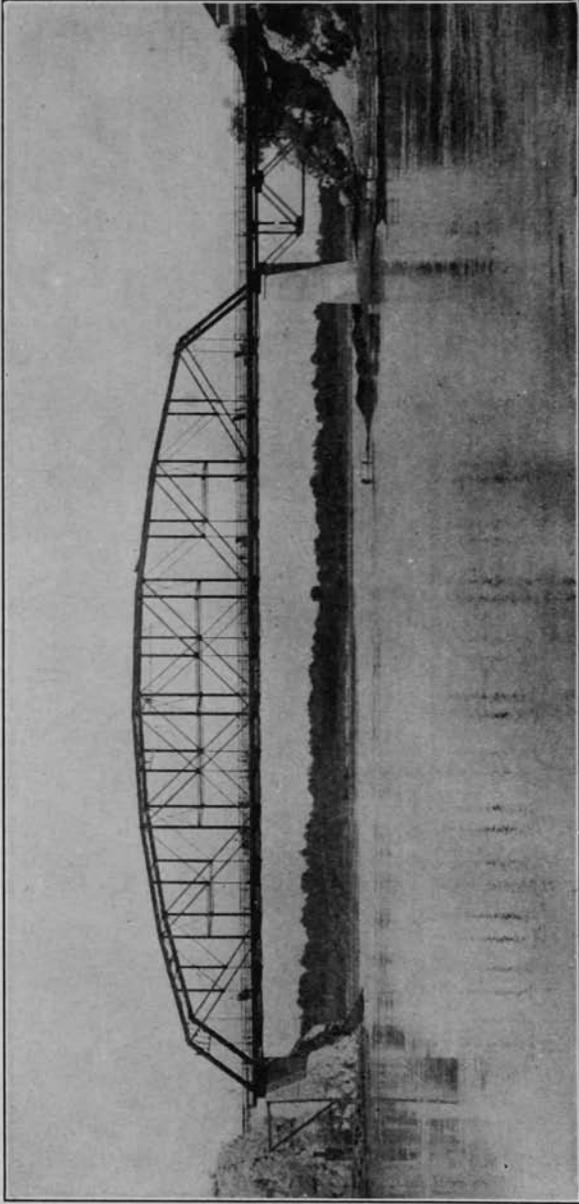
"With rarely any approach of closeness or sultriness, that condition so well known and dreaded, Yuma, because of proximity to the Gulf of California, also escapes that other extreme known as aridity, which so discomforts men or animals and retards the development of plant life.

The winter climate in the Yuma country is most delightful. Many people are coming to Yuma to spend the winter months. Many more would come if we had the housing facilities. While many homes, apartment houses and rooming houses are built each year they are filled immediately and still there is a cry for more.



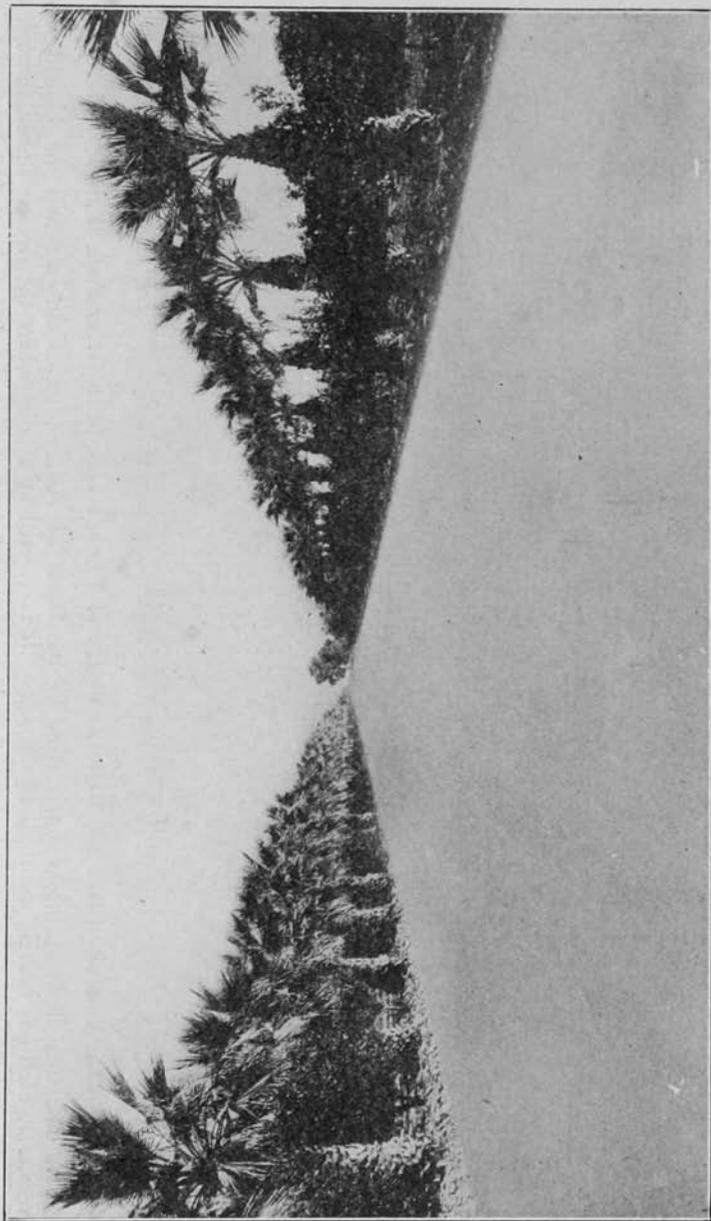
Yuma Kiwanis Club at Its Regular Weekly Luncheon

The Yuma Kiwanis Club has sixty members and holds its weekly luncheon every Thursday at the Southern Pacific hotel dining room. The big sign in front of the Southern Pacific Hotel "Free Meals Every Day the Sun Doesn't Shine" has been maintained for twelve years. In all that time the manager of the hotel has never had to make good with free meals. There has never been a day in all these years that the sun has not shone at some time during the day. The sign has attracted a great deal of attention and has been commented upon in the press all over the country.



The Colorado River and Highway Bridge at Yuma, a Link in the Inter-State Highway

This interesting highway bridge was erected by the states of Arizona and California and the United States Government, each one bearing one-third of the cost. It is erected at a point where the river is forced through the gorge between Fort Yuma Indian hill and Prison hill. Its main span is but 387 feet. From five hundred to one thousand automobiles cross this bridge every day of which half are tourist, the remainder being local traffic.



"Palm Drive" On the Yuma Mesa With Orange Grove on Either Side

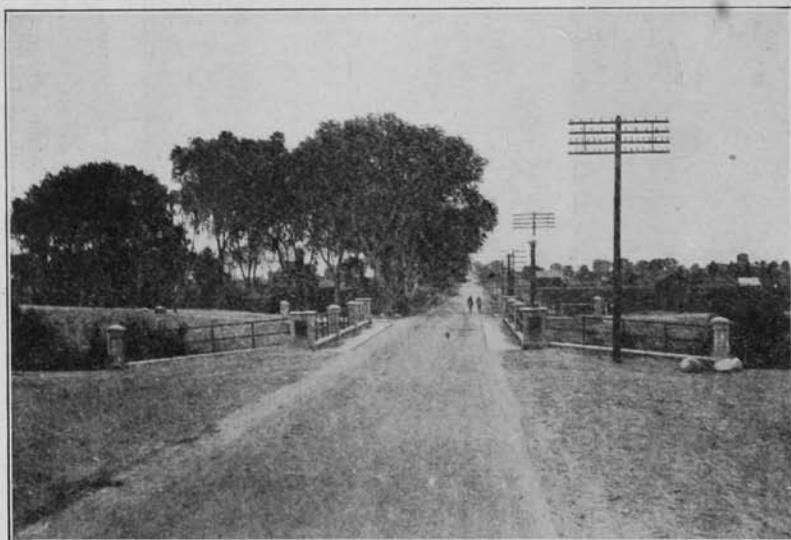
This drive is the entrance to Yuma on the State Highway from Phoenix, Tucson and the East. It leads from Yuma out onto the Mesa, the land where citrus fruits and grapes come to their highest perfection.

Good Roads in All Directions

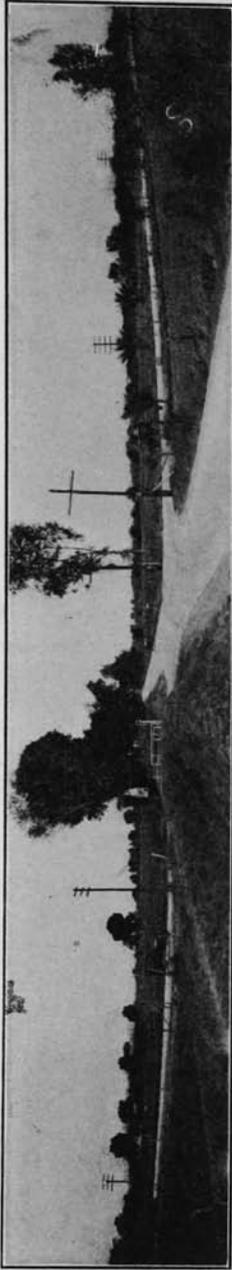


A Paved Highway in the Yuma Valley

Yuma county has one of the finest roads systems in the State of Arizona. Nearly two million of dollars has been expended in the past ten years by the county in construction of its good road system. Half as much more has been spent by the state on the Bankhead highway which runs for eighty miles through Yuma County traversing the rich Gila valleys and crossing the Colorado river at Yuma. There are sixty miles of paved roads in the Yuma valley and good roads lead from Yuma in all directions.

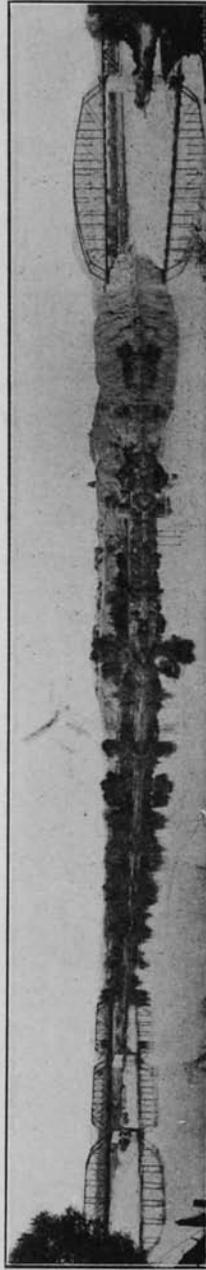


An Improved Road Leading Into the City of Yuma



Four Corners, Yuma Valley—A Section Showing Good Roads Connecting Yuma and the Valley

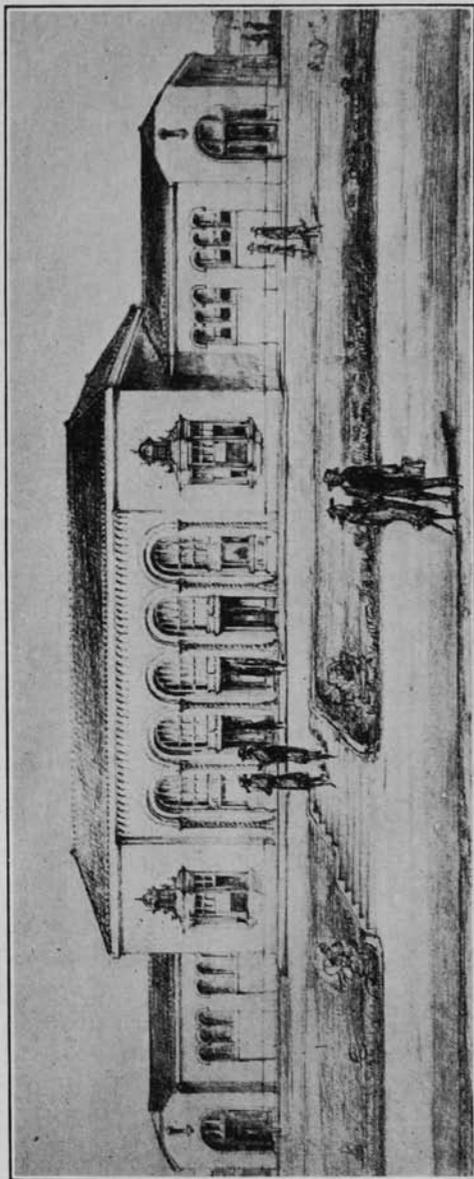
Yuma County has expended \$2,000,000 on permanent highways. All of the National from coast to coast highways converge at Yuma and cross the Colorado on the Highway Bridge. Every farm in the Yuma valley is within one and a half miles of a paved road. Good roads lead to Yuma from all points of the compass.



Panorama View of Colorado River and the Fort Yuma Indian School Opposite Yuma

Fort Yuma Indian hill is across the river from Yuma in California. It is one of the historic spots of the Southwest. The Southern Pacific bridge shown in the picture was erected in the year 1897. This bridge will be abandoned as soon as the Southern Pacific's program of improvement at Yuma are completed and the new bridge across the gorge adjoining the highway bridge, at right will carry all of the Southern Pacific traffic.

Southern Pacific Company Builds Modern Passenger Station at Yuma

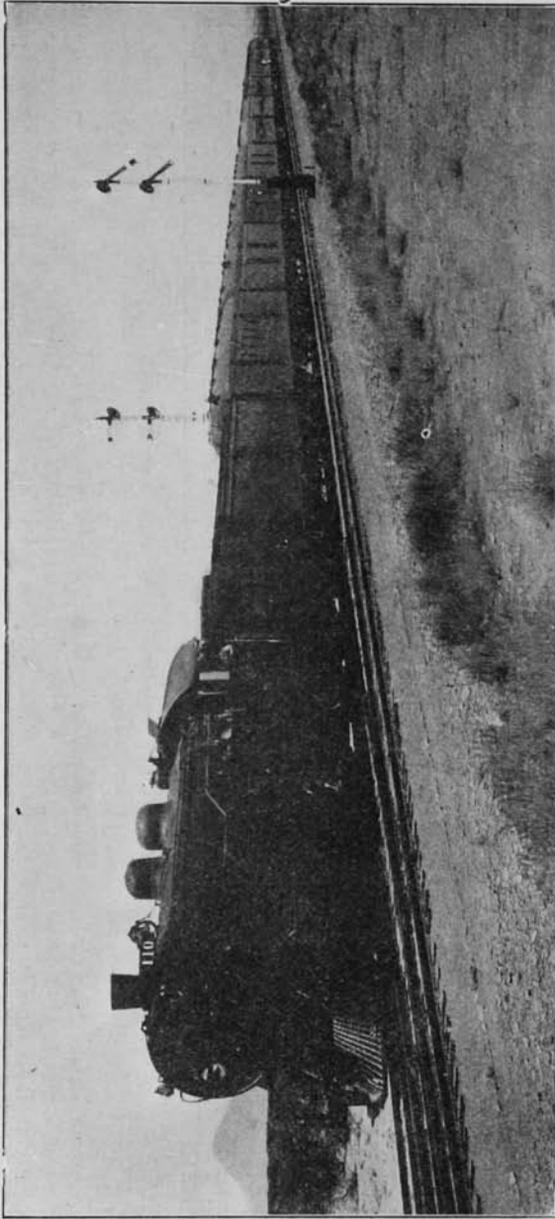


New Passenger Station at Yuma Erected 1925

Picture Made From Architect Drawings

The Southern Pacific Railroad is Yuma County's one big institution. For more than eighty miles its main line tracks run through the southern part of Yuma County, following closely the meanderings of the Gila river from near Sentinel where it enters the county to the Colorado river bridge at Yuma and crosses the river into California. It is now completing a construction program which will add millions of dollars to Yuma County's tax roll. The total cost of these improvements will be around \$15,000,000, about half of which will be expended in Yuma County. The new station, pictured above, is one unit of this building program. The station is located on Gila street at the foot of the old Gila river levee. It is now under construction and will be completed in January, 1926. The cost of this building is \$120,000 and this does not take into consideration the cost of the ground. It will be one of the finest railroad stations on the line.

Five Overland Passenger Trains Pass Through Yuma County Each Way Every Day in the Week



Number 110, One of the Southern Pacific's Fast Passenger Trains

Yuma is a division point on the Southern Pacific railroad. Here are the roundhouse, the shops and the mammoth freight yards which handles the immense traffic, both passenger and freight, flowing in both directions. Four hundred railroad employes make their homes in Yuma and the Southern Pacific's monthly pay roll adds much to the prosperity of the community.

Southern Pacific Improvements



New Southern Pacific Bridge at Yuma

The Southern Pacific's building program in Yuma county includes the building of a new main line through the southeastern part of the county. This new main line enters the county near Agua Caliente Springs and runs through the Palomas and Mohawk valleys to Antelope Hill where it crosses the Gila river on a new bridge now under construction. In the valleys which this new main line opens up there is half a million acres of arable land, all of the finest quality, underlaid with an apparently inexhaustible supply of water which can be reached at an easy depth making all of this land easy of irrigation.

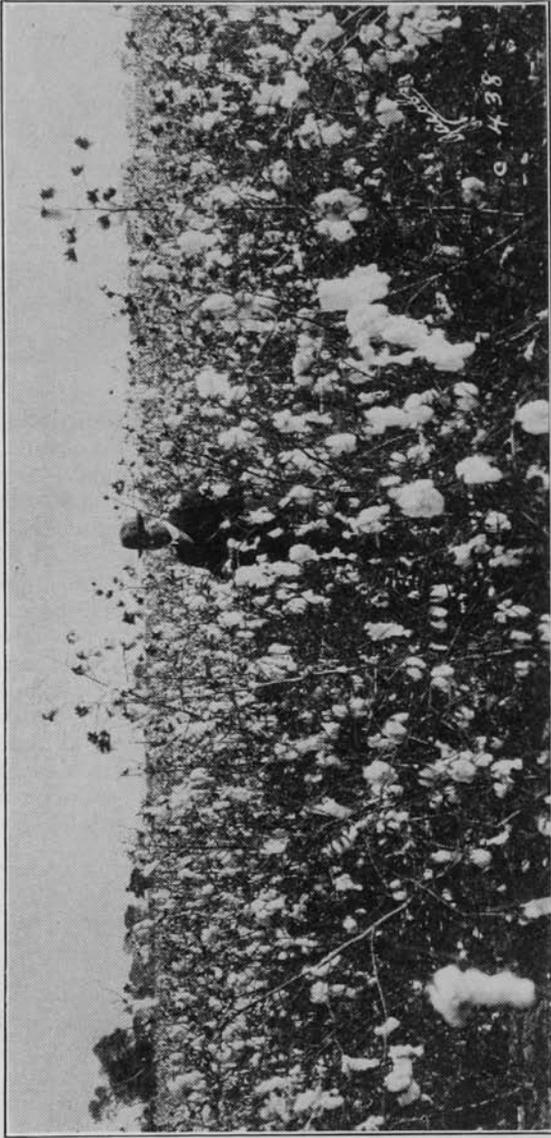
The Mohawk, Palomas and Antelope valleys constitute a new inland empire which the building of the new Southern Pacific main line will open up for immediate development. Already the pioneer is at work. Land is being cleared and leveled and put into cultivation. Wells are being put down, a great power line has been constructed to carry electric energy to all this mighty domain. All of this territory is tributary to Yuma City and in Yuma County and its development means vastly increased wealth and population for the county.



The Ice Plant of the Southwestern Ice & Cold Storage Company

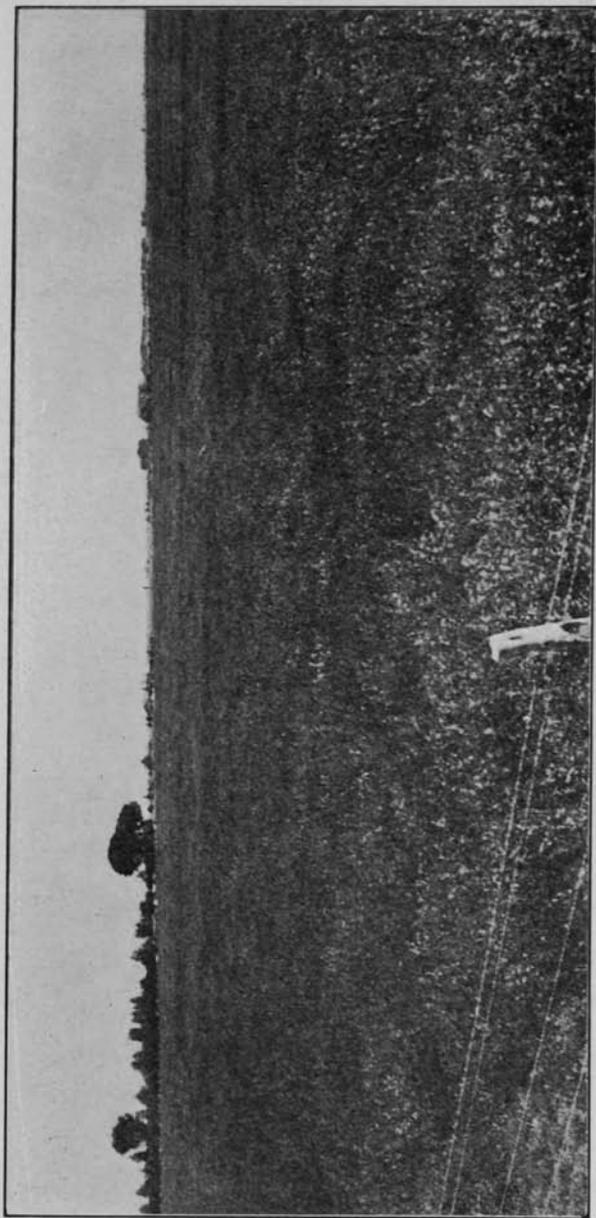
This is the largest ice plant in the southwest with a daily capacity of 250 tons. Thousands of cars of citrus and deciduous fruits and vegetables passing through Yuma over the Southern Pacific are iced at the ice loading sheds near the plant.

Where Cotton is "King" in the Yuma and Adjacent Valleys



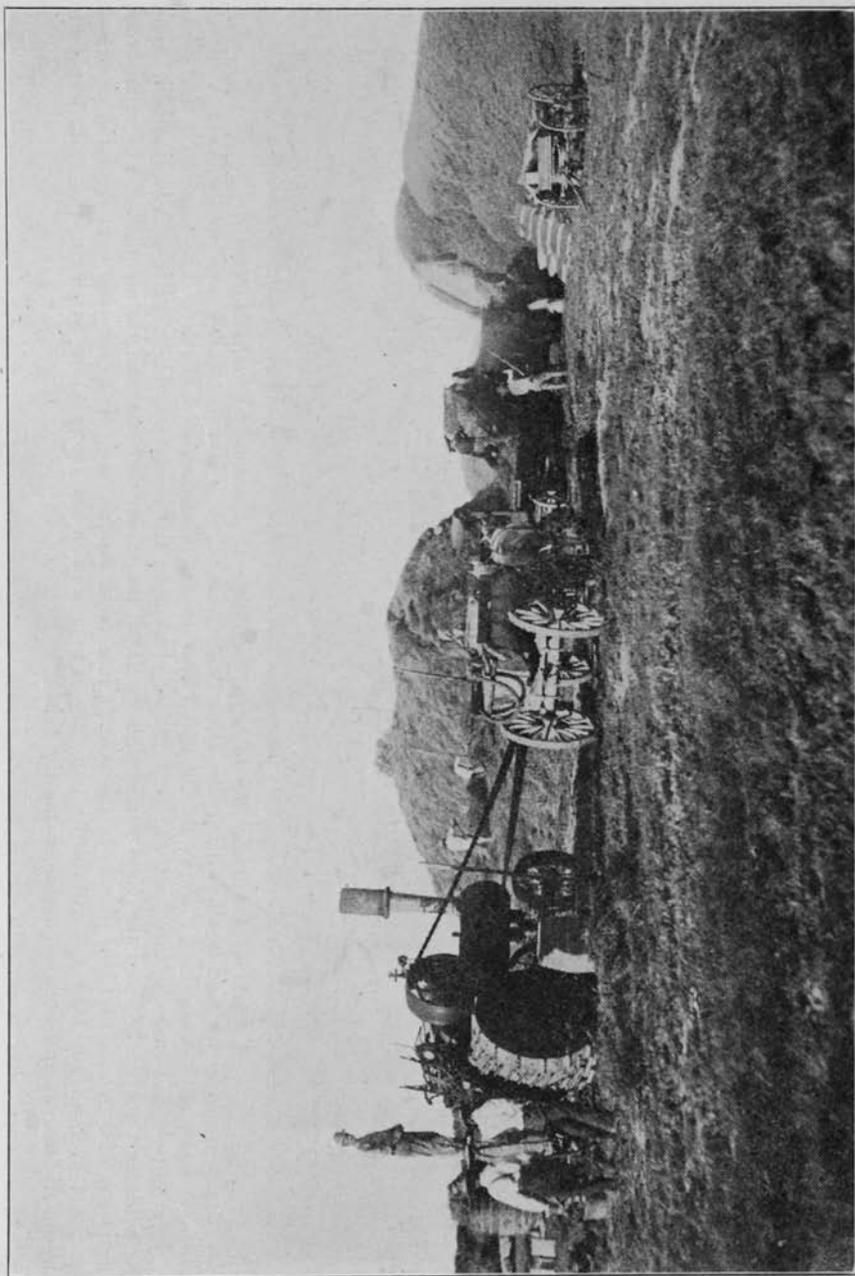
Two Bales to the Acre—Just An Ordinary Cotton Patch

Cotton is "King" in the Yuma, San Pascuale and Gila river valleys. It is the major crop grown on the Yuma project. Only high grade short staple cotton is grown. The crop in 1924 was 25,650 bales of an average weight of 500 pounds. In 1925 the crop was not more than half ginned at the time of the publication of this booklet, but was estimated at 27,000 bales on slightly less than 30,000 acres. The average cotton grower gets a bale to the acre and in many instances two bales to the acre is produced. This is the highest average yield per acre of any cotton section in the United States.



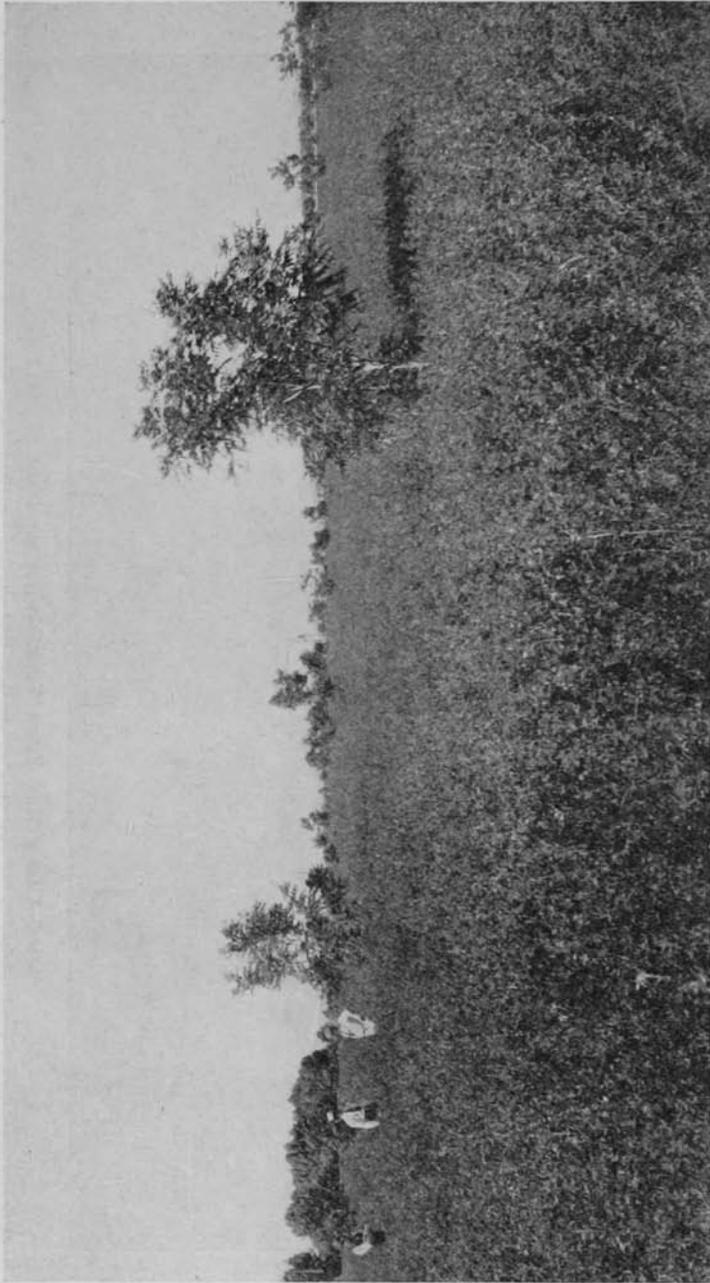
A Field of Peruvian Alfalfa Seed in Bloom Almost Ready for the Harvest

Alfalfa is grown for seed in all parts of the Yuma Valley, the San Pascual Valley and in the Gila Valley. Three varieties are grown, Hairy Peruvian, Smooth Peruvian and Common or Chilean. The hay is cut for seed in July and August and the threshing machines follow close upon the mowers. The seed is usually threshed from the fields and not stacked and the yield varies with the land, the expert watering and the weather. The usual crop runs from 250 pounds to 1500 pounds to the acre. The total annual yield of Yuma seed over a period of years has been from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. Yuma seed is the cleanest, the brightest, and most fertile of any on the market and always commands the top price.



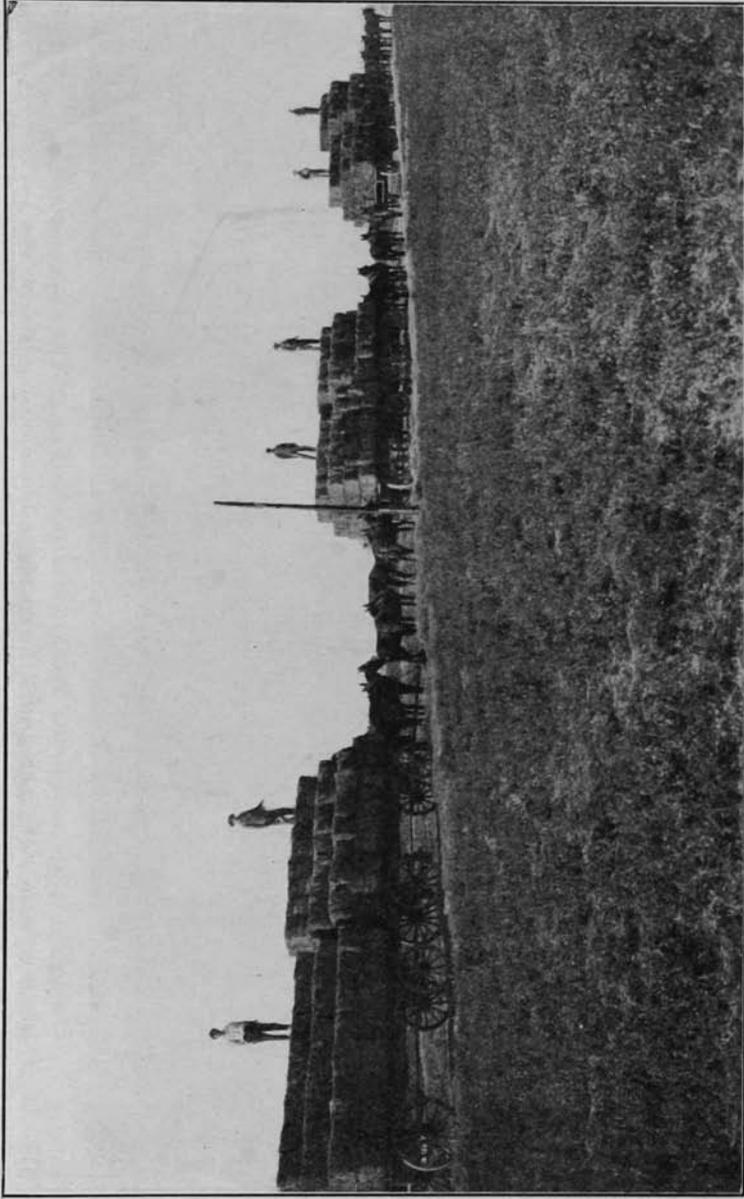
Threshing Alfalfa Seed in the Valleys of the Yuma Project

The best alfalfa seed in the world is grown here. Twelve thousand acres were cut for seed in 1925



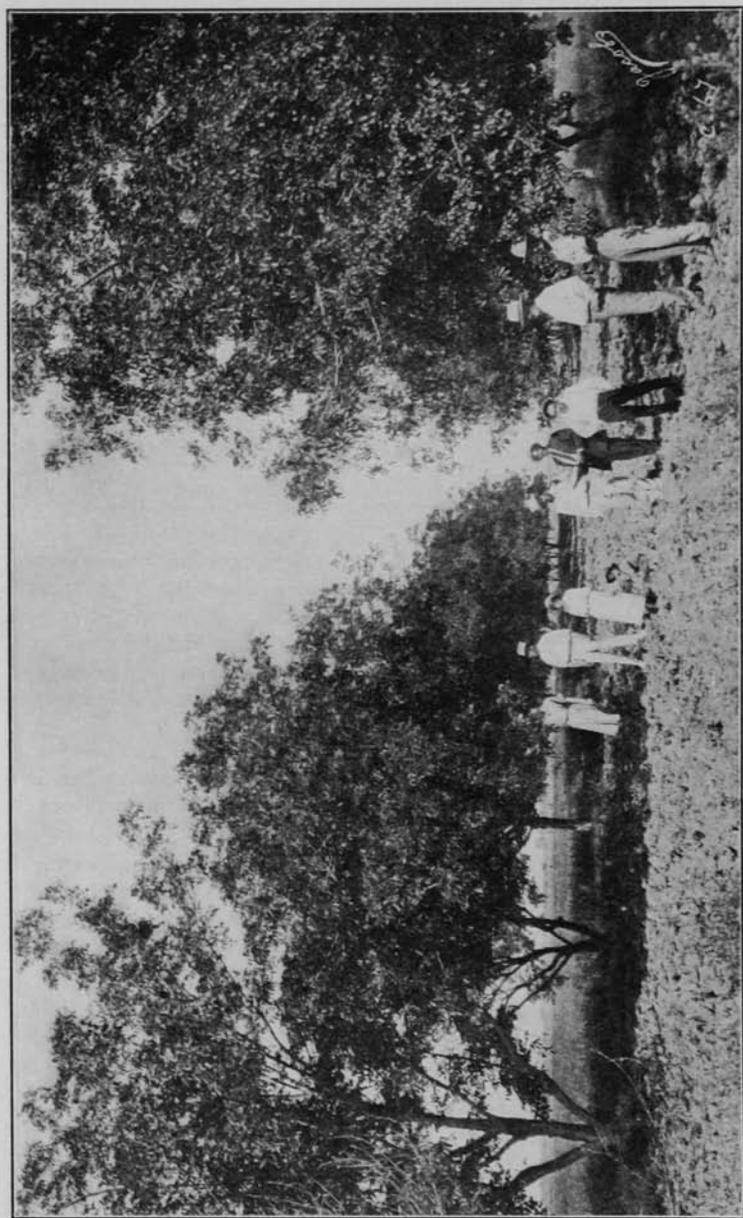
Magnificent Three-Year Old Pecan Grove in the Yuma Valley Near Somerton

The beauty about a pecan grove is that while the young trees are coming into bearing age that other crops can be grown on the same land without in anywise interfering with the growth of the grove.



Baled Alfalfa Hay From Yuma Valley on Road to Market

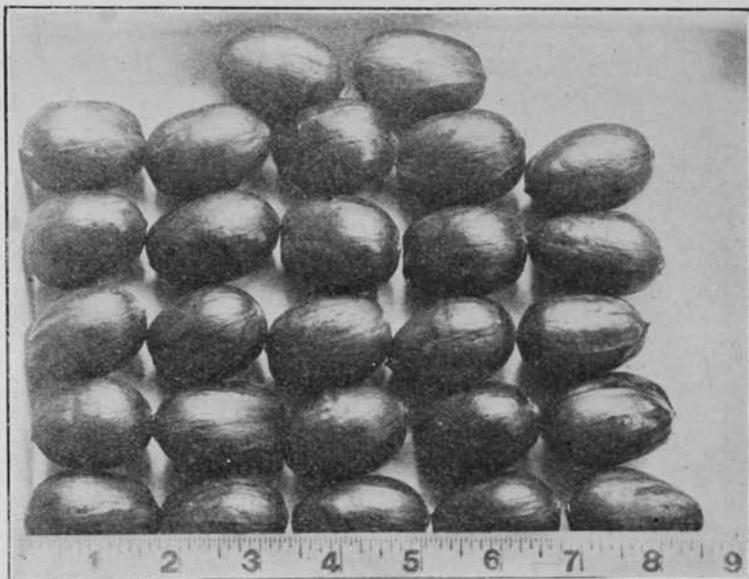
This scene can be witnessed almost any day in the haying season. Thousands of tons of alfalfa hay come to Yuma from the adjacent valleys to be shipped over the Southern Pacific to the California markets. There is no better hay grown anywhere and it commands the highest market price.



Seven Year Old Pecan Grove in the Yuma Valley

There are no finer pecans in the world than those grown at Yuma on the Yuma Valley and the Gila valley land. During the past two or three years more than 1,000 acres have been set to pecans. Old orchards are bearing famously.

Growing Pecans Attractive Industry



Soft Shell Pecans From the Yuma Valley Ready for Shipment

One of the most attractive industries which is rapidly coming into its own in the Yuma Valley and the Gila Valleys and other parts of the Yuma project is the growing of soft shell pecans for the market.

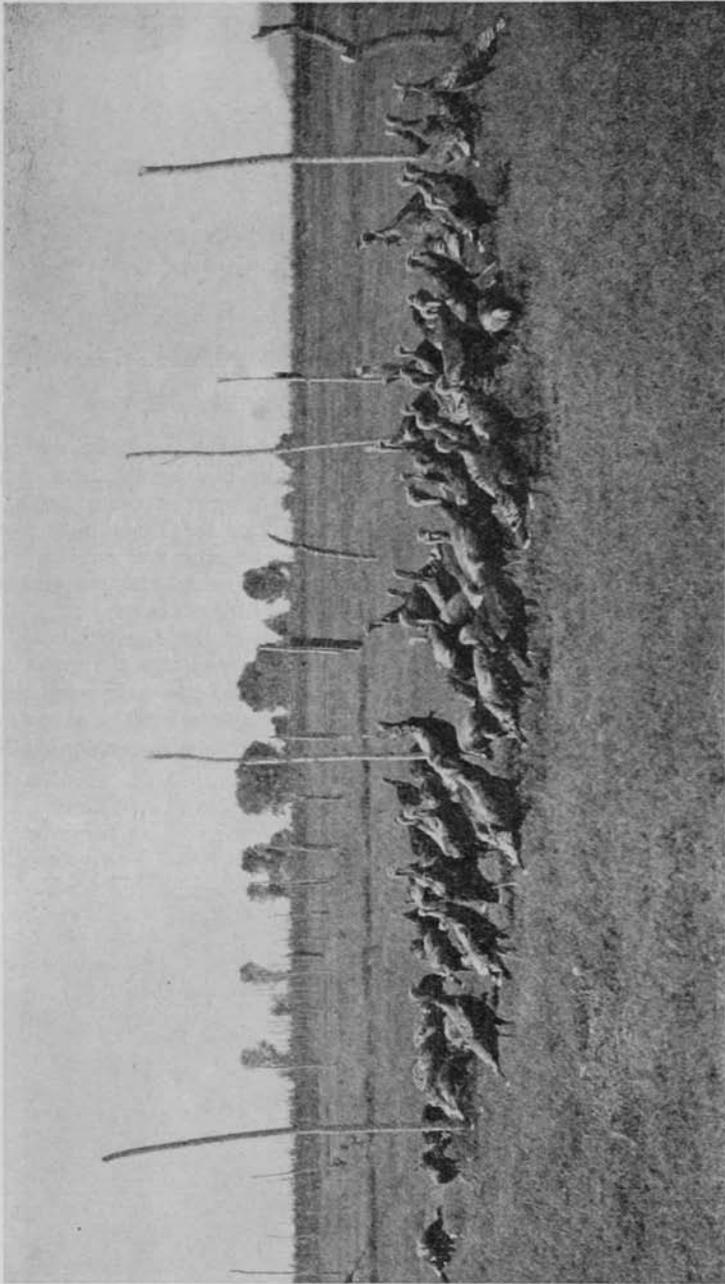
Only a few orchards are yet in bearing, but more than 1,000 acres of land have been set to Pecans and the young orchards are coming on famously, some of them being in bearing. The trees do remarkably well, grow rapidly and come into bearing at an early age.

The pecans produced on these trees are the finest found in any market, of magnificent size and the meat of wonderful flavor. These pecans find a ready market at \$1.00 the pound. One tree eight or ten years old will produce several hundred pounds of nuts.

The man or woman with a five or ten acre orchard of pecans in bearing is independent for life. No form of agriculture or horticulture offers a more attractive field than the growing of pecans in the Yuma country. There is an unlimited market for the fruit of these trees and the Yuma country seems to be especially adapted to their culture.

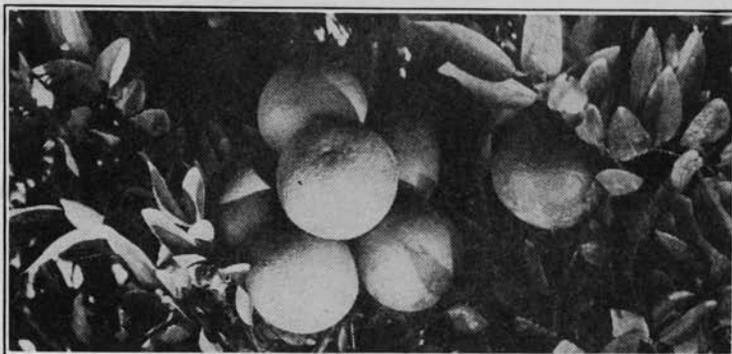


Feeding Barns and Silo on Yuma Valley Ranch



Turkeys Grow Big and Fine and Fat on the Grain and Alfalfa of the Yuma Valley
Here is a farm by-product which brings into Yuma each year many thousands of dollars.

Fortunes in Citriculture On Yuma Mesa



A Cluster of Grape Fruit on Five Year Old Tree

The Yuma Mesa is a gold mine awaiting development by the citriculturist. There is unbelievable wealth here to be had by the man of vision, who has the patience to wait and the money to develop a citrus grove. The six year old grape fruit grove of George M. Hill on the Yuma mesa paid him a net profit in 1925 of \$800.00 per acre. The fruit was sold to Rivers Brothers of Los Angeles at five cents per pound, picked and put on the cars at Yuma. The gross return was around \$1,000.00 per acre.

What does it cost to develop a citrus grove in this favored land. The maximum is \$1500 per acre to five year old at which age the grove will be a paying investment. After that it gets bigger and better with each returning year. Twenty acres planted and developed to grape fruit at a cost of less than \$30,000, after the sixth year will pay 10 per cent income on \$100,000 for year to come.



Gathering the Golden Fruit in a Golden Grove

The Yuma Mesa, Our Greatest Heritage



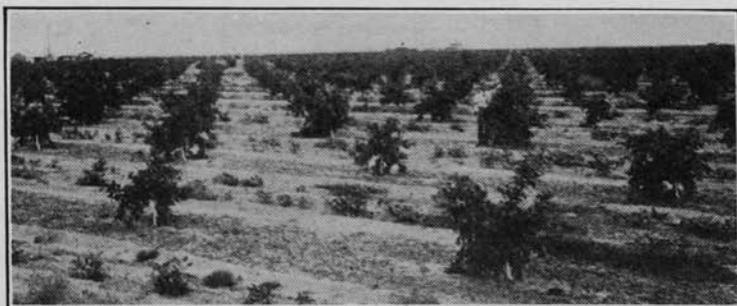
A Year Old Citrus Grove in Unit B, Yuma Mesa

(Below is a picture of the same grove taken eighteen months later showing remarkable growth.)

In the years to come it will be found that Yuma's greatest heritage is her famous Yuma Mesa, (high lands). These mesa lands begin at the county courthouse and extend almost due south to the International boundary and east to the Fortuna range of mountains.

From the standpoint of citrus culture there are no better lands on the American continent. Indeed it is doubtful if these lands have any equal in the entire world, for this is the only large tract of land in the United States that is free from killing frosts. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, figs, dates and all fruits of a similar character ripen on the Yuma mesa many weeks earlier than in any other part of the United States where similar fruits are grown. The Yuma Mesa citrus fruit is well out of the market before either California or Florida have similar fruit ripe enough to ship to market, thus affording the Yuma Mesa a monopoly of the best season of the year from late October to Thanksgiving and Christmas.

That the Yuma Mesa is not merely an experiment is a demonstrated fact. The new citrus groves on the Yuma Mesa, now seven years old, have more than proven the value of these lands for citrus culture. Last year, that is 1925, many of these six and seven year old trees produced upward of ten boxes to the tree, again demonstrating that the Yuma Mesa is destined to be



Citrus Grove on Yuma Mesa, Unit B.

This grove was thirty months old when picture was taken and shows remarkable growth in eighteen months. The young trees are loaded with fruit.

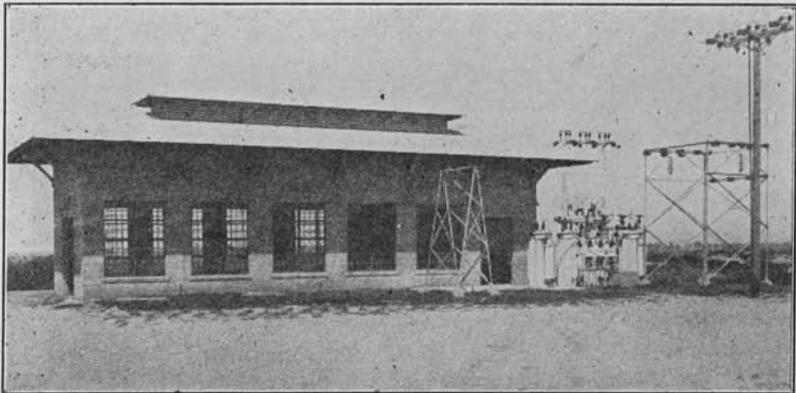


Grape Fruit Grove on the Yuma Mesa

Yuma's greatest heritage, and in years to come will rival Pasadena, California, as the winter home of the eastern millionaire who wants the best climate in the world for nine months in the year.

Aside from citrus fruit culture, however, the Yuma Mesa lands are destined to be known as the greatest vineyard in the world. Thompson seedless grapes and the new "Persian 23" ripen from three to five weeks earlier than even in the famous Imperial Valley. At two years of age it is quite common to see one of either the Thompson Seedless or the "Persian 23" produce upwards of fifty pounds of perfectly formed grapes, which, when planted between the rows of citrus trees, can very safely be depended upon to produce not less than a ton of grapes per acre the third year, and every year thereafter it should gradually increase.

The Yuma Mesa is doubly blessed, in that it has no citrus pests of any character, and on account of the total absence of frosts "Smudging" is not known, thus saving the two heaviest items of overhead expense that both California and Florida have to carry almost every year.



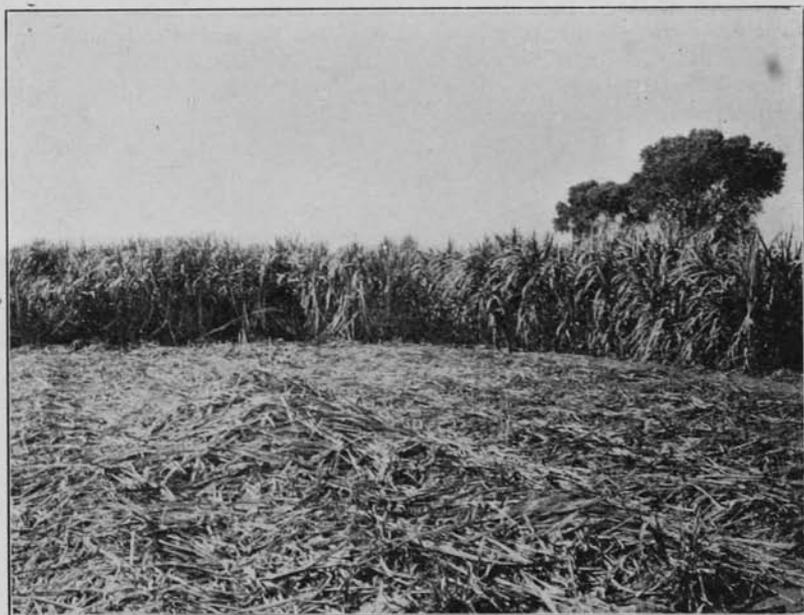
Pumping Plant Which Lifts the Water to Unit B

The Antelope and Mohawk Valleys



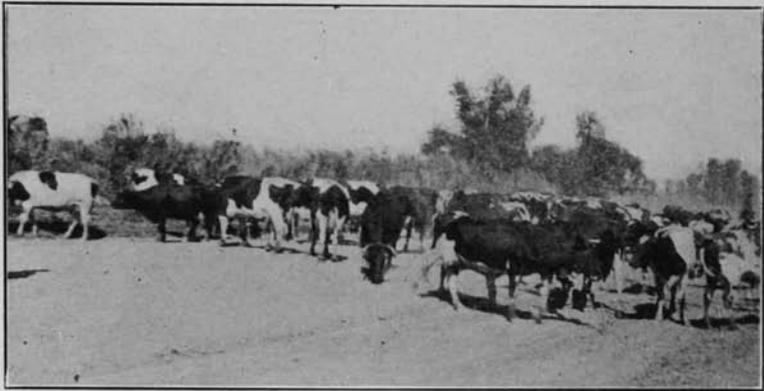
A Fig Orchard is a Beautiful Sight and Brings Fabulous Returns

There is a new empire being developed on the Gila river a few miles east of Yuma. The Mohawk valley is being developed by the Mohawk Valley Irrigation District, the Antelope valley by the Gila Valley Irrigation District. These valleys are underlaid with a fine supply of water which can be reached by wells at an easy depth and are supplied with power by the Antelope Valley Power District. These two valleys embrace a territory of 100,000 acres of fine land, all of which is subject to irrigation and intensive cultivation.



Where Sugar Cane Grows to Perfection

A Dairy Country as Good as Any in the Yuma Valley



A Ranch Scene on a Valley Dairy Ranch

The Yuma country is becoming famous for its dairy products and its dairy herds. An abundance of green feed the year around, alfalfa in the pasture and alfalfa in the corrals, plenty of fine water and good weather all of the time, make for fine herds. There is no better country in all the southwest for the dairy business than on Yuma Project lands and the business is growing all the time. Fine stock is being imported, herds are being built up and the dairymen are playing closer attention to the scientific features of the business. There is a fine local market all of the year around for dairy products at attractive prices. Any surplus which there may be can be marketed at the mining towns of Arizona at the very highest price to be obtained anywhere. Yuma is some times called the dairymen's paradise.

Hogs do surprisingly well in all of the valleys of the Yuma project and the surrounding country. Feed is abundant and of the right kind. Climatic conditions make for rapid growth. There is a ready market at home and on the coast for all of the hogs which are grown. This is a good industry and pays well for the time and effort put into it.



A Bunch of Mortgage Lifters in the Yuma Valley

Always Hunting Something Better



Yuma Project Experiment Farm, at Bard, Cal.

This government experiment farm of 160 acres is located in the townsite of Bard, in the San Pascuale Valley on the California side of the river in the Yuma Project. The work of the station is devoted chiefly to the production and utilization of all irrigated farm crops.

The work of the experiment farm is under the immediate supervision of the office of Western Irrigation Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

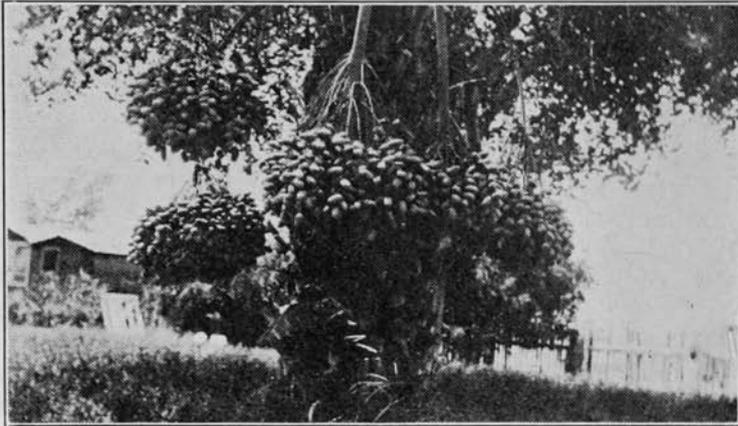
The University of Arizona maintains two experiment farms on the Yuma Project. The date farm is located one mile west of Yuma on the paved highway and is devoted chiefly to experiments in date culture and vegetables and grains and alfalfa seed. This farm contains forty acres. The citrus and grape experiment farm in Unit B of the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project contains 160 acres and is being developed chiefly to citrus fruits and grapes with some acres in dates.

Great good is being accomplished by these experiment farms on the Yuma project lands. The rancher is shown what crops to plant to get the best money yield, what kind of seed to use and how to water and cultivate. These farms make a physical demonstration of what the soil and climate will do when touched by the magic of Colorado river water and handled intelligently.



Yuma Valley Ranch Home and Work Stock

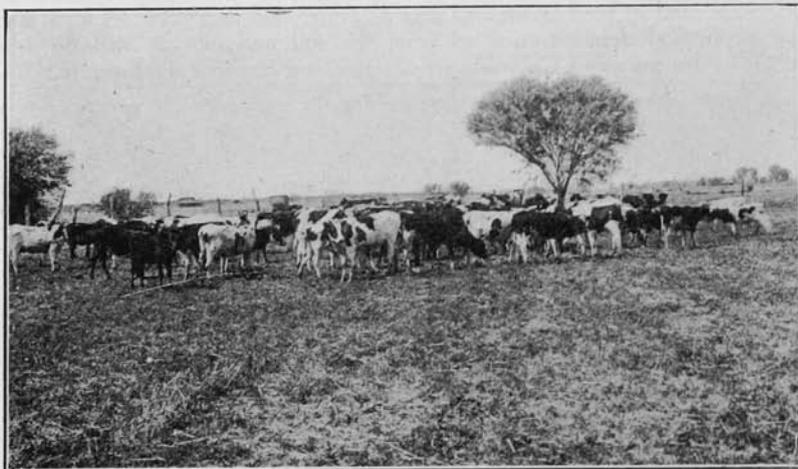
Date Culture Promises Great Future on Yuma Project



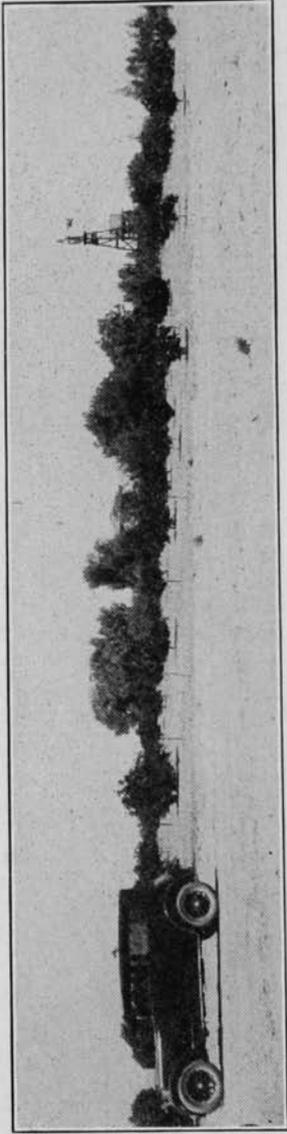
Famous Date Tree In Full Bearing

Date culture on the lands of the Yuma Project, although in its infancy promises to become in time one of the major industries of horticulture in the Yuma country. There are few old trees in bearing, but some of these are producing amazingly and the dates are of the very finest quality. Yuma dates sell on the market for the highest price and there is an unlimited demand. More money can be made on one acre of date trees in full bearing than in any other crop of fruit. The Yuma climate is ideal for the growth of the trees and the production of a perfect fruit. From three to five hundred pounds of dates have been produced on a single tree of dates in the Yuma country.

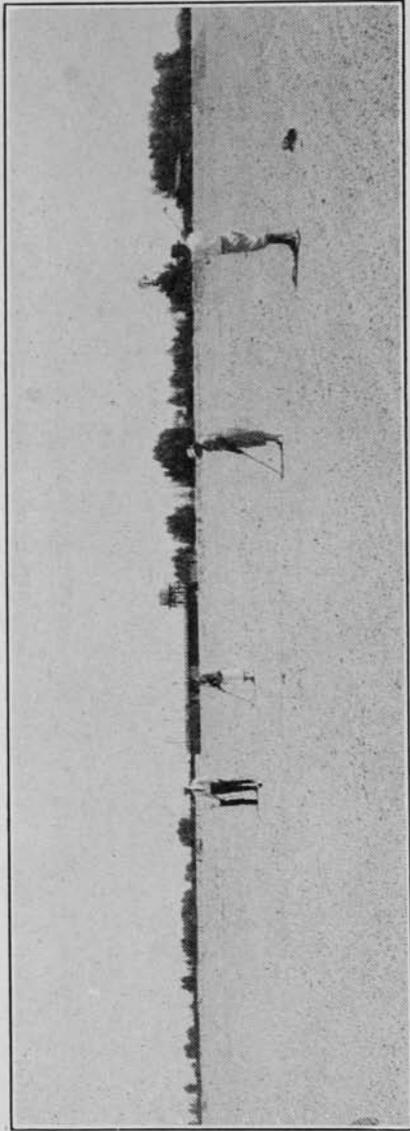
Dates will produce more gross crop value to the acre than any other crop or orchard product which can be grown in the Yuma valleys and mesas. The total gross income from an acre planted to dates and in full bearing is staggering. There is a world wide market for Yuma dates at phenomenal prices. There are now few trees in bearing but many young orchards will soon be coming in.



Fattening Cattle on the Meadows in the Yuma Valley

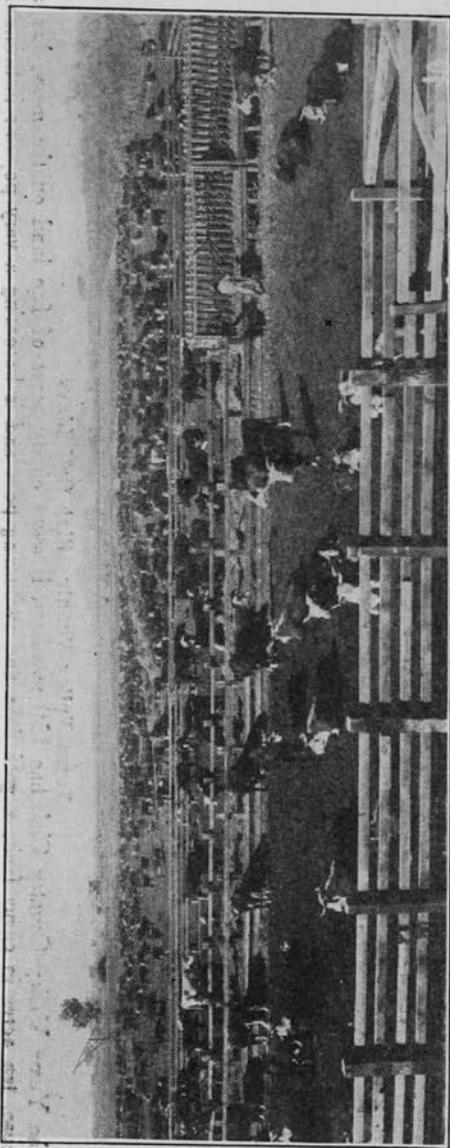


Yuma Valley Country Club Grounds With Building Showing in the Orange Grove

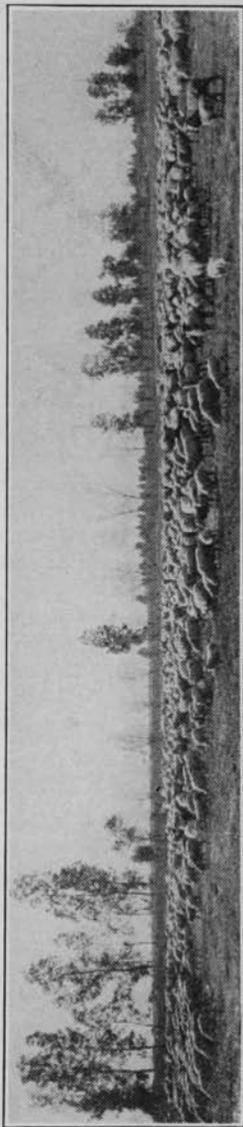


Yuma Valley Country Club Golf Links

The Yuma Valley Country Club has 150 members, it owns eighty acres of fine land on the mesa, has a fine clubhouse, ten acres in citrus fruit, a golf links and swimming pool and is becoming a very popular institution.

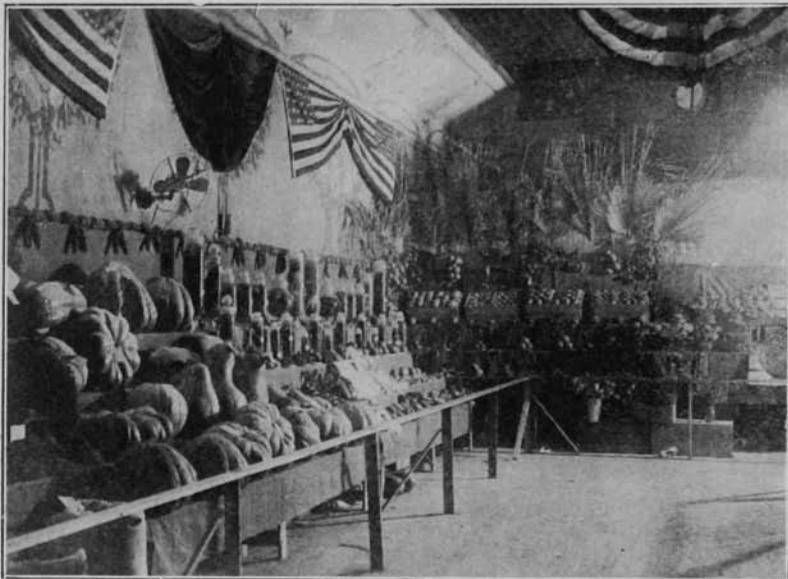


Cattle Feeding Yards of the Yuma Wholesale Meat Company at Yuma
Feeding cattle for the market is one of the major industries of the Yuma Valley and adjacent country. Alfalfa hay, alfalfa straw, an abundance of pasture and plenty of pure water and a salubrious climate makes the industry very profitable.



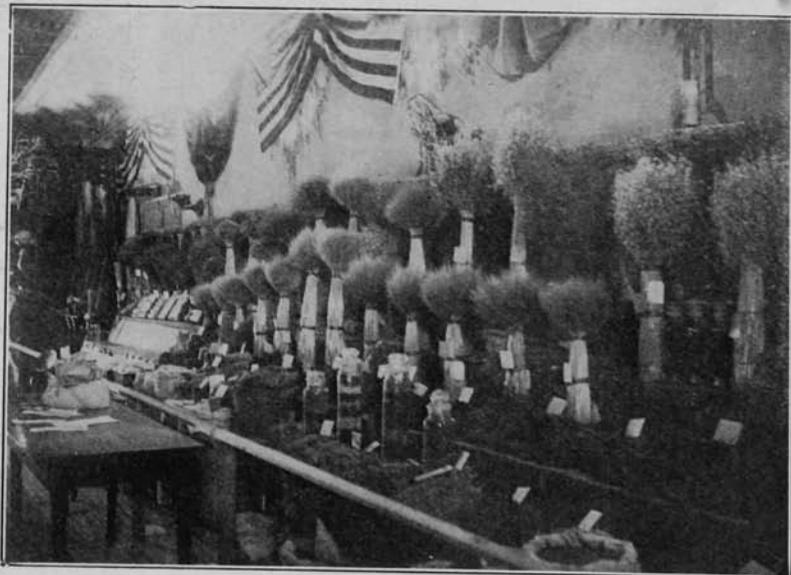
A Flock of Sheep on a Yuma Valley Ranch
The sheep business is attracting many ranchers and brings bonanza returns to those who engage in it. Early and heavy lambs with fine fleeces are the rule.

Yuma Chamber of Commerce and Its Work

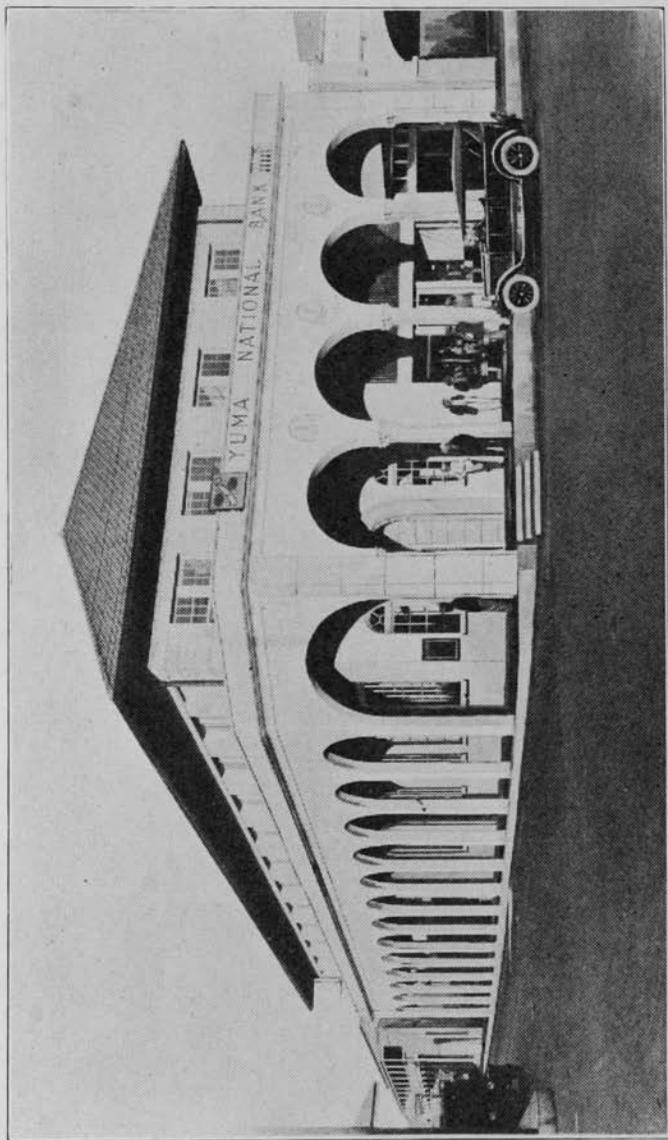


Yuma Chamber of Commerce Exhibit Room, Yuma

The Yuma Chamber of Commerce has an active and working membership of two hundred. Its officers and directors are: Peter T. Robertson, president; B. F. Whiting, vice-president; C. L. Patterson, treasurer; L. W. Alexander, secretary. Directors: Peter T. Robertson, B. F. Whiting, J. E. Franklin, J. W. Longstreth, G. E. Wilson, C. L. Patterson and Sam Dick.



Yuma Chamber of Commerce Exhibit Room, Yuma



New Bank Building of Yuma National Bank Just Completed

This new bank building cost more than \$100,000 and is modern in every respect. Yuma city has three banks, the First National with a capital of \$100,000 and resources of a million and a quarter, the Yuma National with a capital of \$100,000 and resources of a million and a quarter and the Security Trust and Savings Bank, a state bank and the youngest of the lot with resources of nearly three quarters of a million. The Yuma valley has two substantial banking institutions, the Caruthers State Bank at Somerton and the Gadsden State Bank at Gadsden.

Good Water at Moderate Depth



A New Well on the Wellton Mesa

Water for irrigation and domestic purposes can be had every where in the lower basin of the Colorado and the Gila rivers. The North Gila Valley is irrigated by a gravity system, water is taken from Laguna dam. The South Gila Valley is irrigated by wells, water in abundance and of high quality is found at a shallow depth. This district is operated by the Yuma Irrigation District. On the Yuma Mesa there is good water to be had every where at depth, about 120 feet is necessary for the well to find the gravel and the water strata. In the Yuma Valley there is good water for domestic purposes on every ranch, the lift being only ten to twenty feet.

In the Antelope Valley along the Gila river, on the Wellton Mesa and in the Mohawk Valley on the north side of the Gila river there is good water for irrigation every where. This water is in abundance and apparently the supply is inexhaustible. All of this water is of excellent quality. Irrigation from wells has many advantages. There are no ditches to clean and no foul seeds to fight. A new empire is in the making in the Gila valleys.



A Fine Well at the Araby Ranch in the South Gila Valley

Somerton, in the Heart of the Yuma Valley



Street Scene in the Town of Somerton

Somerton is situated in the heart of the richest and the most productive agricultural section of the United States. It is fourteen miles from the county seat, Yuma. The two cities are connected by two finely paved highways and paved highways extend from Somerton in all directions.

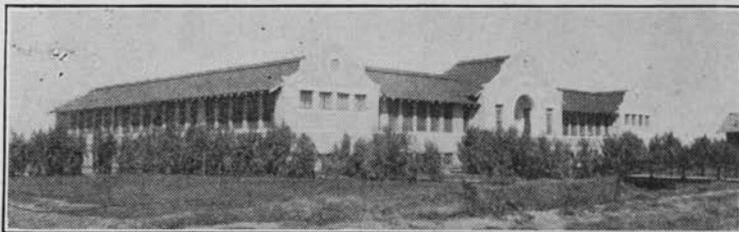
Somerton is an incorporated town with an assessed valuation of half a million dollars. Its population is in excess of 1,000.

The town and school district in which Somerton is located has a beautiful and complete school building which was erected at a cost of \$60,000. The school population of the district is around 700 children which is twenty-five percent of the population of the district. The school is equipped with every modern convenience and has a corps of teachers of the highest grade.

Six denominational churches are prominent in their respective work. The fraternal organizations are the Masons, Eastern Star, I. O. O. F., Rebekahs, Woodmen, Security Benefit Association and others. The Yuma Valley Woman's Club and the Parent Teachers Association are flourishing societies and have been strong factor in the upbuilding of the community.

Somerton has its own water system with plenty of water for domestic use and an up to date fire system. It also has ample sewer facilities. The town and vicinity is lighted by electric current from the lines of the Yuma Utilities Company. There is ample power for all purposes and the four cotton gins located in the town are operated by electric power.

The Main street of the town is paved as are several of the cross streets. Somerton's business district is composed of modern and up-to-date stores carrying complete lines of all merchandise, which would be a credit to a city many times the size of Somerton. The town has one bank, the Caruthers State Bank, which is a solid and substantial institution and furnishes ample bank-



Graded Grammar School in Town of Somerton

There are no better schools than can be found in the towns and villages and in the country on the Yuma project.



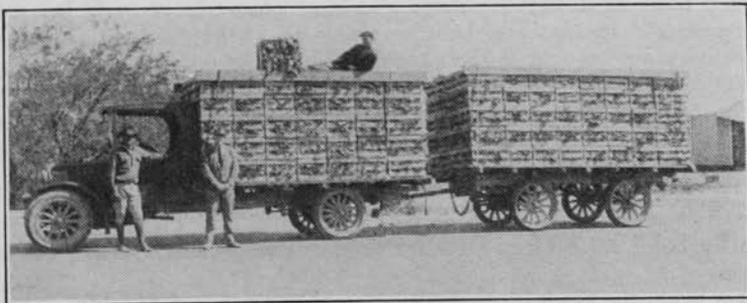
Residence of G. M. Bridge at Somerton

ing facilities for the town and the immediate surrounding territory.

The Silvery Colorado river winds its way picturesquely through this section of the Yuma valley and supplies an abundance of water for irrigation of the thousands of acres of rich and tillable land. The United States Reclamation Service has charge of the canals and water systems of this valley, which guarantees fair and equitable distribution of water for irrigation purposes, while creating that feeling of solidity that insures crops. The great variety of crops raised in this vicinity is positive proof that diversified farming is a paying proposition thereby insuring greater prosperity in this beautiful valley.

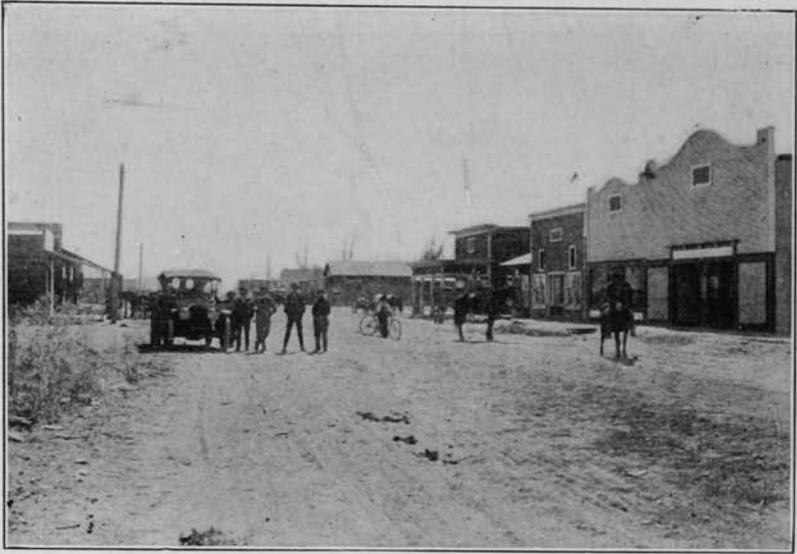
The cotton ginning facilities are not to be excelled in Somerton.

Another great asset that affects the fast growing development possibilities of Somerton is the "Unit B" project of the mesa land. This magnificent property lies just three miles from Somerton and contains about 10,000 acres of rich land. This land was sold during November, 1919, by the United States Government on pleasing terms and buyers were glad of the opportunity to possess the rich acreage so nicely adapted to citrus fruit, it being situated in Arizona's frostless belt.



Lettuce Ready for Shipment

Yuma Valley land is especially adapted to the growth of lettuce which is becoming a major agricultural industry on Yuma Project lands.



GADSDEN, ARIZONA—YOUNGEST TOWN IN THE YUMA VALLEY

Gadsden is a town of much promise situated 19 miles South of Yuma on the Government railroad and on the bank of the Colorado river. It is four miles from the international boundary. Gadsden is only a few years old, yet it is making good progress in building up a real town and its promise for the future is bright.

Gadsden is in the very center of the richest part of the Yuma Valley. That means that it is as good as any land in the world.

The railroad upon which Gadsden is located is owned and operated by the Reclamation Service and is operated by the government at a profit.

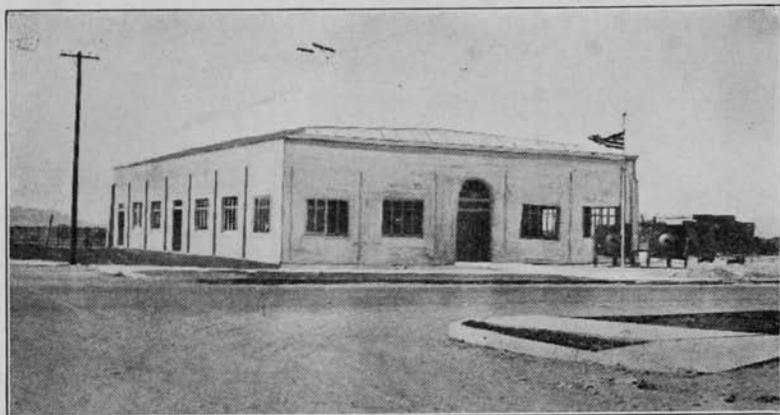
Gadsden has four cotton gins and is in the heart of a great cotton growing territory. The land about this town produces from one to three bales of short staple cotton to the acre, most all of which is ginned at Gadsden gins. The production of alfalfa for hay and seed is a great industry. All of the cereals, grains and other crops common to the Yuma Project lands grow in their richest abundance around Gadsden.

Gadsden has two churches, the Roman Catholic and the Methodist, each of which have substantial buildings and large congregations. It has a large and imposing common school building where all of the children in the immediate territory are brought to the eighth grade. The district, as are all of the Arizona lands in the Yuma Project, is in Yuma Union High School district, and the children from Gadsden school district are conveyed by auto stage during the school term to the high school at Yuma without charge to the district except as taxes are paid.

The community has all of the social conveniences. The Gadsden Woman's Club is doing a fine work in its peculiar field. The Farm Bureau of the valley holds some of its meetings here. The town is a center for social activities.

One bank, the Gadsden State Bank, with a capital of \$15,000 serves the community and is a prosperous institution. There are good stores carrying all lines of goods, large lumber yards, daily train service and a daily mail. It is one of the progressive and up to date towns of the project and its future growth and development is assured.

H. H. Donkersley Post No. 19



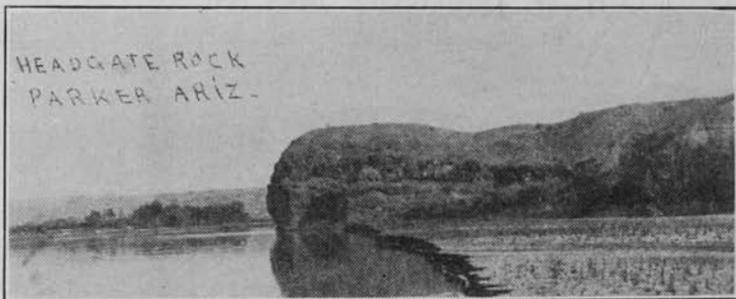
New Home of the American Legion, Yuma, Arizona

The H. H. Donkersley Post of the American Legion No. 19 have but recently completed their new home in Yuma. The home is located on Fourth Avenue on a beautiful site donated to the post by the City of Yuma. The building, which is of concrete construction, cost \$15,000 and is a fine structure for the purposes for which it is to be used. The main part of the building contains an auditorium and dance hall of large proportions and is handsomely fitted up for such gatherings. In the rear of the building the legion have constructed a fine tennis court and to the left of the building and on the city park site is the city swimming pool.

Yuma post of the American Legion was named for Colonel H. H. Donkersley, a resident of Yuma, who died in the service. Colonel Donkersley was for many years a resident of Yuma and in business in this city. He was Colonel of the Arizona militia for many years prior to the Great War and was in service on the border when the United States entered the World War. He was a greatly beloved citizen and officer. H. H. Donkersley Post has 110 members and is a growing and active organization of World War veterans.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion of Yuma also has a large membership composed of the wives and daughters of ex-service men. Their work is of a very extensive and humanitarian character. They will hold their meetings and functions in the new home in which they have more than a passing interest.





Headgate Rock at Parker, Arizona on the Colorado

Parker, Metropolis of Northern Yuma County

Parker, the coming city of the north end of Yuma County is situated on the banks of the Silvery Colorado within the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation about 125 miles north from Yuma, where the million dollar railroad bridge of the Santa Fe crosses this mighty stream.

This town is destined to be the largest city between Phoenix and Los Angeles. With its hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of the finest land in the state, with its twenty thousand acres of mesa land, like the Yuma Mesa that will produce all kinds of citrus fruit without the smudge pot, with a natural dam site at Head Gate Rock, a mile from Parker, this means the coming garden spot of Arizona.

Besides these vast bodies of fertile land Parker lies adjacent to the richest undeveloped mining districts in the state.

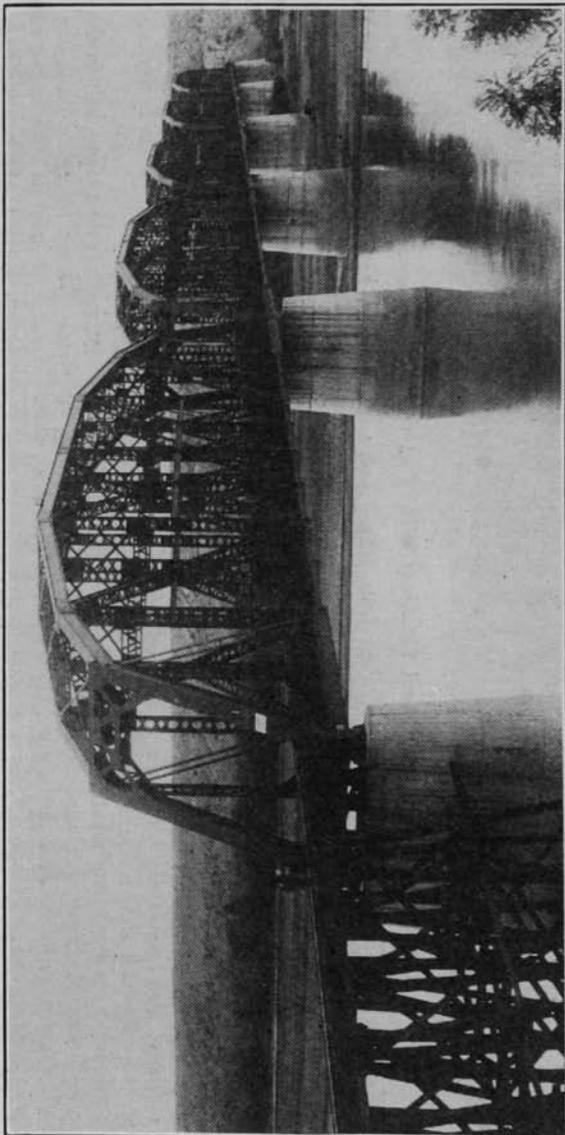
You take The Rio Vista, Billy Mack, Frank Ewing, Graham, Empire Arizona, Ailman, Mauvis, Arizona McGinnis, Pratt Bros., Judge Purcell and Baughman, all of which have and are producing a good grade of copper-gold ore. This mineral belt extends from within four miles of Parker to forty miles to the northeast where the Swansea property lies, this property alone has produced millions of dollars—then go to Bouse to Quartzsite, Vicksburg, Salome and Wenden, all of these places have large and rich ore bodies of surface ores and would be working thousands of men today—even at the low price of copper—if only this disturbance over a power dam on the Colorado river was settled.

While Parker Valley today is an Indian Reservation, our worthy senator, Ralph H. Cameron introduced a bill in congress which read the second time and referred to the committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. This bill calls for this vast body of land to be opened for the ex-service men who are entitled to the best.



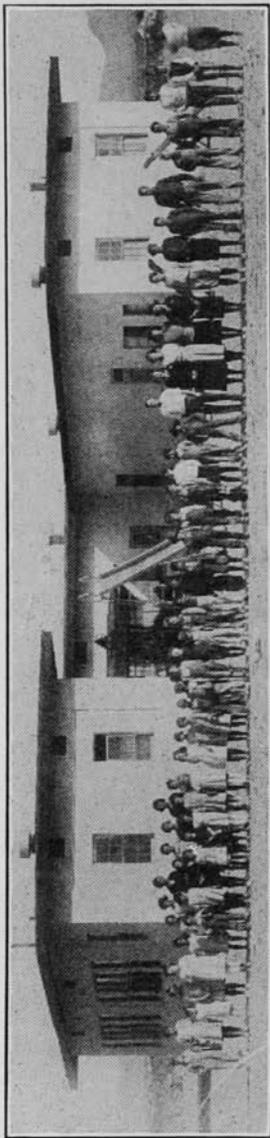
The Parker Ferry Cares For All Traffic Across the River

The Mighty Colorado River Spanned By Magnificent Bridge



The Million Dollar Bridge of the Santa Fe Railroad at Parker

This bridge, erected in 1908 across the Colorado river at Parker, in northern Yuma County, is one of the finest railroad bridges in the west and cost the railroad company to build one million dollars. The bridge connects Arizona and California and is on what is known as the Santa Fe "Parker Cut-off" route from Phoenix to the main line of the Santa Fe in California. The picture looks towards the west from Arizona into California.



The Parker Grammar School Building With Students in the Foreground

The Arizona and California Railroad Co., runs four trains a day into Parker, besides the trains going through Parker we have a splendid auto road from Phoenix as well as Prescott by the way of Wickenburg, this in fact is the best dirt road for the distance in the state.

The Indian Department has allotted each and every Indian on the reservation ten acres of land. Most of the Indians have leased their land to white settlers who are successfully farming same. The principal crops in the Parker valley are cotton and alfalfa; out of some 3,000 acres of land is planted to cotton; this year 2,500 bales is produced which is good considering the amount of this land raw land; many hundreds tons of alfalfa hay is put up; six and seven cutting is common; corn, maize and all kinds of garden truck is grown successfully. Cattle fattening is quite an industry, also hog raising; turkey and chicken business is a success. Several cars of the finest honey is shipped every year, all of which shows that Parker Valley is surpassed by none for agriculture.

You ask what makes Yuma what she is today? Her great farming country, her greatest citrus belt in the state, her Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, her mines and the surest water system in the state. If we have the land, the mine, the railroad, a good highway with the mighty Colorado to furnish us water—what is to keep us from being a second Yuma? As soon as the reservation is thrown open by our Fathers at Washington, Parker has a live chamber of commerce. Any information will be gladly furnished for the asking.

At Parker the ferry system owned by the Bush Transportation Company, is one of the finest on the river, the new boat just completed carries four cars at a time, making the round trip in ten minutes.

In conclusion the Parker people are appealing to all of the state to use their influence for the opening of this reservation for the boys from overseas who, today, need homes for themselves and families.

Quartzsite in Heart of Mining District

The mining interests of northern Yuma County as yet are in their infancy. True there has been some great gold mines developed which produced millions. Witness the King of Arizona, North Star and Harquahala; but these were favorable deposits showing big on the surface, different from many great mines—none of the great California mines were very rich from grass roots but they had men of experience and mining knowledge to sink them below the surface disturbances to their real values. There is today, in the northern end of this county, many surface indications of gold, copper, lead, cinabar antimony and tungsten well worthy of careful investigation by those looking for minerals.

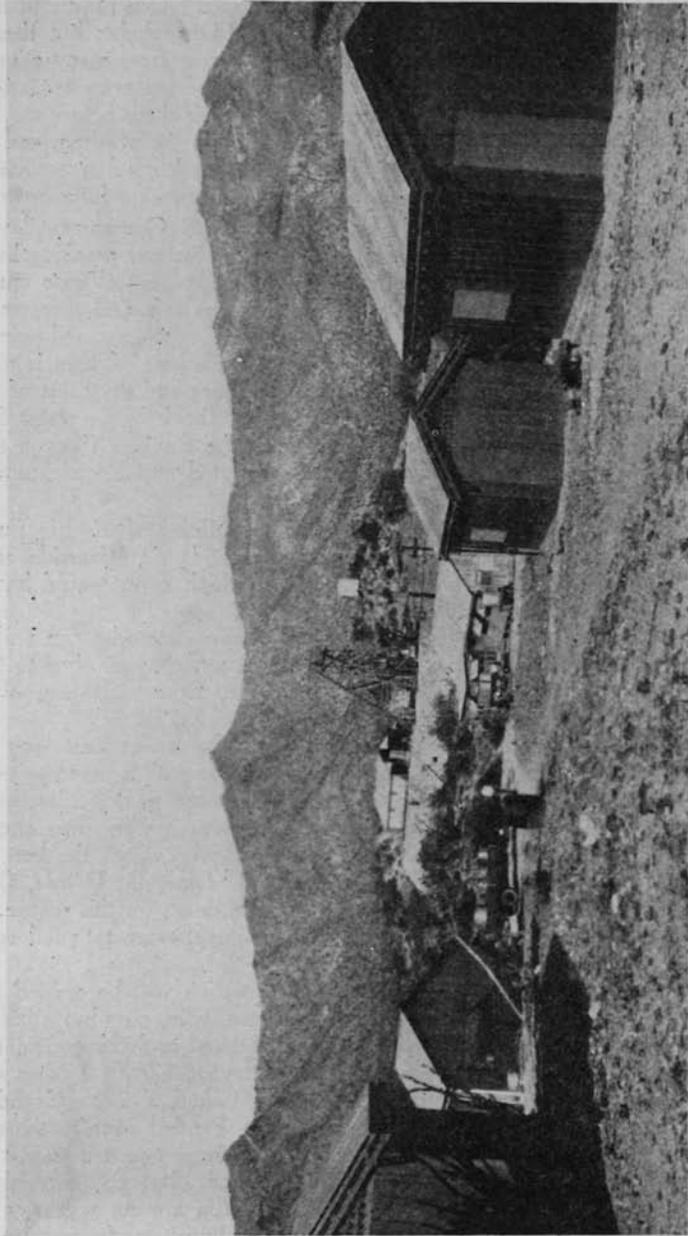
The person looking for land to locate under U. S. Government laws need look no further. There is everything in the several valleys covering hundreds of thousands of acres which the agriculturist is looking for—climate unsurpassed in the world, no snow, rarely frost, free from malaria and diseases of the middle east and southern states, soil producing anything and everything raised—East or in California and all subject to location. There is a colony of colored people settling the valley west of Vicksburg and southeast of Bouse; this is the only effort to settle so far. The draw-back being water for irrigation. This will be overcome some day when the Boulder Canyon or some other power dam on the Colorado river is completed and electric power distributed all over the state, similar to California.

Very few people have looked into the possibilities of electric pumping; all that is necessary is to take a trip from Highlands via Riverside and San Bernardino to Los Angeles and see that valley which never would have been developed if it were not for electric pumping.

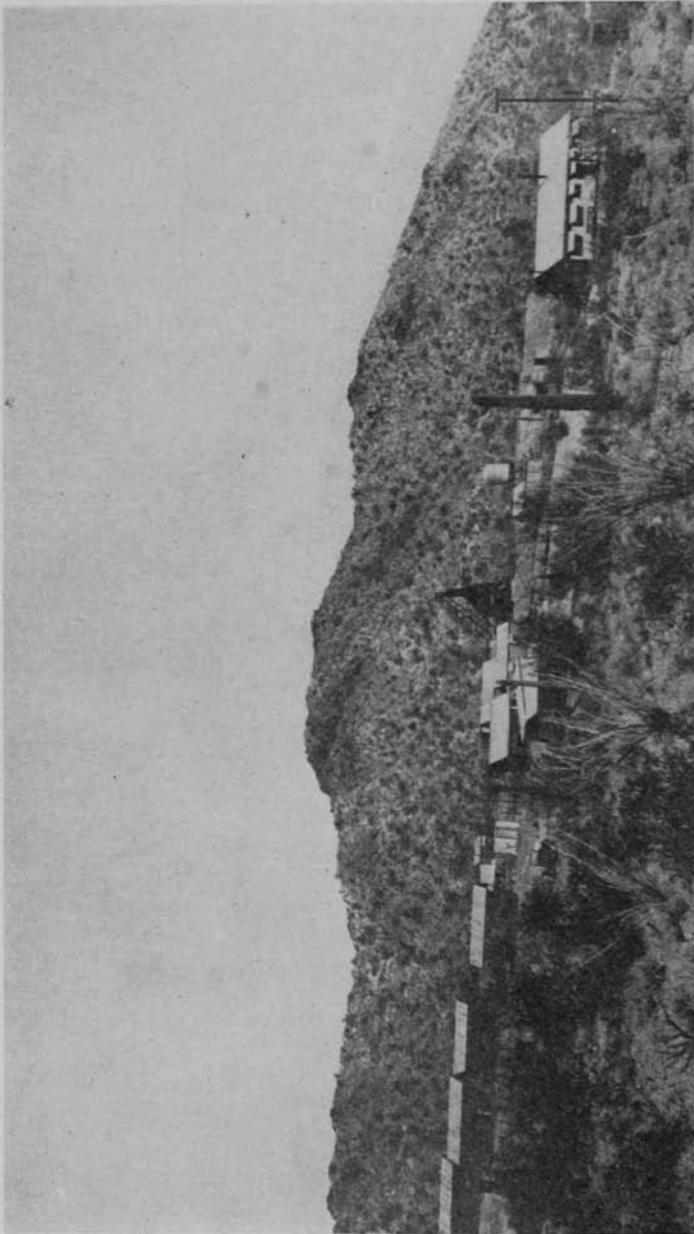
Some day we will have men at the head of our state who can realize the fact to improve one part of the state helps all, so now is your time to take up your homestead in the valleys around Quartzsite, Bouse, Salome, Wenden, Aguila and Date Creek Country, etc.

As for mining, send your engineers in to stop weeks, at least long enough to get acquainted with the country and not just come with a prospect pick and sample sack. Every mining camp of note has been turned down by competent engineers for the lack of time and expense money exacted by their employers, they don't want to make a mistake and lose their jobs, hence the best way is to find nothing and keep on working. Goldfield, Tonopah, Divide, Oatman, Searchlight and many other rich mines were turned down for this reason. There are many properties in the north end of this county having as good or better surface showing than any of these.

Some day the Colorado River Indian Reservation will be opened for settlers. Our old friend, Senator Ralph H. Cameron, who, now has a bill before congress with assistance of Senator Henry F. Ashurst and Congressman Hon. Carl Hayden, will see that this most fertile valley of 125,000 acres of land is made to produce like the Yuma, Salt River, Gila and Casa Grande Valleys. Outside of the Indian allotments will be handed over to those brave boys that were overseas and are deserving and need homes today. When the people of the east get to coming to Arizona, find cotton raising surpasses Texas, that from five to seven crops of alfalfa are cut a year, all kinds of fruit suited to California can be grown successfully, water for irrigation from 30 to 300 feet deep can be had, it surely will justify investigation by settlers before it is too late. Come and see what we have in the mining line, the agricultural line, also power line, not forgetting our climate.



**Scene in Cunningham Pass, Northern Yuma County. Barkdoll Shaft of Wenden Copper Company in Background
(Old Barkdoll Shaft in the Background)**



West Town, at the Wenden Copper Mining Company Camp in Cunningham Pass, Northern Yuma County



Development to Depth

New Barkdoll shaft of the Wenden Copper Mining Company which is sinking to a depth of 1500 feet in Cunningham Pass, northern Yuma County.

Developing Copper Mines

"Sixty miles from La Paz, (near Ehrenberg, Yuma County) on the road to Prescott, are the Harcuvar Mountains, which contain numerous valuable copper lodes, and the Penhatchepet Mountains, wherein very rich gold quartz has been found."

Sixty years ago, Richard C. McCormick, secretary of the then new Territory of Arizona, wrote the above paragraph in a letter to the New York Tribune, in a description of the mineral resources and prospects of northern Yuma County. At that time, Yuma County's mineral wealth was already widely known in the southwest, and the settlement of La Paz was a busy commercial town on the Colorado river with "some stores that would not do discredit to San Francisco," and enjoyed "a large trade, extending up and down the river and to central Arizona." In fact, it was the discovery of gold in northern Yuma County a few years before McCormick's letter that helped bring about organization of the territory of Arizona, for the federal government, hard pressed in the early part of the Civil War, was much in need of gold at that time.

La Paz, Castle Dome, Mineral City, and Olive City, thriving mining towns of that day, have vanished from the picture. With them have gone the days of the old west, the days of Indian raids, frontier battles with Mexican bandits, gunmen and gamblers, when soldiers of fortune "drywashed" a hundred dollars a day from the rich placers east of the Colorado in northern Yuma County, and traded their gold dust for supplies at the store. Following in their footsteps came the old-time prospector with his burro, but he too, has vanished from the scene, making way for a new era in which modern power-driven machines bore deep into the bowels of the earth, following and proving the rich deposits whose surface indications were the lure that drew the old-time prospector into the hills.

It is a far cry from the crudely-worked gold placers of those early days to modern mining operations, yet at no time has there been any prolonged suspension of mining operations in northern Yuma County. The Planet, the second copper mine to be worked in Arizona; the fabulously rich Harqua Hala, sold to an English syndicate for \$2,000,000; the Swansea, Salome, Vicksburg, Critic, and Wenden Copper, are all listed in the annals of successful mines, and have at various periods contributed to the prosperity of this rich section of Yuma county. Nor were the Harcuvar mountains, of whose numerous valuable copper lodes McCormick wrote in 1865, neglected in that early day. Herman Ehrenberg and associates, including a man named Cunningham, for whom Cunningham Pass was named, organized the Harcuvar Copper Mines, later known as the Yuma Copper Company.

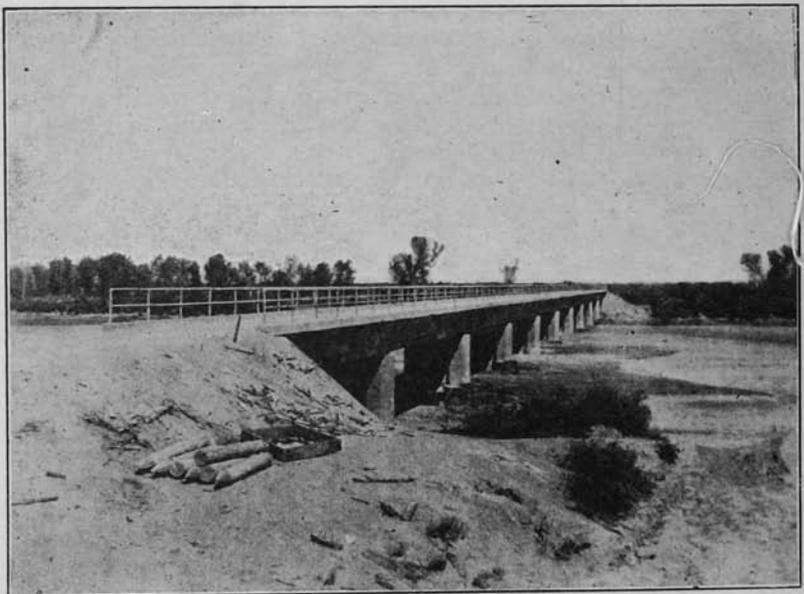
Although the handicaps of excessive transportation costs, hostile Indians, and lack of capital, were found to be insurmountable in that pioneer period, Cunningham Pass has long been recognized as one of the most highly mineralized districts in the Southwest, and active mining operations in Yuma County for some years past, have, with but one or two exceptions, centered in this section. Here, 12 miles north of the town of Wenden on the Arizona and California line of the Santa Fe system, are to be found rich properties with consistent production records which give every evidence of becoming important factors in Arizona's mineral production in the not distant future.

Ores in the Cunningham Pass district are copper, gold, and silver, all of which have been found at or near the surface in paying quantities. In fact, it has been the richness of these surface deposits that has delayed exploration

to depth, for they have been easy of access and highly profitable to the transient leasers, who, in the parlance of the miner, are too often satisfied to "gopher out" the rich ores without doing the development work necessary to "make" a mine. Yet in almost every property in Cunningham Pass district, indications of great enrichment at depth have been found, and the prediction has been freely made by eminent geologists and mining engineers who have examined the field that its prospecting to depth would result in the opening of large ore bodies of great commercial value.

Today, for the first time in history, the rich Cunningham Pass district is being explored to depth, a carefully planned development program having been undertaken by the Wenden Copper Mining Company, the largest mining company now operating in northern Yuma County. This company's property lies directly in Cunningham Pass, and its explorations on the 400 level during the last year resulted in discovery of ore bodies of such size and richness that the company has undertaken sinking a 1500-foot, three compartment shaft, and complete exploration of the deeper ore horizons. Work on the new shaft was started last August, and it is being put down with all possible speed.

The fact that values as high as 35 per cent copper and \$20 in gold to the ton were found on the 400 level, with indications of greater enrichment at depth, the starting of the extensive deep development program referred to above, have combined to arouse widespread interest in the work now being prosecuted, and expectation runs high among mining men familiar with the rich Cunningham Pass region that within twelve months northern Yuma County will add another rich copper producer to the list of big mines of Arizona and the Southwest.



Antelope Bridge Crosses the Gila at Antelope Hill

The bridge connects the Antelope valley and the Mohawk valley and was built by the state with convict labor. Just below this bridge the Southern Pacific Company is constructing its new main line bridge. The Gila Valley Power District carries its line across the river at this point.