Reclamation in Chaves and Eddy Counties, 1887–1912

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The pattern recurs countless times in the arid Southwest. Torrential rain in the high country runs down slopes incapable of absorbing the sudden deluge and fills normally dry arroyos. Down the arroyos the water rushes to swell the flow of perennial streams. Extensive overgrazing, denuding slopes and reducing even more the capacity of the land to hold the rush of rain water, aggravates the problem. Perennial streams, their channels brimming or overflowing, surge to rivers like the Pecos and add their muddy burden to the growing flood tide. In the fall of 1904 the pattern repeated itself twice in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. In the last days of September the waters of the Rio Hondo filled the streets of Roswell for two days. South of Roswell, the Rio Felix and Rio Peñasco added their silt-laden waters to the mounting flood of the Pecos, building a restless sea behind McMillan Dam. Built with limited private capital and designed to serve only the purpose of irrigation storage, McMillan Dam was ill suited to hold back the seaward rush of a Pecos flood. Relentlessly pressing toward union with the Rio Grande and the sea, the muddy waters carried out two hundred feet of the McMillan spillway and surged onward to destroy a 400-foot section of the smaller Avalon Dam downstream. Canals and other facilities of the irrigation system were also damaged.

Natural disasters are often bad business for farmers and good business for reclamation engineers. Such was the case with the 1904 Pecos flood. For the Pecos Irrigation Company, successor to a line of disaster-fraught irrigation companies, the destruction of
Avalon Dam was the executioner's blow. For the settlers on land served by the company's water, the destruction of the irrigation facilities struck with the impact of the drouth on the Great Plains in the 1880's. Many settlers left their land, and thousands of irrigated acres in the Carlsbad area were abandoned in the years following the flood. For the newly established Federal Reclamation Service, however, the disaster was an opportunity. Pressed by Congressional opposition from the outset, the Reclamation Service had to prove quickly that it could succeed where private efforts floundered. Without Federal interference, the Pecos Irrigation Company might well have failed, leaving settlers to abandon their land or fall back on small-scale individual and community diversions. But the Reclamation Service bought out the private company's holdings, including the two poorly designed and built dams, and restored the damaged irrigation facilities within a few years. There is no indication that the possibility of allowing the irrigation project to fail was even considered.

When the Reclamation Service took over the Carlsbad project, work was already under way on another reclamation project in the Pecos basin on the Rio Hondo near Roswell. The Hondo Reservoir project, however, was a failure from the start, demonstrating that the Reclamation Service was no less vulnerable to poor judgment than private industry. With the failure of the Hondo project, the Carlsbad project was left as the single major Federal irrigation undertaking in the Pecos basin in New Mexico.

At the national level, the Reclamation Service (now the Bureau of Reclamation) has come under increasingly heavy attack by both environmentalists and those concerned with the waste of tax money on pork-barrel projects. Bureau of Reclamation work in the Pecos valley of New Mexico typifies many of the reclamation practices which have drawn public criticism. Work planned to compensate for deficiencies inherent in the poor design of the Carlsbad project is currently under attack by New Mexico environmentalists. A tree-eradication project, already sixty-per cent completed, and Los Esteros Dam, to be built north of Santa Rosa, have already drawn fire from conservation groups. A second dam,
the Brantley project, has not yet been evaluated by these groups to my knowledge. Los Esteros Dam is an Army Corps of Engineers project, but it is connected with the Carlsbad project. The other two projects are Bureau of Reclamation undertakings. The cost of all three, in dollars and environmental destruction, will be immense.¹

The source of these tensions may be seen in the history of Pecos Valley water-resources development. The development of water for irrigation in the valley, achieved in part through Federal reclamation work, was a major factor in the settlement of Chaves and Eddy counties in southeastern New Mexico from 1887 on. The development of irrigation facilities in both counties, however, was beset with problems from the beginning. The alliance between Reclamation Service engineers, pressed to prove their capabilities, and the promoters of the growing Roswell and Carlsbad communities brought about the premature development of extensive, but defective irrigation projects. The first Federal reclamation project in the Pecos River basin, the ill-fated Hondo Reservoir, illustrates the kind of vested-interest pressure which was to influence reclamation decisions. The failure of that project, however, kept the loss of public money down to the amount of the initial investment. On the other hand, the Federal take-over of the Carlsbad dams and canals put that project on a more stable basis than had been possible under private ownership, although the financial and environmental cost to the public promises to continue mounting.

What was to be the first large-scale, successful irrigation undertaking in the Pecos Valley began in 1887 as a private venture. Whether credit for the idea goes to Pat Garrett or Charles B. Eddy is debatable. William A. Keleher, following Ash Upson, credits Garrett with the inspiration. Upson was a friend of Garrett and wrote Garrett's version of the life and death of Billy the Kid for the one-time Lincoln County sheriff. In 1889 Garrett and Upson were partners in a Roswell real estate company. Garrett purportedly first conceived of a large-scale irrigation project from the Rio Hondo, where his ranch was located. The Eddy County
News, however, favors Eddy as the originator of the irrigation scheme. Born in New York state, Eddy moved to New Mexico and took up ranching south of the present Carlsbad, where he was joined by his brother, John Arthur Eddy. In 1887 Eddy and his brother, together with Joseph Stevens, Elmer E. Williams, and Arthur A. Mermod, formed the Pecos Valley Land and Ditch Company to make an irrigation diversion from the Pecos. In 1888 Eddy's company was reorganized as the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company, with Eddy and Garrett, along with *Santa Fe New Mexican* editor Charles W. Greene, as the major directors and shareholders. The company's plans included a diversion dam and canal in the vicinity of Roswell, drawing water from the Rio Hondo, and two dams and a system of canals to divert water from the Pecos to serve the area around what is now Carlsbad. It is possible that Garrett and Eddy each had originally conceived of more localized plans, then combined their interests. The company built a diversion dam on the Pecos near the present Avalon Dam in 1888. The dam on the Hondo, built on the Garrett ranch, four miles east of Roswell, was completed, together with the Northern Canal, in 1889 and 1890.

The Northern Canal, originating on the Rio Hondo between Roswell and the Pecos, remained the principal effort of the company in Chaves County until its holdings there were sold to James John Hagerman in 1898. The canal ran south about thirty miles to the vicinity of Lake Arthur. In Eddy County, a more extensive system of canals was planned, and the original diversion dam was to be replaced by two larger reservoirs. McMillan Lake was to serve as a storage facility, and the downstream structure, Avalon Dam, would provide additional storage as well as serving as a diversion dam. These works were completed in 1894, though not without some setbacks and the infusion of new capital.

That the undertaking was beyond the financial capabilities of the original investors became immediately apparent, and Eddy and Greene bent their talents toward the search for additional funding. A number of investors were induced to sink money into the project. The most important among them was James Hager-
man, a Canadian-born capitalist then living in Colorado Springs. Hagerman began investing in the company in 1889 and continued to put money into the project until, in 1890, he and a group of associates, whom he had persuaded to invest also, held the controlling interest in the company. At that time the company was reorganized as the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. Hagerman was in control and became president in 1892. It was Hagerman’s commitment which kept development going after Garrett, Greene, and Eddy gave up their interests. Garrett left his Roswell ranch for Texas around 1891. Greene was hard hit in the 1893 market crash and sold his interest. The irrigation company was in financial trouble caused by both the market crash and a flood which broke Avalon Dam in the same year. Eddy gave up his share shortly thereafter. From 1893 to 1898 only the continual investment of new capital by Hagerman and his friends kept the company out of receivership.

Despite Hagerman’s efforts the company failed and went into receivership in 1898. Capital to carry out development of the project had been obtained through sale of two issues of bonds secured by first and second mortgages on the company’s property. Representatives of the bondholders now took possession of the company’s assets and reorganized as the Pecos Irrigation Company, with one of the bondholders, Francis G. Tracy, as president. Hagerman gave up his interest in the lower valley (Carlsbad area) at that time, and devoted himself to his upper-valley holdings.

Around 1896, Hagerman had begun to feel that Eddy had deceived him about the potential of the Pecos Valley in Eddy County. He began to discriminate between the Eddy County area, which he termed the lower valley, and the Chaves County, or upper valley, lands. He decided that the lower valley had no future, and that only the upper valley was worth attention. With a growing understanding of scientific irrigation and farming techniques, Hagerman became critical of the leaky canals and what he considered poor soils of the lower valley. Poor irrigation practice, he believed, had ruined much of the land. Sub-irrigation
rendered the land worthless. (The term “sub-irrigation,” as Hagerman used it, probably referred to waterlogging.) Hagerman was disgusted that he had been led to sink his own resources into the undertaking and that he had induced friends to do the same. With the reorganization in 1898, the receivers had to raise funds to pay off certain debts of the old company, and the bondholders would put no more of their own money into the business. Consequently, part of the company’s holdings had to be sold. Hagerman offered $50,000 for the Northern Canal and all of the Improvement Company’s property and rights in Chaves County. The transaction was completed, and Hagerman from then on confined his interest in the valley’s development primarily to Chaves County.\(^3\)

While Garrett, Eddy, and Greene were planning the irrigation project that was to tie up most of James Hagerman’s efforts for nearly a decade, an engineer, Leslie M. Long, developed an irrigation scheme of his own. Long, surveying the Rio Hondo, located two potential reservoir sites along the river west of Roswell. Long and backers from the Roswell area formed the First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Company in December 1888 and appropriated all of the unappropriated waters of the Rio Hondo. That the waters of the Hondo had been fully appropriated earlier the same year by the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company never became an issue in court. The Reservoir and Irrigation Company did not carry through its development plan, and, in 1892, the company sold all of its interests and rights to the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. The Improvement Company began construction of Hondo reservoir at one of the sites, a natural depression to one side of the Hondo about twelve miles west of Roswell. The reservoir and canals, however, were still incomplete when the company went into receivership, and the developments and water rights on the Hondo were transferred, along with the Northern Canal, to Hagerman.\(^4\)

Work on the Hondo reservoir was never completed under Hagerman’s ownership, and, when the Reclamation Service was formed under the Newlands Act of 1902, a group of Roswell promoters asked that the Service build the reservoir. In September
1902 Frederick H. Newell, first director of the Reclamation Service, visited the site and ordered further investigations. These were conducted under the direction of Wendell Monroe Reed, a New York-born civil engineer, who had come to New Mexico in 1889 to work on early irrigation development in the Pecos Valley. Reed was elected Roswell city engineer in 1900 and held that post when appointed New Mexico district engineer for the Reclamation Service in 1902. By March of 1904 the studies had advanced to the point that the Secretary of the Interior could agree to purchase the eight hundred acres needed for the reservoir from Hagerman at a price of $20,000.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the purchase authorization, however, Bernard S. Rodey, territorial delegate to Congress, released the news that gypsum had been found underlying the reservoir site, threatening the status of the project. The gypsum complication should have been understood by the Roswell community. A group of homesteaders east of Roswell (circa 1890) had been thwarted in efforts to use water from the Bottomless Lakes for irrigation when the bottom of their seven-mile ditch persisted in disappearing. The gypsum through which the ditch was built “melted like sugar” when water ran through it. The ditch was abandoned. More dramatically as Newell pointed out, the McMillan reservoir was also underlaid with gypsum and beset with leaks. If the gypsum layer under the Hondo site was not naturally sealed off from higher layers or could not be sealed off artificially, the gypsum would dissolve when the reservoir was filled, and the stored water would seep out underground. The engineer’s report did contain a promise of hope in the mention that clay was also present, and that additional borings would be made to determine whether or not the gypsum beds would necessitate abandoning the project.

Roswell area residents greeted the announcement of the gypsum problem with a human, albeit not so rational response. The public, exuberant with the success of irrigation via the Northern Canal and artesian wells, and fed by optimistic newspaper stories on the progress of the Hondo project, was convinced that Roswell would
have its government-built reservoir to add to the booming agricultural economy of the county. Rodey's announcement drew "a storm of criticism." The Rio Hondo Reservoir Water Users' Association, over the signature of its president, John W. Poe, wrote a letter to Reed inquiring about the possibility of bringing political pressure to bear in order to assure construction of the project. Reed replied with assurances that the issue would be decided on its merits, not by politics, thus reflecting the professional stance which the Reclamation Service attempted to maintain in its early years of operation. The exchange foreshadowed the kind of pressures that would influence reclamation decisions when control of reclamation funds was taken from the Secretary of the Interior and placed with Congress under the Reclamation Extension Act of 1914. The recommendation to go ahead with the Hondo project was made by a Board of Consulting Engineers. The board, made up of Reclamation Service engineers, recommended irrigating 10,000 acres (figures as high as 15,000 acres had been previously mentioned), and estimated the cost at $275,000.

The Roswell Register, which covered most developments on the Hondo project in detail, gave no supporting reasons for the decision to go ahead with the project. It seems probable, however, that some political considerations did influence the decision if only indirectly. The Reclamation Service, required by the authorizing act to spend part of its funds in each of the public domain states, was under constant attack by hostile factions in Congress. To counter this pressure and maintain its western support, the Service needed to produce quick results. On both the Pecos and the Rio Grande in New Mexico preemptions by private interests were blocking developments by the Reclamation Service. Of the major irrigation sites first surveyed by the Service in New Mexico, the Hondo seemed to offer the least obstacles to immediate development.

As plans for the Hondo reservoir had progressed, a group of prominent Chaves County businessmen had organized the Rio Hondo Reservoir Water Users' Association in anticipation of the
project's completion. The articles of incorporation were filed June 20, 1904. Landowners in the area could buy shares of stock in the association, each share entitling the holder to water for irrigation of one acre. The association would contract with the Reclamation Service to pay off the cost of construction over a ten-year period, as required under the Reclamation Act, and would administer the allocation of water from the reservoir. The incorporators and first directors of the association were among the most active promoters of upper valley development. Poe, the association's first president, was a former associate of Pat Garrett, and had been Garrett's successor as sheriff of Lincoln County. He was, in 1904, president of the Citizens National Bank of Roswell, and had earlier helped establish the Roswell Bank, which became the First National Bank of Roswell. A Democrat, he was a delegate to the county convention in 1904. The other incorporators and directors were William M. Atkinson, A. M. Robertson, G. A. Richardson, E. A. Cahoon, Samuel Atkinson, Jerry Simpson, L. K. McGaffey, and J. L. Leonard. Robertson and William Atkinson were Chaves County commissioners in 1904, and Atkinson was chairman of the commission. He was also Democratic county central committee chairman. Like Poe, Richardson and Cahoon were among the first directors of the Roswell Bank. Cahoon was chairman of the Republican central committee in Chaves County, and, along with McGaffey, was a founder of the Roswell Elks Lodge. McGaffey, a Democrat, was also a director of the First National Bank of Roswell. As work on the reservoir progressed, McGaffey began advertising "a choice holding of Government Reservoir Lands" for sale. "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, the former Kansas Populist, seemed somewhat out of place in the group. Simpson, a Roswell real estate man, unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for territorial delegate to Congress in 1904. He received a sound roasting in the Register, and was a frequent subject of humorous anecdotes in the paper. Cahoon, Poe, and Samuel Atkinson, along with Hagerman, were directors of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway Company, a key piece in the agricultural economy of the county. Banking,
real estate, and other business interests dependent upon growth were thus well represented on the board of the Water Users' Association.

In July of 1904, the same month the Federal government called for bids on the Hondo construction, the Water Users' Association published its call for applications for water from the project. Applications covering more than 13,000 acres were received, and, in November, the association directors approved a contract to pay the required water tax to the government. The agreement required payment of the construction cost over a period of ten years, together with annual maintenance fees. 12

While the Reclamation Service and Water Users' Association prepared to go ahead with the project, the Pecos Irrigation Company lodged a formal protest against the reservoir construction, claiming a prior right to the winter flow and flood waters of the Hondo. The Water Users' Association filed a reply, prepared with Hagerman's assistance, arguing that the company had sold its rights to the Hondo waters to Hagerman along with its other holdings in Chaves County. The dispute was heard before a three-man board which included Arthur Powell Davis, later director of the Reclamation Service, and two other Reclamation Service engineers. The Irrigation Company had 14,000 acres under irrigation at the time, but claimed the right to water for 54,000 acres. Despite leakage at McMillan reservoir, the company also claimed the right to have both reservoirs, a combined capacity of 60,000 acre-feet, filled at all times. The company engineer, V. I. Sullivan, agreed, however, that this was wasteful of water. Additional testimony revealed other inefficiencies in the water-use practices of the company. Tracy, still company president, indicated that it required 6.9 feet of water to irrigate an acre on lands served by the company. (He apparently gave the figure from the point of diversion.) The figure reflects the high loss of water through seepage from canals. Sullivan also gave amounts of water used per acre from 1900-1903, ranging from a low of 2.55 feet in 1903 to 3.87 feet in 1901, calling the amounts inadequate. Later Reclamation Service calculations indicate that three acre-feet per
year should have been optimum on the company's lands. The settlers using the irrigation company water, however, apparently were operating on the theory of the more, the better. The tendency to over-irrigate was familiar to both the Reclamation Service and Hagerman.

Hagerman took the stand and offered his criticism of the Irrigation Company's practices. Citing his experience on the Northern Canal, he said thirty inches of water was adequate for most crops. When excessive water use on the lands served by the canal threatened to ruin the land, Hagerman's company had changed from a flat-use rate to a volume charge regulated through a system of careful measurement. The result was a reduction in usage to an optimum level. Hagerman's practice of scientific agriculture (coupled with the fortuitous absence of insect pests) had turned his 500-acre South Spring ranch orchard into a show piece. Apples from his orchard were a major feature of the New Mexico exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

Both Hagerman's testimony and that of their own officials seemed to militate against the protesters, and the Irrigation Company dropped its suit following the hearing.13

On November 30 Davis notified Reed that the Hillsboro, Texas, firm of Taylor-Moore had won five of the six parts of the construction contract at a price of just over $102,000. The remaining contract, covering all of the rock excavation, went to Slinkard Construction Company of Roswell. With work on the project one-fifth completed, the Taylor-Moore Construction Company was compelled to give up its part of the construction June 7, 1905. The company had failed financially on another government contract to build Gunnison Tunnel at Montrose, Colorado, and the comptroller at Washington had ruled that the company could not collect payment owed on the Hondo contract while delinquent on the other. With barely a stop in the work, the Reclamation Service took up the construction, using the company's equipment. The project was completed in May 1907. The final construction cost ran about fifty per cent higher than estimates, a tendency which has characterized most reclamation work.14
Though the Hondo project was completed in time for the 1907 irrigation season, only about one thousand acres were irrigated during its first years of operation from 1907 to 1912. The period was one of drouth and there was insufficient water to fill the reservoir. The little run-off which occurred was diverted directly into the canals for immediate use. When water became available to fill the reservoir, the concern over the gypsum beds proved to have been well founded. The reservoir leaked and could not be completely filled. It is apparently not in use today.15

In Chaves County, the main development of irrigation agriculture remained that conducted through private initiative. Individual diversion, community ditches, and the Northern Canal provided the original impetus. To this was added the discovery of artesian water underlying the entire upper valley. From 1890 on artesian water was the main source of irrigation in Chaves County, bringing in a continual stream of settlers and raising the assessed valuation of the county to three million dollars, the fourth highest in the Territory, by the end of 1904. The development of artesian wells, however, was also marked by poor economy. Uncapped wells, left to flow whether in use or not, were the rule in the valley. In 1904 and 1905 pleas for control over wells came from Hagerman, Roswell Mayor J. F. Hinkle, and the Reclamation Service, among others. In 1931 the Pecos Valley Artesian Conservancy District was organized to control the depletion of artesian aquifers.16

While the upper valley was still awaiting construction of its reservoir, the lower valley was hit by the disaster which was to shift the major thrust of reclamation development in the southeastern part of the Territory. At the end of September 1904 the flood described above struck, destroying Avalon Dam and damaging the company’s other irrigation facilities. The owners of Pecos Irrigation Company asked the Reclamation Service to take over relief work on the dams and canals. A diversion dam was planned to temporarily replace Avalon Dam in time for the 1905 growing season, and enough work was completed to allow some crops to be grown. The Reclamation Service district offices were moved from
El Paso to Carlsbad in January of 1905, and negotiations turned to the possibility of federal take-over of the project. By the end of summer a purchase price of $150,000 for the irrigation works, not including the agricultural land controlled by the Irrigation Company, was agreed upon, and the purchase was completed December 18, 1905. By the end of summer a purchase price of $150,000 for the irrigation works, not including the agricultural land controlled by the Irrigation Company, was agreed upon, and the purchase was completed December 18, 1905. By July 1909 repair work on the reservoirs was finished, at a cost of over $650,000. Many of the settlers previously served by the project, however, had left by the end of 1907. Only 7,637 acres were irrigated in 1908, a substantial drop from the 14,000 acres served by the Irrigation Company. The Reclamation Service, less optimistic than the private company, proposed irrigating a total of about 20,000 acres rather than the 54,000 which the company had intended to irrigate ultimately. Winter and spring brought an influx of new settlers, and 12,000 acres were irrigated in 1909. Settlement was slow thereafter, with new arrivals offset somewhat by departures, but by 1912 sixteen thousand acres were under irrigation. Alfalfa, sorghum, and cotton were the principal crops, with cotton replacing sorghum in second place in 1911.

The Reclamation Service was better able to maintain the irrigation system in operating conditions than were private investors. Floods, however, continued to hamper operations, damaging both dams again in 1911. And McMillan reservoir has continued to leak down to the present. As had happened with other reclamation projects in the early years of the Service, the settlers on the Carlsbad project early began falling delinquent in their payments. In 1911 uncollected charges on the project totalled $106,022. By the completion of restoration on the Carlsbad project, the agricultural patterns of the Pecos Valley in southeastern New Mexico were fairly well set. With the failure of the Hondo project, Chaves County farmers were forced to rely on artesian water for irrigation, as they continue to do. The artesian belt extends into the northern part of Eddy County. The single major agricultural change in Chaves County after 1910 was the disappearance of the extensive orchards which filled the valley. The growing problem of insect pests, added to the frequent late frosts, resulted in re-
moval of the orchards in the twenties. Experiments with cotton had already been started in the first decade of the century, and with the loss of the orchards, cotton and alfalfa became the dominant crops, as in the lower valley.

In the southern half of Eddy County, the Carlsbad project remains the primary source of irrigation water. The area under irrigation has been increased by about five thousand acres. The project continues to be an expensive one, owing largely to engineering deficiencies in the design and construction of the original dams. No provisions were made in the design of McMillan for removal of silt which decreases the reservoir's capacity. Both dams are still vulnerable to flood damage. An effort to correct these problems was made with the construction of Alamogordo Dam upstream. Alamogordo Dam was built in 1936-1937 to provide storage and flood control for the project. Two additional dams are now planned on the Pecos. The Brantley project, between McMillan and Avalon dams, will purportedly compensate for deficiencies in McMillan which Alamogordo Dam was designed to rectify, and Los Esteros Dam will serve the same functions. There is little in the reclamation history of the valley to support these claims. The gypsum beds, for example, may still present an obstacle to successful operation of the Brantley project.

The work of irrigation promoters, and later the Reclamation Service, clearly spurred the growth of Chaves and Eddy counties, bringing in thousands of settlers between 1890 and 1910. Whether that growth was beneficial to the area or the nation, however, is moot. The impetus for growth, if Roswell is representative of both counties, came, not from the demands of small farmers for land, but from bankers, realtors, and other businessmen who actively sought to bring in settlers for their own financial gain. In Chaves County, favorable natural conditions rendered the development relatively smooth. But in Eddy County the effort to promote quick development without adequate financing or know-how produced a leaky white elephant. Whether the Reclamation Service relief operation really served the area is also debatable. Assuming that a minimal number of applications for water filed for the 1907
season was from new settlers, the farmers on more than half of the acreage supplied by the old Irrigation Company had left their land. Had the company been left on its own, it might well have failed, causing other settlers to leave the land or make their own small-scale diversions. Most who left would have found opportunities elsewhere. The continual turnover of land ownership suggests that, as on most of the early Federal reclamation projects, many of the settlers on the Carlsbad project were on the land for speculative purposes anyway. The major drive for irrigation land was exhausted by the time restoration on the Carlsbad project was completed, as the slow rate of settlement indicated. Throughout the West, the Reclamation Service was compelled to actively seek settlers for its projects. Perpetuation of the project by the federal government has led to development in Eddy County of an economy heavily dependent upon subsidized agriculture. As a result, it has become nearly impossible to avert additional multi-million dollar expenditures to bolster an inefficient operation.

NOTES


6. Roswell Register, April 1, 1904, p. 1.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., June 24, 1904, p. 5.
9. Ibid., Aug. 25, 1905, p. 3.
10. Ibid., Aug. 26, 1904.
13. Ibid., July 1, July 29, Sept. 9, Sept. 16, 1904.