BOULDER DAM PROJECT BECOMES REALITY SEE

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY Boulder dam is ready to be-gin operations within about a month's time.

The gigantic project, one of the mightiest engineering jobs ever dertaken by man, once the sub dertaken by man, once the sud of thousands of columns of as paper comment throughout the has been all but forgotten we the new interests that have attrathe new interests that have attracted public attention—the depression, the New Deal and others, but for five years since the undertaking was begun in 1930, 5,000 workers have toiled night and day until now the great dam is a reality.

The project is costing America \$165,000,000 and other projects directly associated with it account for another \$230,000,000. With the job so little removed from completion.

so little removed from completion, engineers of the bureau of reclama-tion pronounce it ready to eliminate



River Harnessed at Boulder Dam.

the two great dangers confronting | The four intake towers through the territory which it serves. They are the mad, deadly floods of the giant Colorado river and the parch-ing drouths caused by lack of irri-gation. When entirely completed, the dam will also furnish power to generate more electrical energy than any other water power de-veloped in this country, 1,735,000 horse power. It will become the source of water supply for several large cities, notably Los Angeles.

Even more interested than Los Angeles in the nearing of the end is the third largest city of Nevada, Boulder City. Built in the desert, six miles from the dam itself, for the homes of the employees and their families, its population of apto dwindle until probably only the ghost of this comparative metropolis will remain when all the con-

Rising like a gargantuan monument from the bed of the Colorado up the steep mountain sides, Boulder dam is already the highest dam in the world, by far, although workmen will still be busy completing the top of it when it begins opera-Taller than any skyscraper west of Manhattan, with the possible exception of one or two in Chicago, it towers 584 feet above the bottom of Black canyon. When the reservoir is filled a 50-story building would merely poke the tip of its tower above the surface of the wa-Seen in the perspective of the lofty peaks that cleave the clouds above the dam, it would seem as the tip of a reed that grazes the bottom of your boat in a fishing pond.

Huge Artificial Lake,

So huge is the reservoir that will form one of the world's largest artificial lakes, it will take three years to fill. It will be 125 miles long. with a shore line of more than 500 miles, and will cover 227 square miles. At present the canyon above the dam is being cleaned out in preparation for the creation of the lake. Leaving the canyon forever are a railroad, an old concrete mix-

ing plant and a large camp.

The Colorado is one of the most temperamental and inconsistent rivers in the United States. It drains approximately one-thirteenth of the untry, yet its flow varies from less than 2,000 cubic feet a second at the lowest period to an all-time high of 210,000 cubic feet a second. The flow now is about 4,590. It will not be until the spring floods that the reservoir in back of the dam begins

While the dam has been built, encers have diverted the flow of
Colorado around the project by
ans of artificial river beds cleft
ough the mountains. One of
the things carries the whole flow
w, but at times four are needThey cannot all be shut down at
the to begin building up the reserte, because much of the water is
deed for the irrigation of the

been filled with plugs of concrete
320 to 400 feet long. When the
river has risen to a height of 200
Leet, the third channel, which contains gates to regulate the flow, will
follow the permanent structures,
huge pipelines 30 feet in diameter,
of the results of

huge pipelines 30 feet in diameter.

It will be June or July before there is sufficient water for the operation of the power house, which will be finished about July 1, with five of the seventeen generating units installed, the rest to be put in over a period of a few years. The greatest of these units, to be the largest of its kind in use anywhere, will generate 115,000 horse power.

Built in the shape of a horse shoe, with wings 625 feet long and the side against the dam 300 feet wide, the 15-story power house will be the seat of one more of the federal government's numerous ventures into the electric light and power business of late. Unlike the TVA and other projects, business outlook is particularly good here, for all of the power has been contracted for in advance. Income from the sale of electrical energy is expected to exceed \$7,000,000 a year. Built in the shape of a ho

which the water enters the power plant, checkered in design, are the principal contrast to the broad white expanse of the dam itself. which rises in a great triangle from the bottom of the canyon. To as-sure obtaining of clear water, they begin 250 feet above the Colorado's bed, and will extend 380 feet above.

World of Caverns.

With ne water running over the top, the face of the dam on the instream side slopes in a steep and graceful curve, bracing itself against the weight of the tremenlous wall of water on the other

Internally, the dam is a magic subterranean world of caverns, bor-

Floods are caused by the mel snows on the many mountain the region. After the record b of 1906, it took 18 months of 1 its rightful bed.

There will still be doods on the Colorado, but now they can be beld in check to a size that will not get beyond control. Probably no flow now will ever be more than 48,000 cubic feet a second below the dam and 35,000 cubic feet a second farther down the river, in the irrigated sections

Irrigation Most Important Of all the operations of the dam, irrigation was perhaps held the most important by the lawmakers who appropriated the money for its construction. Although the average flow of the Colorado is 22,000 cubic feet a second, this dropped off to a more trickle of 1,700 cubic feet this year. Such a failure of water supply was the cause of almost irre-

Another constant threat to agriculture has been the large amounts of mud and silt carried down from the mountains by the Colorado, Much of this silt was deposited in irrigation ditches where water to revive thirsty vegetation was sore

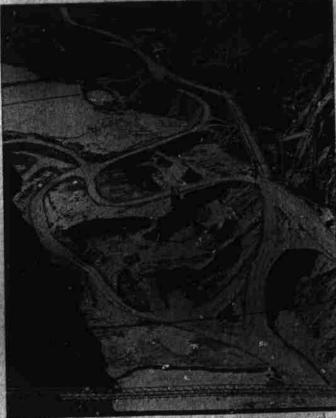
ly needed.

Twenty-four hours a day, sever days a week, the crews are at work to bring all these benefits to the area served by the dam.

At the finish of their day's labors the workers return to spotless, cheery homes in a city that sprang like a mirage in the desert. It is Boulder City, six miles from the dam. The federal government, be-cause it owns all the land, makes all the rules for the inhabitants. These rules are interpreted largely by the government's efficient city manager, Sims Ely.

Efficiently Managed.

The city manager issues all the business permits in the city, and no one can enter business withou ing their way into the rugged few business houses for prosper mountainsides of volcanic rock cast ity nor too many. Mr. Ely has all



View Looking Down Stream From the Crest of Boulder Dam.

up from craters in prehistoric days. lowed two of a kind to come into Entrance to the tunnels is effected the city at a lime, in order to keep up from craters in prehistoric days.
Entrance to the tunnels is effected
through a enve-opening of heroic
proportions. Here is the first of the
30-foot piping that will feed water
to the turbines. From this the water, rushing with all the force of
its long fall, enters the power house
through secondary pipes 13 feet in
diameter.

nal Capital ARTER FIELD

widely separa China. (2) ese are

Russians had a This was that th ad a strong b

have. But conviction likary experts now is Ja have to endure only one two bad bombings. After would be no more to meantime, the Jap p flyers starting from north would effectually block the pply from Europe Pacific ports.

A glance at the map in connection with the next news story about

year. Such a failure of water supply was the cause of almost irreparable lesses in the fertile fields of the Imperial valley. The pity of it is that when the water of the river fails, that is just the time it is most needed for irrigation.

Now the flood-time waters will be arrested and held until the parched months of July and August. During the summer months the dam will permit the passage of about 10,000 cubic feet of water per second into the valleys below, holding the winter-time flow to about 4,000 cubic feet. China, in her long drive to take control of first one Chinese province and then another,

Which has made it possible for the Japanese ambassador in Washington, or for that matter at Geneva, to deny many things for weeks after they had really happened. Then it would develop that Tokyo had misled the ambassador because it had received no report from the army in the field.

So much so that aides under forms Secretary of State Stimson used to bomplain, with a trace of sarcasm, that there should be a better understanding and exchange of communication between the war and foreign offices in Tokyo.

The immediate importance of this Which has made it possible for

The immediate importance of this situation, which seems to still exist, is that at any moment there is apt to be some clash in the Far East between Russians and Japanese, due to some Jap movement utterly unanticipated by the Japanese foreign office. And when something of this sort starts, sometimes it is impossible to control it.

Optimists say that Japan has discovered that Russia does not want to fight now, and therefore there will be no war for some time to come. Their theory is that Japan The immediate importance of this

is very busy digesting the big pieces of north China she has bitten off, and acquiring additional pieces—a process which may take several

years. Pessimists point out that the Rus sians know perfectly well what the reason for Japan extending her troops so far northward has been—to threaten the line of communications of Russia's Far Eastern air fleets So they believe it unthinkable that Russia has not made some move to circumvent this danger,

All of which—the arguments of All of which—the arguments of both pessimists and optimists—is probably true. And the situation, as thus summed up, might readily mean only that there is a fair chance of continued postponement of real hostilities. The fig in the cintment is that unanticipated clash which may touch off the fireworks.

Then the big question will becan the United States, and the rest

of the big nations, stay out? Important Question

What is going to happen about
July 1, when Chester C. Davis retires from running the Agricultural
Adjustment administration is perhaps the most interesting question
mark in the government at the mo-

Davis now has a free hand, with the backing of both President and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. He was permitted to throw out the radicals and others he thought were obstructing the carrying out of his policies. But what will happen when he leaves? The point, of course, is that the brain trust so far as AAA is concerned, is temporarily in complete eclipse, but that no one knows definitely whether it will stay in scripse or not.

L the Davis po phant long If there nt, it is likely

way back to prosperity before con-gress thinks the danger point has

So much has been intimated about government opposition to this and that in business, proposed new taxes, harsh treatment for holding companies, etc., that it was thought a very good idea to indicate that in at least one important governmental unit, dealing with some pretty important lines of business, the government should take on a nservative tinge.

Work Relief Cash

New Deal officials, questioned by New Deal officials, questioned by senate and house committees as to what would be done with the \$4.800,000,000 lump sum being asked by President Roosevelt for work relief, have been compared by critics to Hauptmann witnesses in their vagueness and contradictions of testimony.

But the answer is very simple. Putting a man under oath and grilling him with great solemnity does not add anything to his information. If he really does not know, it is pretty hard for the shrewdest

cross-examiner to find out.

The thing is complicated by a factor as old as tribal government, but which has led to newspapers getting things wrong in their stories ever since the early Romans chiscled bulletins on stone. This is the human desire on the part of officials not to admit that they really throw what they are going do not know what they are going to be told to do—that they are not really on the inside.

In this particular case there is no

In this particular case there is no inside—so far. Mr. Roosevelt himself does not know what he is going to do with the money. He admits it frankly, but the boys on Capitol Hill do not believe it. They think he knows, but is not willing to tell them lest they hamstring him by earmarking too much of

the money.

But there is that curious human tendency on the part of many of his lieutenants not to admit they do not know perfectly well what is going to be done.

Remember Wilson Era

Old Washington correspondents remember the era of Woodrow Wil-son and Joseph P. Tumulty in the White House, in the days after Joe's contacts with his chief had

begur to wana.

Old friends in the newspaper business would ask Tumulty what the President would do on some important matter. Tumulty would reply that he could not discuss that. Which was literally and setnally true. Then the correspondents, by inrewd leading of the conversation around a circle and bringing it back, would find out what Joe thought cought to be done.

Next morning would appear long positive stories about what the President would do. They would be based on what Joe had said. Sometimes, in fact, quite frequently, they were right. For Tumulty had studied Wilson so closely, and admired him so tremendously, that he at least achieved what night be called a Wilsonian approach to a given subject.

TRUE CHOST STORIES

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seen and unseen, which pursue them.

"I once told Rothstein," he continued, "that I would like to see a certain gambling house where, it was reputed the leaders of gangdom gambled with one another, and where fabulous sums were exchanged in cash."

Mr. Selwyn is a good theatrical producer and the sight of \$50,000 in cash is a good show, even to a veteran theater man, he admitted. "Rothstein promised to take me to a private house in New York city to watch the gambling. One night he called me for dinner. A Mr. B. joined us and Rothstein exacted from us a promise that neither of us would gamble. "This gang," he said, "has a code and a language all its own, and you fellows can't play with it."

"Rothstein started to throw the dice. The first bet was \$25,000.

"Mr. B., an indefatigable gambler, who made large sums, but who was in the habit of letting them silp by, was soon gambling, despite Rothstein's warning. Rothstein scolded him, but he started to play again, and won \$1,500. He wanted to set sway from the place. They

acolded him, but he started to play again, and won \$1,500. He wanted to get away from the place. They were too many "brobsers," too many desperate-looking characters staring at his winnings to let him feel easy. Rothstein commanded him to wait for him, but he refused. Rothstein told him to wait at Dinty Moore's

"In the meantime Rothstein was "In the meantime Rothstein was losing. In the end he lost \$800,000 to three men. Usually these men in gangdom pay their gambling debta at once, in cash. This time, Rothstein could not pay in cash. However, he promised to pay soon.

"In fifteen minutes, after R."s departure, Rothstein called me from the scene which had fascinated me like a bisarre for sign spectacle. He rushed me to Dinty Moore's.

rushed me to Dinty Moore's.
"There, in a panic, in the cold

perspiration of fear, was B. He collapsed before us.

"You can't imagine what happened to me,' he whispered. When I came down the steps, three fellows stuck their guns in me and or-dered, "Hand over the \$1,500." I never was so frightened."

me?' said Rothstein.
"'Yes, but,' began B,
"'You'll learn not to gamble with guys like those, Rothstein admon-ished. Then, seeing that B. was trembling be said. Give back the money,' to the fellows in the cor-

ner whom he had planted on the stairway to give B. a scare.

"The frightening experience was not the end of the sequence of affairs revolving about that night's losses, as I was soon to learn. I had intended to go sight-seeing, but when one sightsees in gangdom it is not the history of the event but the future ramifications that have significance for anyone who goes near.

"Two months later I was in the

Two months later I was in the Warwick hotel, where it happe Rothstein had an apartment. Rothstein had an apartment. He saw me in the lobby and said he wanted to talk to me. It's about those fellows I lost that money to. They sure have been giving me a ride. I can't pay now. I will later, but I must stall them off."

"We went upstairs. The phone rang. Rothstein's premonition now haunted him. After answering it, Rothstein said, It's those very guys calling me. They want me to come over to the hotel."

"Why do you go?" I asked.

"Because If I don't they will think I ain a coward trying to run away. I know what it means, I must go."



for a quilt about 76 by 97 inches you use a nine inch border and 5 inch strips between blocks. Strand border widths can be chan to make a quilt any size.

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Swamp Reclaimed

A few years ago a region in Italy known as Littoria was an uninhabitknown as Littoria was an ubinhable ed swampland. The government he since reclaimed it by draining to marshes and today it is all bein farmed with 60,000 families living on it in modern farm homes. Littoria was received into the Italia empley recently and its the Italia empley recently. empire recently as its plosty-

Among pupils at Topeka night school classes for adult persons is a large group, mo-sixty years of age, learning and write. A woman past cently wrote her name for



WATCH YOUR

Be Sure They Properly, Cleanse the Blood

Your kidneys are constantly tering impurities from the b stream. But kidneys get func-ally disturbed—lag in their we fail to remove the poisonous in wastes.

fail to remove the polsonous sowastes.

Then you may suffer negging
backsche, attacks of diziness,
burning, scanty or too frequent
urination, getting up at night
swollen feet and ankles, rhounatis
pains; feel "all worn out."

Don't delay! For the quicker you
get rid of these poisons, the bette
your chances of good health,

Use Doan's Fills. Doan's are fee
the kidneys only. They tend to pu
mote normal functioning of the
kidneys; should help them pass of
the irritating poisons. Doan's at
recommended by users the count
over. Get them from any drugsty

Baby Cross and Fretful With Eczema

Relieved by Cuticura

"Our beby had occessorehead and on the hi ead. It started from a cpt spreading over her