

I Cover the World by WM. PHILIP SIMMS

WASHINGTON, April 13.—What will in effect be a "second Versailles" to make or break the peace of Europe, first forecast in this newspaper two weeks ago is now virtually a certainty. Participating would be Nazi Germany as well as Britain, France, Italy, Soviet Russia, Poland and the Little Entente.

The outcome of this exchange of ideas, wherein the Reich would take part as an equal, not as an "outlaw" held before a judge for trial and punishment, would then determine the immediate destiny of Europe.

From it Germany would return to the League of Nations and the table of the arms limitation conference at Geneva. Else eastern and western Europe and the Danubian states would conclude the system of encirclement which now constitutes the Allies' second line of defense.

Such were the indications received here today. This would mean:

First, that so intense is the desire of the Allies to keep out of war, that Chancellor Hitler is on the point of getting away with the rearmament of Germany in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles.

Second, that Germany will not be "tried" at Geneva Monday by the council of the League. Instead, her treaty violations will be cited and a general course of League action indicated in case there are further infractions. Care will be taken to do nothing to prevent her return to the fold.

On the other hand it distinctly does not mean that the European crisis is over. Far from it. Chancellor Hitler has still to accept the hand which, Washington hears, the Allies plan to extend more than half way. If there is conflict, the latter are determined to make it unmistakable who the aggressor is.

Should compromise with Germany prove impossible, the British are understood to have assured the French and Italians that Britain will not only give her blessing to pending military security pacts, but supplement existing treaties safeguarding the status quo of Western Europe by adding an aerial Locarno.

This would pledge Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—Germany was originally invited in—to use their air forces to assist any of their number if attacked from the air.

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THE 'MIRACLE' IN ENGINEERING Dismantling and Salvage Work Alone Will Cost Millions

With Boulder Dam near completion, the mammoth task facing builders in dismantling the vast amount of equipment at the site is told in this story, last of the series of six on this engineering marvel.

BY OREN ARNOLD
NEA Service Special Correspondent

BOULDER CITY, Nev., April 13.—One of the thrills of a circus is to stand around after the performance and watch 'em dismantle the structures and tents. It's going to be highly interesting to watch them "dismantle" things at Boulder Dam.

The finale of removing scaffolding, steel, foundries, concrete plants, railroads, cables, bridges, supports, dormitories, mess halls and the thousand and one other temporary items, is going to be a Grade A engineering job itself.

Man-hours, and salvaging, are bound to run into millions of dollars, although "million dollars" is not an impressive figure at Boulder Dam.

Much of this work will be under way by summer; in fact, it has already begun. All the old planks and forms can be knocked off the dam proper, off the huge intake towers and powerhouses, to make them "clean" for tourists to see.

In this deep canyon, many miles from a lumber tree, you can soon get enough used lumber to build a whole town of homes, with an auditorium thrown in.

And there is, for instance, one gate made of 3,000,000 pounds of steel, which you can have free if you will cart it off.

On top of the canyon and over eight miles, workmen also will soon begin dismantling a part of Boulder City. But only that part built by the dam construction company will be removed. They are temporary frame houses, mostly, where the workmen live.

The lovely brick and plaster residences built by Uncle Sam, some of which are palatial, will remain here, to be homes of the permanent force which will maintain and operate Boulder Dam and its power plant.

Of the 5000 people now in Boulder City, perhaps 3500 will remain. The discharged workmen will be absorbed in building the great aqueduct from the Colorado River to Los Angeles, on the new canal projects in Imperial Valley, and subsequent jobs incident to the reclamation program there.

They will not, if at all avoidable, be turned back into the ranks of unemployed.

The new project, to be launched soon, is that of making Boulder Lake a recreation center. In perhaps the most scenic spot in America, it will be developed as a fishing, boating, bathing and hunting region, a paradise for the outdoor vacationist, all supervised by Uncle Sam.

The world's biggest man-made lake should be full in four or five years. Its water would then cover all New York state to a depth of one foot!

It will be 1200 feet above sea level, with mountains around it, and have 550 miles of shore line. Below the reservoir are about 2,000,000 acres of irrigable land, of which 600,000 already are irrigated, mostly in California.

New irrigation, however, is not the main consideration in building Boulder Dam. Flood control, silt control, domestic water supply for Pacific coast cities, and electric power are the four big reasons.

THE power sale will pay for the dam under contracts for it already signed. The Boulder power plants have a capacity of 1,835,000-horse power. (Niagara has only 452,500; Muscle Shoals 250,000, with a potential of 60,000 only; Dnieprostroy in Russia, 750,000.)

The city of Los Angeles and the California Edison Co. will operate and maintain the power plant. The greatest power lines ever conceived already are stringing across the state to Los Angeles, nearly 200 miles away.

Beginning in September, Boulder Dam ultimately will create three times the electricity any project ever offered, and there are a dozen or more other good dam sites on the Colorado, if need arises. Electricity may help wipe out human drudgery, with a good start toward it right here.

MORE than 1000 tourists a day are seeing Boulder Dam now, and the number is increasing.



The greatest man-made lake in the world stretches back from Boulder Dam, as the Colorado River, extending out over the lowlands for 25 miles upstream, fills the huge reservoir, shown in this air view from a Richfield Oil Company plane. The lake level now is far above the old river channel. In the center foreground the dam loses its look of immensity as viewed from a mile and a half height.

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Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

I F I were Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals, I think I would have out-glared an out-boltered Judge Landis in that circus interview in Chicago the other day and would have wound up telling him a few truths about himself and his office which he needs to be reminded of. Knowing the old judge quite well, I realize that this solemn warning to Dizzy Dean not to accept any money from outsiders for anything he does on the baseball field was strictly the sort of thing that he is paid for at a much higher rate than Dizzy is paid for winning pennants.

It was intended to impress the baseball customers with the pieties of the baseball industry and to obscure the tyrannical meanness of a business which mooches its advertising in the guise of sport, lives on the sporting illusions of the customers and hires the resounding name of an old-time news-master of the United States District Court to endorse its questionable habits.

I realize that the interview between the judge and Dizzy was a stage operation intended to produce a dramatic effort on the customers through the papers and if I had been Dizzy I would have asked him why he didn't do a little cowering on Sam Breadon, the owner of the St. Louis Cardinals. That would have set the old man back on his heels because he is an employee of Sam Breadon, among other baseball magnates, and therefore is in no position to order Sam around as he bosses the ball players. Sam is the judge's boss, and when a man is dealing with his boss he doesn't issue orders. He takes them.

He'd Take a Chance

I F I were Dizzy Dean, I would have taken a chance with the public because the public is Dizzy Dean's friend and if he should go into a serious tangle with the old judge and Sam Breadon they would certainly come out of it as badly scuffed up as himself if not more so.

This Dean is a great ball player and a fine figure of a young man in the imagination of the public besides being, along with his brother, Daffy, just about all there is to the St. Louis Cardinals. Last year for a salary of \$8500 he won 30 ball games and his brother, Daffy, won 19, a total of 49 between them or just about half of all the ball games the Cardinals did win. In the course of this performance for which Paul received a salary of \$3000, later increased to \$5000, they pitched nobody knows how many thousands of paid admissions through the turnstiles of the Cardinals, and not only that, but they won the National League pennant and, finally, the World Series.

When the time came to talk salary for this season, Brother Dizzy was argued down to \$19,500 from his modest asking price of \$25,000, and Brother Daffy was induced to accept something less. The wonder is that they were not forced to accept a cut instead of a raise, because under the peculiar arrangement which governs employment in the baseball industry and which Judge Landis stands for, the employer's judgment on salary is final. The ball player is subject to a boycott provision which prevents him from shopping around for better terms.

Brother Dizzy, being underpaid for this season, was invited to get out and hustle himself some pickings on the side after the manner of a French journalist. In the course of his gleaming he hooked up with a man who promised him \$5000. He says the \$5000 is to pay him for some radio work, but explained that the same man had paid him at the rate of \$100 last year for every game he won.

Three Men On—Then

THE judge naturally doesn't want ball players to accept outside remuneration for winning ball games because there is always a danger that a player who is sore at his boss for under-paying him will make a deal with the gamblers at a much higher rate each game for losing. That was the trouble with the White Sox of 1919 who fouled up the industry with a spectacular snarl and necessitated the engagement of Judge Landis.

Their employer, old Charlie Comiskey, was a great saloon-spender and he, with a large following of bar flies and other back-slappers, but when it came to paying the ball players of the greatest club in the history of the industry, he always wanted change for a nickel. So they said to hell with him and threw him down and high onto ruin in the baseball industry.

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Today's Science —BY DAVID DIETZ—

AN explanation for the simultaneous flashing of a large swarm of fireflies, a rare but well-attested phenomenon, is advanced by Dr. John B. B. of the Zoological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. B. finds that old demon sex, at the bottom of so many things that happen in this world, to be the cause of the phenomenon.

Reports of large swarms of fireflies all flashing their lights on and off in unison have come in from such widely scattered parts of the world as Siam and the Philippine Islands as well as from various parts of the United States. A great variety of explanations have been offered for this synchronous flashing.

Dr. B. finds that the explanation of the phenomenon lies in the mating habits of the fireflies. He says that the male firefly flies about emitting a single short flash about every 5.7 seconds. The female remains in the grass and responds to the male by flashing twice each of his flashes. He finds that the female invariably flashes 2.1 seconds after the flash of the male.

Dr. B. tells that he has verified this phenomenon experimentally by rigging up an electric flashlight and flashing it exactly 2.1 seconds after the flash of the male. Pretty soon, he says, the light is surrounded by five or 10 males all flashing in unison.

His explanation of how an entire swarm gets to flashing in unison is as follows: When one female is surrounded with such a group of five or 10, the intensity of their combined flash is sufficient to attract the attention of a female at a considerable distance. She then begins to flash and soon is surrounded by a group of five or 10 males. The same thing happens again and again until the whole swarm is synchronized.

SEVERAL reports indicate that the synchronous flashing only occurs under special conditions, he says. These include calm air, unusual humidity and darkness, and a large open space crowded with insects.

He says that a breeze interferes with the flashing of the insects and so would tend to destroy the unison of the swarm.

In support of his theory, Dr. B. calls attention to the fact that the stronger the flashlight used in experiments, the more males are attracted to it. He has succeeded thus in attracting as many as 20 at one time.

"It is indeed an impressive sight," he writes in Science, "to see such a group converging through the air toward one point, each member poised, flashing and surging forward in short advances, all in the most perfect synchronism."

THE Administration's behind-the-scenes effort to win senatorial backing for renewal of the NRA is getting desperate and intense. Some of the inner council master minds contend it is inconceivable the Senate should refuse to extend the life of the Blue Eagle Act, but the congressional floor leaders are not so sure. They are frantically seeking to clear away all obstacles. What is seriously handicapping them is the strong undercurrent of hostility to NRA Chairman Donald Richberg and the fact that the Administration is fighting against time. Unless the law is renewed by June 16, it expires automatically.

Flamboyant announcements by Oklahoma's 10-gallon-hatted Representative Perce Gassaway as to what he was going to do to Huey Long have made no impression on Capitol Hill. Reason is circulation of clippings from a McAlester (Okla.) newspaper. It reveals

that in seven personal encounters, Gassaway came out second best in all.

SENATE Democratic leaders have been advised by the White House that a new St. Lawrence waterway pact will not be negotiated with Canada in time for consideration at this session. It cost Stanley Reed money to accept the post of Solicitor General. As chief counsel of the RFC, the Kentuckian drew \$12,000 a year. His new job, while a far more important one, pays only \$10,000.

If the same age limit were applied to the House as to the Senate, two members would have been barred. Elmer J. Ryan of Minnesota is only 27 years old. Joseph P. Monaghan of Montana has just had his 29th birthday. This is his second term. When first elected to Congress he was only 26.

Seventeen other members were born since the turn of the century.

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND —By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen—

WASHINGTON, April 13.—There is good reason for Big Jim Farley's choice of September as the time to retire. By that time Congress will be adjourned and Jim can save his pride by saying he retired voluntarily, not because of Huey Long. Fact remains, however, that the mounting tide of congressional and public antipathy to Mr. Farley was one of the chief reasons for the President's decision to ease him out of the official family.

Interior Secretary Harold Ickes will remember the Florida Everglades for a long time. Visiting the Seminole Lake marshy recreation center last week, he was obliged to leap from log to log and stump to stump to reach their hide-out. The Indians were amazed that a paleface from Washington should pay them such a compliment. They signed a peace pact, ending a 100-year period of hostility growing out of alleged deception when their Chief Osceola was captured under a flag of truce.

BURT WHEELER, hard-fisted Senator from Montana, was invited to Pittsburgh to address a convention of 1200 traffic managers and railway executives. The meeting was held in the aristocratic Duquesne Club and the drift of the discussion before Mr. Wheeler spoke was bitterly critical of any government interference with the railroads. But Mr. Wheeler, who is chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, did not bat an eye. He launched a tirade denouncing private railway operation and told the executives why the government was going to take their roads over. The only thing he left out was the date of transfer.

California politicians who so cockily prophesied that last November's defeat would end the end of Upton Sinclair received a rude shock in the Los Angeles municipal primaries. Under the personal leadership of Mr. Sinclair, the EPIC party elected one member outright to the city council and placed candidates for ten of the remaining fifteen seats in the run-off election of May 7. Reports reaching Washington indicate EPIC will control the new city council.

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