

Ontario Will Guard Dionne Quintuplets

Plan Board of Guardians to Prevent Exploitation

Toronto.—The Hepburn government is prepared to create a new board of 30 guardians for the Dionne quintuplets, if such a step is necessary to safeguard them from exploitation.

The Ontario legislature, at its present session, may be asked to constitute itself the protector of the world's most famous babies, and to pass special legislation in their behalf.

This is the answer given by Premier Mitchell Hepburn, to the \$1,000,000 suit for breach of contract, filed in Chicago by Ivan I. Spear, promoter, against the parents and guardians of the quintuplets, Hon. A. W. Roebuck, attorney-general of Ontario, and a number of Canadian and American publishing organizations.

Charges Broken Pact.
Spear alleges that three days after the birth of the Dionne babies last May, their father signed a contract giving his organization exclusive rights to exhibit them and all other members of the family, and that this has since been violated.

Hepburn declares that "if there is any action the legislature can take to prevent the exploitation of these babies, we shall avail ourselves of it."

Attorney-General Roebuck has already declared the contract with Spear null and void, and has warned the promoter "he won't have a leg to stand on" if he seeks to press his action. Canadian courts, he declares, would never sanction such a contract, which might place the lives of the five babies in jeopardy.

Guardians Sued, Too.
It was at Roebuck's request that

the court of Nipissing district appointed a board of four guardians for the quintuplets—Dr. A. R. Daffoe, their physician; Oliver Dionne, their grandfather; W. H. Alderson, head of the Red Cross in northern Ontario; and Kenneth Morrison, Callander merchant, and friend of the family. All of these are named as co-defendants in the suit filed by Spear.

Premier Hepburn states he is not concerned as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Dionne appear on the stage or not.

"They have no value, except as the parents of the quintuplets," he

says. "But I should be surprised if the American authorities would allow babies to be exhibited on the stage. We would not permit it in Ontario. The whole business is a disgrace, and I deprecate to the fullest extent, the disgusting incidents which have developed. We are not going to let these children get into the hands of self-seeking promoters."

Ohio Penitentiary Home for 131 College Men

Columbus, Ohio.—Only 131 college graduates are listed among the 4,323 convicts in Ohio penitentiary, a survey has revealed. There are 804 prisoners with high school educations and 2,802 completed grammar school work. The survey showed that ages of 3,486 of the convicts come within the range from fifteen to thirty-nine years.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—In connection with the proposed international loan to China—aimed at preventing the Japanese from obtaining a strangle hold on that market—a very interesting development, with a group of American manufacturers behind it, is under way. The government knows about it, but has taken no action.

Representing manufacturers who use tungsten, an American is now in China investigating the possibility of obtaining a large amount of this valuable metal—enough to supply all the needs of the country for a period of years. The idea would be to ship this tungsten from China to Seattle or some other Pacific port, and there to hold it as a sort of pool. Supplies would be sold from the pool as needed by the manufacturers.

The main object is not to aid China, but to stabilize the price in this country of tungsten. The price has fluctuated over a tremendous range, amounting to several hundred dollars a ton for tungsten ore! This is a situation which is most embarrassing to those using it, as it makes much more difficult the making of contracts which have any length of time to run, especially contracts where any sizable fraction of the cost is based upon the price of tungsten.

But if the plan succeeds it will be of enormous benefit to China. The supply of tungsten bought would be so large that it would run way up in the millions of dollars. This would provide a credit for China here for any imports she wanted from this country. It would not be barter in the sense that the word has been used, for example, in connection with the proposed exchange of half a million bales of cotton with Germany for blocked marks. But it would provide China with a large amount of exchange in this country on which she could draw. And the best of it, as the State department folks see the situation, though they are taking no part so far in the maneuver, is that it would provide a natural stimulus to trade, with no attempt to force goods along new channels, and with none of the difficulties and barriers with which most of the proposed barter agreements have been afflicted.

Wouldn't Stop Imports

Nor would it even put a stop to imports of tungsten into this country, thus depriving China of a natural source of exchange. Under the proposed plan, just as much tungsten would be imported from China for the three years, say, following the arrival of the huge shipments to make up the pool, as though the pool had not been created. In a way this would be a reserve supply, which would be replenished by purchases from China as fast as it was depleted. For the object of the pool is not to buy all at once a supply for a long period, and then not buy again until the pool is exhausted. The object is just to obtain price stabilization. If the price should shoot up to a point the managers of the pool thought unreasonable, they would sell, but do no purchasing until the price should decline. If the price should fall to low, heavy purchases would be made, certainly to the limit of the pool capacity.

Half Billion Dropped Yearly in Slot Devices

Chicago.—The National Association of Coin-Operated Machine Manufacturers estimates that Americans drop \$500,000,000 in the slot every year. The pennies and nickels go for chewing gum, sprays of perfume, subway fares and weight information for the most part, but there is one machine which will count your pulse if you want to know about it.

In effect, advocates of the plan point out, the organization of the pool would be an advance to China of some millions of dollars, in exchange for a valuable commodity, so that no element of credit would be involved—as between China and the United States. But it would serve just as useful a purpose as if the government—as desired by Britain and others worried about the Japanese credit to China—had advanced the money. Which is very important to the treasury because only the most optimistic think of the money were lent it would ever be repaid.

Those working for the pool say there would be no difficulty in financing the original purchases, as banks would be glad to lend money on tungsten stored in a bonded warehouse.

See Trouble Ahead

A simple relief measure for Porto Rico has opened up with probability of trouble and repercussions from now on, and involving not only Porto Rico, but the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and Louisiana, not to mention the beet sugar states.

It all grew out of the visits to Porto Rico by Mrs. Roosevelt and by Professor Tugwell, who happens to be under secretary of agriculture as well as a brain trust. At least, critics of the move so insist.

What happened finally was that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace signed an order permitting excess sugar cane in Porto Rico to be ground into molasses and then brought into the United States. This means, of course, that the sugar so ground was—until this order—in excess of Porto Rico's quota. It could have been sold abroad, on the world market, or it could have been plowed under.

Obviously this move disturbed the whole quota set-up. Already Hawaii had been screaming that

this very quota was ruinous to her. The beet sugar people had accepted it because they could get nothing better, but were far from happy. And the Cubans thought they were pretty nearly ruined.

AAA has not paid much attention to Louisiana sugar producers. They had been benefiting. The price for their molasses had risen from 2 to 7½ cents a gallon during the past year. In fact, the sugar section of AAA claims that Louisiana has profited more than any other section from the sugar program.

This was due to a more or less unexpected development—the widespread use of molasses for the production of alcohol. And therein lies more trouble from the Porto Rico decision.

Hits Corn Belt

For it brings the corn belt boys up standing—and screaming. They have fought bitterly for years for all kinds of legislation to increase the price of corn. Many of them backed the proposal to force all motorists to use a mixture of alcohol—made from corn—with their gasoline. This was never enacted, but there has always been pressure for it, and it illustrates their interest in any proposal affecting the use of corn.

Now whisky men agree that neutral spirits for blending with straight whisky should be made from grain. They insist that the taste is different; that alcohol made from molasses does not produce as delectable a drink as if the alcohol had been made from grain, despite the chemical similarity.

And so it happens that the prime movers of this dispensation to Porto Rico on molasses, outside the Porto Rico interests themselves, were liquor people. Those most interested happen to be located in Philadelphia. Which presents a double-barreled argument for opponents of the concession.

Louisiana finds herself supported by the corn belt in protesting against this upset on the sugar quota, whereas just recently the corn belt was sore because if the price of molasses had kept on mounting, as the Louisiana planters had hoped it would, the liquor people would have turned back to corn anyway.

Long Perturbed

Huey Long is said by some close friends to be just a little perturbed about the selection of ex-Gov. Dan Moody of Texas to prosecute alleged tax evasion cases in Louisiana. This is one reason Long has been making such a crusade against Postmaster General James A. Farley. He hopes to do just about what Senator Burton K. Wheeler did at Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty. And what Senator James Couzens of Michigan did to Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. In short, to beat them to the punch. So that when later developments are aired the country will get the impression that Long is being "persecuted."

It is no secret that the government thinks it has the goods on Huey. There is no doubt whatever that Dan Moody was convinced. In his recent interview with Department of Justice and treasury officials, that they had a good case.

The really interesting part of the story is why Moody was picked. It was on the recommendation of some very high New Deal advisers who knew the Texas situation intimately. They clinched their case for Moody when they told of the prosecutions that made him famous.

At that time Moody, only thirty-two years old, was attorney general of Texas. He went after a group, which was suspected of having made some fat profits out of road contracts. He did a masterly job of investigating first, and then so enmeshed the small fry that before they knew what they were doing they had dragged the higher-ups into the picture. So the astonishing picture was held up to Texas of actually putting the big fellows—the men behind—in jail.

Made Moody a Hero

All of which made Moody a hero. He was elected governor and then re-elected. In fact, his popularity lasted until he, although a Baptist and thirty-second degree Mason, decided to support the nominee of the Houston convention for President. This happened to be Al Smith, and Texas did not take kindly to Smith's candidacy. Nor to its popular governor supporting him. This is important at the moment for several reasons. First, because Moody knew he was running counter to public sentiment. He told friends at the Houston convention that he did not think Smith would have a chance of carrying Texas if nominated. As a delegate he did not vote for Smith, but for Jesse Jones. But Al Smith once nominated, Moody took the unpopular course and went through for the New York candidate.

So that while his judgment was sound, his determination to do what he thought was the right thing regardless of consequences was also demonstrated. Afterward he retired to private life, and has been doing pretty well since at the practice of law.

The Long case promises to put him back in the national picture. Copyright.—WNU Service.

Reshaping Vast Region



Through Berdoo Tunnel Will Flow Water to Southern California.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

TWO years ahead of schedule, Boulder dam is rising to completion. Recently one of the 50-foot tunnels through which the Colorado was routed around the dam site, two years ago, was closed, and the first water was permitted to flow into the new lake area above the gigantic concrete barrier.

Southern California will be the chief beneficiary of the Boulder dam project. Here, people say "water" about as often as Moslems say "Allah." Next to money they say it more than any other one word. With water, work, and money, men are reshaping the destiny of this land, as did Nebuchadnezzar with the plains of Babylon.

More than 3,250,000 people live now in regions which were, until long after our Civil War, largely dry and empty. This mass movement of settlers, and the huge total of previously earned wealth they brought with them, are without parallel in the annals of migrations.

Cash spent by its visitors and the income that many residents enjoy from money earned somewhere else pay much of southern California's running expenses. You see why this is so when you stop to think that nearly a million people are lured here each year by soft, warm climate, and that over a long period an average of about one-tenth of this annual army has settled here with its life savings.

From news, pictures, romantic railroad folders, their own visits here, and the talk of others who have made similar pleasure trips, many in the East think of southern California as a lotus land where life is easy. It is, for those who come to play, to rest, or just to enjoy laziness in a lush, subtropical climate. Yet the truth is that here, by the sweat of his brow and with infinite pains, man has turned what was a desert into that Eden which visitors see now as they ride over smooth paved roads through miles of fragrant orchards.

Man's Work Never Done.

Outwardly, it all seems so complete; every trim green field, neat grove, and bright flower bed is in place, as the world might have looked after the six days of creation. Yet man's work is never done. Behind the ease and glitter of lavish resort hotels, country-club life, and idle beach crowds of sun worshippers from the Middle West, the rhythm of pick and shovel, of daily routine in stores and factories, in oil fields and orchards, is constant and unbroken.

Back of all this routine, a task goes on, a stupendous, unprecedented effort. Its clatter echoes through long-silent canyons; empty deserts are dotted now with workmen's camps, and the shock of exploding dynamite rocks the hills as armies of men dig, drill and blast, boring 91 miles of tunnels and excavating leagues of giant aqueducts to reach and tap the mad Colorado river and bring still more water to this ever-thirsting soil.

For ten years experts figured, surveyed, drew maps, and planned, and for a few years more thousands of men must toil, often stripped naked, in the stifling heat of tunnels shot through solid rock, to finish this gigantic undertaking.

This is southern California's supreme effort. It has never tried a task of such magnitude. In all the history of great waterworks, the whole world has seen nothing like it. These huge canals and reservoirs will be needed, the people say, to take care of growth in population, which has increased more than 1,400 per cent since 1890.

Los Angeles and 12 neighboring cities, forming the metropolitan water district, are building and paying for this vast water system; but its safe, steady supply will depend on Boulder dam, being erected by the federal government in the Black canyon at a point on the Arizona-Nevada frontier.

Largest Artificial Lake.

Boulder dam will impound the world's largest artificial lake. Unreal, hard to believe—that here, in this dry waste of dust and mirage, there should suddenly appear a vast lake of cool, clear water, fringed by resorts and dotted with pleasure craft! About 125 miles downstream from Boulder dam is another, known as the Parker; it is the diversion dam, where water will be taken off for use in southern California.

Fly east from Los Angeles any week-end and look down on the highways that cross the deserts.

Trains of scurrying motor cars raise league-long dust clouds, like army wagons on the march.

"Where are they all going?" you ask the pilot.

"Out to see Boulder dam. They go by thousands, month after month."

No wonder. Among river dams of all time it is incomparable. Set between the steep walls of a deep canyon, widening toward its top, the dam's towering bulk, as you look up, makes you think of one mountain tipped upside down between two others.

The dam structure will be 1,200 feet across its top, and over this top will pass a highway, giving men and wheels their first chance in history to move directly between Arizona and Nevada.

Yet, massive as the dam is, its size is less amazing than the strange way they are building it. So much work is done from the air, overhead. Stand below the dam, in what used to be the bed of the Colorado, and look up. You see the air filled with men flying about like trapeze performers. They swing dizzily about on the ends of long cables dangling from aerial trucks that ride around the sky on fat steel ropes stretched from rim to rim of the vast abyss.

On the canyon rims are towers, to which these long steel ropes are anchored; and, to let the aerial trucks travel up and down the canyon as well as across and back, the towers themselves move along under their own power. This is so that men, tools, cement, and steel can be moved from the canyon rims and lowered at just the right spot where they are wanted on top of the rising dam.

Still more ropes hang down close to canyon walls, with a man seated in a boatswain's chair swinging on the lower end of each rope. These men are "high-scalers." Their task is to chip loose rock off the face of the cliffs. Among these were some fifty Apaches, picking away at lofty niches where even the cliff dwellers of former days would have felt giddy.

"Our high-scalers have worn out nearly 300 miles of rope," says the superintendent who represents the contractors and has built dams all over America.

"How do you pick dare-devils for that ticklish job?" you ask.

"We watch an applicant's face the first day he's ordered over the rim and down a rope. If he's nervous, we call him back."

Like high-scalers and other workers, the visitor, too, wears the iron helmets issued to everybody here, to save heads from falling stones.

Flying Concrete "Agitator."

High above you, as you talk, comes sailing a giant humming creature, for all the world like a ten-ton bumblebee, with two men riding on it. A flying concrete "agitator" it is, run by its own motor and stirring the cement inside to keep it liquid till the machine swings to the place where it is to be dumped.

"You call it a big bumblebee," says the superintendent. "To me it's more like a mud dauber."

"What is your hardest problem here?" you ask.

"To keep our work in tune with the whims of this mad river," he answers.

Drastring seven states, the Colorado is about 1,650 miles long, and may rise or fall with dramatic suddenness.

The lake made when the dam is finished will cover some 227 square miles of land, and hold so much water that each person in the world could dip 5,000 gallons from it.

No water will run over the dam. Excess floods will be carried off through spillway tunnels. The rest, guided through other tunnels against the water wheels, will be ample to generate 1,835,000 horse power, more than any other hydroelectric plant has ever developed.

Every day 330 carloads of cement and gravel go into the rising dam. When finished, the structure will contain enough material to build a fair-sized city, or to make a 60-foot paved highway from California to Chicago!

Lights Too Bright; Cinema Stars Fade

Dehydration Causes Ills Afflicting Celebrities.

Los Angeles.—Just as Hollywood is recovering from the fright and panic of the recent decency crusade a new goblin is raising a threatening head in many of the major motion picture studios.

Dehydration is the polysyllabic and prosaic name of the newest menace which, according to reputable medical authority, is the cause of the ill which in recent weeks have laid many stars and featured players low in home and hospital sick beds, with Ann Harding currently the most celebrated victim.

A chemico-medical term, dehydration, before it became a modern movie malady, usually referred to

the drying out process used in fruits, vegetables and other food-stuffs—such as prunes, apricots, raisins, etc., to preserve them for the market.

Lights Brilliant.

"To deprive or to be freed of water or the elements of water," is the dictionary definition of dehydration.

And that, according to physicians, is just what has happened, and is happening to Ann Harding and other afflicted film celebrities—they have been deprived and sapped of necessary body water and serums by the action of new and more powerful lights now used in the studio stages.

These lights are far more burning, glaring and potent than in the well remembered days of "kleg eyes." Extra batteries of many huge arc lamps must be utilized to attain perfect results in filming.

Used without diffusers or softening screens of any kind, which usually render the lights used in ordinary filming harmless, these big lamps shed a light so heavily charged with powerful actinic and ultra-violet rays that they sap the vital fluids of unwitting screen stars, feature player and extra alike, who are exposed overlong to their hot glare.

It's No Joke.

When at first personal physicians of Ann Harding and other players diagnosed the ill of their celebrated patients as being caused by dehydration, Hollywood, traditionally skeptical, smiled . . . even laughed.

But when the list of sick and ailing screen players reached arm's length, and keen physicians blamed dehydration for the heavy colds, pneumonia attacks and skin ailments with which many were rendered hors de camera, the smiles vanished altogether.

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and coat lining of green satin. The big pointed revers and the full silhouette which registers a decided flare toward the front are important style details. The wool material is one of the new spongy soft novelty weaves which are such highstyle this season. This handsomely colorful green and gray outfit carries a most important message, namely, that street clothes are to be in bright hues for spring, each costume to present a carefully executed color study either in blends or contrasts as the case may be. Prospects are for a big suit and ensemble season with accent on hand some and novel fabrics.

SWAGGER STYLE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Here is a smart street ensemble as displayed at the textile exhibit recently held under the sponsorship of the Chicago Wholesale Market council. It is composed of a green-and-gray checked woolen skirt and swagger coat with blouse

"No Tricks Now!" Said the Doctor to "Pal"



Dr. W. A. Jaquiss, noted wild animal surgeon of Hollywood, Calif., keeps a sharp eye on Pal, 400 pound, two-year-old African lion undergoing a blood transfusion, for treatment of a peculiar malady. The operation, a rarity in wild animal care, was performed after numerous tests on the blood of various lions, with success.