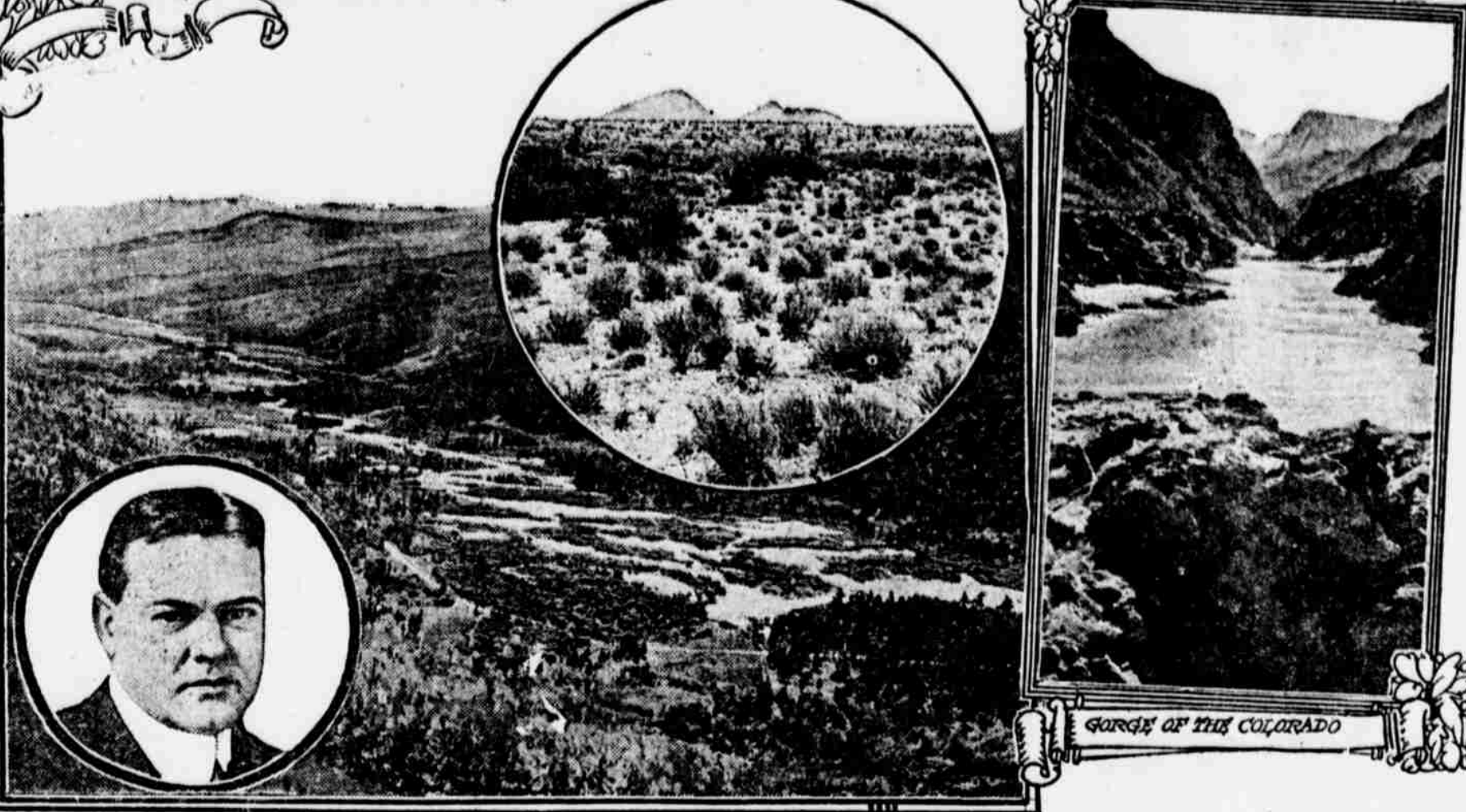


Seven States Sign Colorado Compact



HEADWATERS OF GRAND RIVER, COLORADO

EVEN sovereign states of the Union—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming—have met in the historic Palace of Governors in Santa Fe, have come to an amicable conclusion regarding the much-vexed question of the control, disposition and use of the waters of the Colorado river and have signed a compact which is subject to ratification by the legislature of each of the seven signatory states and by congress. In so doing these seven states of the Colorado River basin have—

Settled by treaty instead of by resort to the United States Supreme court fundamental and vitally important interstate rights;

Settled at small expense within 11 months after the appointment of the commission a multitude of disputes that threatened years of litigation blocking the development of the Colorado basin;

Set a precedent in American history;

Taken the first step toward the creation of an empire within an empire, the development of which taxes the imagination and will affect individual living from coast to coast.

The headwaters of the Colorado river, as the map shows, are in Wyoming just south of Yellowstone National park, and in northwestern Colorado. Water flowing from Milner pass in the Rocky Mountain National park falls 10,750 feet on its course to the sea. The Green and the Grand come together in Utah to form the Colorado. The Colorado in Arizona flows through Grand Canyon National park. It empties into the Gulf of California in Mexico. It is nearly 2,000 miles in length and more than a score of rivers contribute their waters. It irrigates and annually menaces with floods the Imperial and Palo Verde valleys in California and the Yuma valley in Arizona. Its basin totals 242,000 square miles of American territory.

It is no exaggeration to say that the original contentions of the seven states were so far apart that an agreement seemed hopeless. But Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, appointed by President Harding as the representative of the United States, was there as chairman of the commission. Enough said! The compact has been signed by the representatives of the seven warring states and bears this: "Approved, Herbert Hoover."

Following is the official text of the compact, with the omission of certain technical details not necessary to a comprehensive understanding of the whole:

"The States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming having resolved to enter into a compact under the act of the congress of the United States of America approved August 19, 1921 (42 Stat. L., p. 171), and the acts of the legislatures of the said states, have, through their governors, appointed as their commissioners W. S. Norvell, for the State of Arizona; W. F. McClure, for the State of California; Depp B. Carpenter, for the State of Colorado; J. G. Scrugham, for the State of Nevada; Stephen D. Davis, Jr., for the State of New Mexico; R. E. Caldwell, for the State of Utah; Frank C. Emerson, for the State of Wyoming, who after negotiations participated in by Herbert Hoover, appointed by the President as the representative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I. The major purposes of this compact are to provide for equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of the Colorado river system, to establish the relative importance of different beneficial uses of water, to promote interstate comity, to remove causes of present and future controversies, and to secure the expeditious agricultural and industrial development of the Colorado River basin, the storage of its waters, and the protection of life and property from floods. To these ends the Colorado River basin is divided into two basins, and an apportionment of the use of part of the water of the Colorado river system is made to each of them with the provision that further equitable apportionments may be made.

"Art. II. As used in this compact: (A) The term 'Colorado River system' means that portion of the Colorado river and its tributaries within the United States of America. (B) The term 'Colorado River basin' means all of the drainage area of the Colorado River system and all other territory within the United States of America to which the waters of the Colorado River system shall be beneficially applied. (C) The term 'States of the upper division' means the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. (D) The term 'States of the lower division' means the States of Arizona, California and Nevada. (E) The term 'Lee Ferry'



means a point in the main stream of the Colorado river one mile below the mouth of the Paris river (extreme southeast corner of Utah). (F) The term 'upper basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system above Lee Ferry and also all parts of said states located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system above Lee Ferry. (G) The term 'lower basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system below Lee Ferry, and also all parts of said states located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system, which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system below Lee Ferry. (H) The term 'domestic use' shall include the use of water for household, stock, municipal, mining, milling, industrial, and other like purposes but shall exclude the generation of electrical power.

"Art. III. (A) There is hereby apportioned from the Colorado River system in perpetuity to the upper basin and to the lower basin, respectively, to exclusive beneficial consumptive use of 7,700,000 acre-feet of water per annum, which shall include all water necessary for the supply of any rights which may now exist. (B) In addition to the apportionment in paragraph (A) the lower basin is hereby given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive use of such waters by 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum. (C) If, as a matter of international comity, the United States of America shall hereafter recognize in the United States or Mexico any right to use of any waters of the Colorado River system, such waters shall be supplied first from the waters which are surplus over and above the aggregate of the quantities specified in paragraphs (A) and (B), and if such surplus shall prove insufficient for this purpose, then the burden of such deficiency shall be equally borne by the upper basin and the lower basin, and whenever necessary the states of the upper division shall deliver at Lee Ferry water to supply one-half of the deficiency so recognized in addition to that provided in paragraph (D). (D) The states of the upper division will not cause the flow of the river at Lee Ferry to be depleted below an aggregate of 75,000,000 acre-feet for any period of 10 consecutive years reckoned in continuing progressive series beginning with the first day of October next succeeding the ratification of this compact. (E) The states of the upper division shall not withhold water, and the states of the lower division shall not require the delivery of water which cannot reasonably be applied to domestic and agricultural uses. (F) Further equitable apportionment of the beneficial uses of the waters of the Colorado River system unapportioned by paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) may be made in the manner provided in paragraph (G) at any time after October 1, 1903, if and when either basin shall have reached its total beneficial consumptive use as set out in paragraphs (A) and (B). (G) is omitted.

"Art. IV. (A) Inasmuch as the Colorado river has ceased to be navigable for commerce and reservation of its waters for navigation would seriously limit the developments of its basin, the use

of its waters for purposes of navigation shall be subservient to the uses of such waters for domestic, agricultural and power purposes. If the congress shall not consent to this paragraph, the other provisions of this compact shall nevertheless remain binding. (B) Subject to the provisions of this compact, water of the Colorado River system may be impounded and used for the generation of electrical power, but such impounding and use shall be subservient to the use and consumption of such water for agricultural and domestic purposes and shall not interfere with or prevent use for such dominant purposes. (C) The provisions of this article shall not apply to or interfere with the regulation and control by any state within its boundaries of the appropriation, use, and distribution of water.

"Art. VI. Should any claim or controversy arise between any two or more of the signatory states: (A) with respect to the waters of the Colorado River system not covered by the terms of this compact. (B) Over the meaning or performance of any of the terms of this compact. (C) As to the allocation of the burdens incident to the performance of any article of this compact or delivery of waters as herein provided. (D) As to the construction or operation of works within the Colorado River basin to be situated in two or more states or to be constructed in one state for the benefit of another state; or (E) as to the diversion of water in one state for the benefit of another state. The governors of the states affected, upon the request of one of them, shall forthwith appoint commissioners with power to consider and adjust such claim or controversy, subject to ratification by the legislatures of the states so affected.

"Nothing herein contained shall prevent the adjustment of any such claim or controversy by any present method or direct future legislative action of the interested states.

"Art. VII. Nothing in this compact shall be construed as affecting the obligations of the United States of America to Indian tribes.

"Art. VIII. Present perfected rights to the beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system are unimpaired by this compact. Whenever storage capacity of 5,000,000 acre-feet shall have been provided on the main Colorado river within or for the benefit of the lower basin then claims of such rights, if any, by appropriators or users of water in the lower basin against appropriators or users of water in the upper basin shall attach to and be satisfied from water that may be stored to and in conflict with Article III. All other rights to beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system shall be satisfied solely from the water apportioned to that basin in which they are situated.

"Art. IX. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or prevent any state from instituting or maintaining any action or proceeding, legal or equitable, for the protection of any right under this compact or the enforcement of any of its provisions.

"Art. X. This compact may be terminated at any time by the unanimous agreement of the signatory states. In the event of such termination all rights established under it shall continue unimpaired.

"Art. XI. The compact shall become binding and obligatory when it shall have been approved by the legislature of each of the signatory states and by the congress of the United States."

"The big thing about the Colorado river compact," says Secretary Hoover, "is that it breaks the blockade on development of the whole river. It allows us all to go ahead with river development and with flood protection to the Imperial and Yuma valleys.

"The first step is to settle the controversy between the upper and lower districts of the Colorado basin. There can be no development until that is settled. Ratification by the states of the pact agreed upon by the Colorado River commission will speedily accomplish this. If the matter is forced into the Supreme court it may require years.

"Yet, behind all the precise and commonplace language of this compact lies the greatness and romance of the West, the building of a million more homes out under the blue sky in security and good will."

While the commission made no recommendation concerning the site of the dam, Mr. Hoover said he favored its construction at or near Boulder canyon. This is below the Grand canyon and close to the line between Arizona and Nevada. The annual flow of the Colorado is about 20,000,000 acre-feet. One-third of this is now used

DINNER AND DANCE HATS; DESIGNERS PLAN THE BLOUSE

SINCE everybody dines and dances at the same time, dinner and dance hats have arrived at a place of much importance and pretty accessories by which the fashionable draped velvet or satin gowns may be varied, keep them company. Detachable girdles and garnitures of ribbons and millinery flowers in floral designs, enliven the popular black or dark-colored frocks and are elaborated with jewels,

of color and decorations, as frocks and millinery do. Embroideries are prominent in fashions. Bulgarian, Paisley and Egyptian motifs, novelty ribbons in narrow widths and strong color contrasts brighten up navy blue and other dark-color models; chain-stitch and other simple stitchery supplement embroideries, and little ruffles of valenciennes lace interspersed with embroidery in a single color,



Dinner and Dance Hats Are Important

little sea shells and other fantasies. Metallic blouses, shading to rose, blue, and other colors make the rosettes or cocardes, from which long ribbon streamers fall, often below the hem line of the dress. One of these sparkling ornaments is shown in the illustration made of narrow ribbon.

Dance hats usually employ gold or silver tissue or rich silks in oriental colorings and designs. The turban in its varied forms is the most popular shape and an example in a draped model of Parisian printed silk, appears in the illustration. It supplies a vivid color note, with a black or dark-colored dress—the drapery furnishing glimpses of orange, red, blue, green, white and other colors in strong shades, posed against the black satin.

make a new and very attractive garniture on blouses in plain colors like ecru or tan, and on white.

In styles the overblouse dominates and the jacket-blouse is assured a great vogue—to be worn as a blouse or as a jacket with light summer frocks. A very smart example of this type appears in the illustration made of ecru silk jersey and embroidered with silk in two colors. Some attractive models for spring are high necked, buttoning up to the top of the collar at a side fastening.

The hip band and the flat girdle tied at one side lead in the procession of spring styles.

In fabrics, printed silks and cottons are the greatest novelty, and they will usher in the new season; ratine is



Latest Design in Blouses

covered shape. Vivid, flat flowers, foliage and jeweled ornaments are applied to the silver and gold hats.

Satin and silk just now dominate the mode in dinner hats. Grapes in many colors, flowers and ostrich feathers make exquisite trimmings for them—the last appearing on the satin dinner hat shown in the picture. A whimsical dance hat is shown of gold lace with jeweled trimmings.

Designers of blouses have launched their first efforts for spring and summer, in blouses that reflect the same influences in the matters

among the cottons, crepe de chine and georgette retain their places of importance, and in the latter the new beige shades—"fallow" and "deer"—are often posed over a vivid color. Much plain white is used with Bulgarian or oriental embroideries, and no one must overlook tailored types in which an embroidered monogram and simple stitchery are the sole decorations.

Julia Bottomley