



Just an old plowhand was Governor Frank F. Merriam of California as he broke ground for a \$50,000 Press Building at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. Here he is cranking the gasoline plow which he used. Assisting him is Zoe Dell Lantis, Exposition beauty and the "most photographed girl in the world."

Don't Take It For Granted

Some of the most horrible fires in American history have occurred in schools. And, unless remedial steps are taken, there is grave danger that some of the most horrible fires of the future will strike in the same place.

Surveys have shown that thousands of American school buildings are fire traps. And this doesn't simply refer to old, frame structures. That beautiful new brick edifice, built last year at a cost of a quarter-million dollars, may look safe as a storm cellar outside—and still contain fire hazards of the worst type.

Inadequate exits, doors that open inward instead of outward, improperly designed stair wells, narrow hallways down which children must pass—these are just a few of the dangers that exist in many of our schools. Amateur inspections usually fail to detect them. School safety is experts' work.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, 65 John St., New York City, has prepared an illustrated booklet entitled, "Construction of School Buildings and Existing Structures," which will be sent on request of the proper authorities. The Board has also issued a school inspection blank, which has been used in more than 1,500 communities. Use of this blank makes it possible for school boards to thoroughly inspect a structure, and ferret out possible hazards.

Don't take it for granted that the schools your children attend are safe. Every parent should demand that school boards make expert inspections a periodic duty—

WHEN food tastes good the assembled family will almost purr with satisfaction after the first mouthful. But, when in addition to tasting good the food is a delight to behold, then indeed you have a culinary "double header"! The combination of a coconut cream pie and luscious fresh raspberries is superb. What a climax to a leisurely Sunday dinner.



Coconut Cream Raspberry Pie

4 tablespoons sugar; 5 tablespoons sifted cake flour; ¼ teaspoon salt; 2 cups milk; 3 egg yolks, slightly beaten; 1 cup shredded coconut; 2 teaspoons vanilla; 1 pint raspberries; 1 baked 9-inch pie shell.

2 egg whites, unbeaten; ½ cup sugar; Dash of salt; 2 tablespoons water; ¼ teaspoon vanilla.

Combine sugar, flour, and salt in top of double boiler. Add milk and egg yolks, mixing thoroughly. Place over rapidly boiling water and cook 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from boiling water; add ½ cup coconut and vanilla. Cool. Place 1 cup raspberries in pie shell, then fill with cooled filling.

Place egg whites, sugar, salt, and water in top of double boiler; beat with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water and beat 1 minute; then remove from fire and continue beating 1 minute, or until mixture will stand in peaks. Add flavoring. Pile lightly on filling. Arrange remaining berries around meringue. Sprinkle with remaining coconut. Serve at once.

and that every hazard, no matter how unimportant, it may seem, be immediately corrected. That is the only 100 per cent insurance we can have against one of the most horrible human disasters.

Imperial Dam Is Near Completion

The Imperial Dam on the Colorado River, principal structure of the All-American Canal system, is virtually completed, John C. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation, reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Construction of the dam was commenced two and one-half years ago as a part of the program authorized in the Boulder Canyon Project Act, December 21, 1928, for the construction of a canal, entirely on American soil, to serve the Imperial and Coachella valleys in Southern California with water from the Colorado River.

The All-American Canal, America's biggest irrigation ditch, also is nearing completion, and all structures along its first 21 miles have been finished. Excavation is completed of the remainder of the canal throughout its length of 80 miles, but some structures are still under construction on the section between Pilot Knob and the western terminus. The Coachella branch of the canal has been begun. It will extend more than 100 miles north and west from its heading on the All-American Canal just west of the sand hills west of Yuma.

With Boulder Dam, the All-American Canal was authorized for the purpose of controlling the Colorado River and providing a reliable, stable water supply for the below-sea-level, irrigated garden, the Imperial Valley, where more than 500,000 acres are watered at present by a canal which lops for more than 60 miles through Mexican territory.

The Imperial Diversion Dam is an unusual structure which becomes unique when considered in connection with the desilting works on the west bank of the river at the head of the All-American Canal. These are a part of the structure.

The dam itself is of the slab-and-buttress type of construction, with a total length of 3,430 feet, including floating-weir type overflow sections, 41 feet high, headworks, gate structures, sluiceway and overflow spillway. The diversion works for the All-American Canal, on the California side of the river, are controlled by four roller gates 72 feet wide by 23 feet high. The Gila Canal diversion works, on the Arizona side, are controlled by nine radial gates 35½ feet wide by 14½ feet high.

The Colorado River at the site of the dam carries large quantities of suspended silt, and the desilting works have been described as a means of "taking the river to the cleaners." The desilting works simulate the process by which the river, as it broadens into wider channels, is slowed down so that it no longer can carry its heavy load.

In the desilting works, the deceleration is accomplished by means of three double basins, each about 400,000 square feet in area, which retard the flow to .22 feet per second. The water will stay in a basin 21 minutes. At this low velocity, all but the finest silt will be dropped, to be scraped from the bottom of the basin by 72 rotary scrapers 125 feet in diameter. The collected silt will be sluiced out the bottom and back to the Colorado River. The sluiceway has a capacity of 25,000 cubic feet per second and is controlled by 12 radial gates 16

El Portal

MATINEE 2:30-NIGHTS 7 & 9 P.M.

SUNDAY—MONDAY—TUESDAY

AUGUST 14-15-16

WARNER BAXTER
MARJORIE WEAVER

— in —

"I'll Give A Million"

— with —

Peter Lorre
Jean Hersholt
Lynn Bari

— also —

"CANDID CAMERAMONIACS"
—Pete Smith Specialty

"KING WITHOUT A CROWN"
—Historical Miniature

"MAIL AND FEMALE"
—Our Gang

M-G-M NEWS

WEDNESDAY — THURSDAY—
AUGUST 17-18

MADGE EVANS
PRESTON FOSTER

— in —

"ARMY GIRL"

— with —

James Gleason
Ruth Donnelly
Neil Hamilton

— also —

"Pictorial No. 8"
"Thanks for the Memory"

—Screen Song
FOX NEWS

FRIDAY — SATURDAY—
AUGUST 19-20

JANE WITHERS

— in —

"Keep Smiling"

— with —

Henry Wilcoxon
Gloria Stuart
Jed Proutp

— also —

"A Criminal Is Born"
—Crim Doesn't Pay

"How to Raise A Baby"
—Robert Benchley

"Lets Clebrate"
—Popeye

PARAMOUNT NEWS

The Canadian wheat crop is expected to double that of 1937. What is Secretary Wallace going to do about this?

feet high by seven feet wide. The desilting system can dispose of 70,000 tons of silt every 24 hours.

The principal problem to be met in constructing the 21 miles of canal now completed was provision for carrying rain and cloudburst waters across the canal. The flood waters reaching the canal represent drainage from an area of 150 square miles and may amount to 45,000 cubic feet per second. Ten concrete overchute structures were built to convey this runoff over the canal at important wash crossings.