For nearly 7,000 years the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, Egypt has been the world's largest man-built structure. When the high dam is completed at Grand Coulee, it will treble the size of the Great Pyramid.

Some people wonder why this huge dam is being constructed at this particular point, but it is not due to just a haphazard chance. First surveys were made in the early part of the century and a million dollars having been expended up to 1928. Ten sites have been selected with Grand Coulee the upper and Bonneville the lower. The remaining eight dams, uncompleted, will make a grand total cost of around $711,000,000.00 with a yearly power production of 41,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Ultimate development, High Dam, will cost $179,000,000.00 and it will measure 500 feet above bed rock with a length of 4,000 feet at the crest. The width at the base will be 442 feet compared with 260 feet for the low dam. The spillway for this great dam will create a waterfall that will, in height and volume of water, dwarf the majestic Niagara.

The purpose of the Grand Coulee Dam is to use the rush of the Columbia to produce vast electrical power and to raise water to a huge reservoir which will be constructed in the "Upper" coulee between here and Coulee City (82 miles), through the erection at each end of the coulee, earth fill dams 80 feet in height. Twenty pumping units, each with a capacity of 800 second feet, a total of 16,000 cubic feet per second, will raise the water the necessary 200 feet into the upper coulee. This amount of water which will be pumped into the upper coulee, is very near equal to the minimum run off of the river and is 8 times as great as the minimum run off of the Colorado River at Boulder Dam.

The reclamation feature is an integral part of this development. The present level of this water is around 961 elevation while the floor of the coulee is near the 1500 foot mark. The general country through which this coulee is cut is 300 feet higher than this 1500 mark. Eventually this project if completed will irrigate an area of 1,200,000 acres. Land will be available to settlers at prices ranging from $5 to $15.00 an acre and the cost of water rights will be $88.00 an acre. This cost is extended over 40 years or an annual cost of $3.19 per acre.

The above is a short resume of man's effort to dam the mighty Columbia, a river second in size in the United States only to the Mississippi. Because of its source, high in a region of melting snows its discharge is more continuous throughout the entire year than that of any other river of the land. Continued on Page 3
Juan "Jack" Hargrove, architect for the M. W. A. K. Company and Mason City Post 131 outgoing commander, was born at Paducah, Kentucky. He has been a legionnaire since 1921, having in that year joined the West Palm Beach, Florida post.

Mr. Hargrove, before coming to the state of Washington, has been associated with prominent architects over the entire United States; having been designer for the late Addison Mizner, of Palm Beach, Florida, for a period of six years, associated with Rapp & Rapp, Paramount Theater architects and with Smith Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit, architects and engineers.

He was the designer of Mason City and its buildings and has gained national prominence because of the complete electrification of this town and its low cost electrical heating which he sponsored.

Mr. Hargrove, a charter member of the Mason City Post and its first commander, has been sponsored by his home post for the office of 9th district commander. If he is successful in this election, the 9th district will find itself in the hands of a fearless, capable and enthusiastic leader.

Dr. Ross D. Wright, Commander Elect of the Mason City Post, American Legion, is an adopted son of Washington who removed from Tacoma - the lumber capital of America - at the start of MWAK operations at the site of the Grand Coulee Dam. His mission was to organize and operate the company hospital which has proven an important factor in the development and security of this pioneer community. The excellence of the institution is attested to by the recognition it is given from National Hospital Control Boards as well as the many endorsements of the various visiting medical men of nation-wide repute.

Starting its eighth month of operations, there has been established with the Department of Labor & Industries a record for shortened disability of injured men that has not been bettered by similar institutions throughout the State. The Columbian, speaking for the community, points with pride to these accomplishments and the growing scope of the hospital's activities clearly indicates a success for the institution which had not been anticipated at the outset of the project.

Continued on Page 4
Grand Coulee Dam Continued

The following is a comparison of the Grand Coulee and Boulder Dams:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boulder Dam</th>
<th>Grand Coulee Dam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height (feet)</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of crest (feet)</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width at base (feet)</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width at top (feet)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation (cu. yds)</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass concrete in dam (cu. yds)</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total rated capacity (h.p.)</td>
<td>1,835,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of reservoir (miles)</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average width (miles)</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average annual run off (ac. ft)</td>
<td>15,700,000</td>
<td>79,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spillway capacity (sec. ft)</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HELP PREVENT ACCIDENTS

MASON CITY

Mason City, designed by Juan Hargrove, M.W.A.K. architect, is the ultra-modern all electric city, is the largest city in the world for its age; what was only a land of sagebrush eight short months ago is now a thriving metropolis!

Homes are cozy and comfortable, there being 54A type or 2 room houses; 127B type or 3 room houses; 88C type or 4 room houses; 6 homes for executives of the company; 10 foreman bunk houses; 50 bunk houses and 10 latrines. Foreman bunk houses have 8 rooms, 2 men to a room, each room with running water and each house containing a recreation room. Bunk houses contain 12 rooms, each 11 feet square, 2 men to a room, 1320 sq.ft. to each house. Latrines are 16' x 54' contain 12 showers; 10 toilets; 3 urinals; 4 wash sinks each 6' long; and a 500 gallon water tank heated by a 28 K.W. heater.

A Girls Dormitory containing a private dining room and 22 private rooms each with running water.

The Washington Hospital Association building covers 25,000 sq.ft. and is irregular in shape. Contains 46 beds, 2 fully equipped operating rooms and is modern in every respect. Hospital staff of four doctors and seven nurses.

Administration building is 30' x 120', two stories high and contains company offices and the telephone exchange.

The Mess Hall consists of two wings, each seating 512 people, with a double kitchen in the center. This kitchen contains the very latest of equipment such as a 240 loaf electric bread oven; a 1 bbl. dough mixer; 80 qt. cake mixer; 2-30 gallon coffee urns; 4 refrigerator rooms; 4 gravity oil fed ranges; 2-20' steam tables; a 10 gallon per 10 minute ice cream freezer and other equipment too varied to mention. A crew of 100 men is necessary to operate this mess hall.

The Camp Office is 22' x 60' and here men are assigned rooms and bedding.

Mason City two churches, the Protestant and Catholic were dedicated free from debt. These churches are 37' x 70' and seat approximately 200 people each.

The City Hall is 30' x 60' and here are the offices of the Town Manager and City maintenance department. The latter being quite an important department due to the fact there is 20 miles of water and sewer pipe in the city. Water is consumed at the rate of 750,000 gallons per day, being pumped from the Columbia River by 2-675 gallon per minute electric pumps.

The Mason City Post-office was given a second class rating April the 1st and now 300 extra boxes are being used bringing the total up to 1,000.

Continued on Page 4
DR. ROSS D. WRIGHT—Continued from Page 2

To the Commander Elect, credit is due for his efforts. His life has been devoted, to a great extent, to the care of the sick and injured. The earlier part was spent in preparation through grade and high schools and military academic training in Illinois, California and Florida. His premedic and medical education was received at Illinois and Chicago. Graduating at the start of the World War, he was commissioned in the Medical Corps and served actively at home and overseas for more than two years. On his return to civilian life, he was associated with the Guggenheim interests in Montana and was identified with Legion affairs until his removal to Tacoma, where he held the position of Northern Pacific Railway surgeon for many years. His professional attainments include honorary degrees in national and state surgical fellowships with memberships in the American medical, aero medical and Washington state associations.

MASON CITY—Continued From Page 3

The Bank, a branch of The Spokane and Eastern Trust Co., is located in the Coulee Trading building.

The Town Hall is the headquarters for the Washington State Police and the Mason City Fire Department. The latter department, consisting of 2 paid men and 20 volunteers, has the very latest of equipment. This consists of a Chevrolet truck with a Seagraves mounting, a 400 gallon pump with 1000' of 2½" hose; 400' of 1½" hose; a 100 gallon booster tank with 200' of hose; gas masks, ladders and all necessary equipment. In the city are 50 hydrants and 25 call boxes of the Edwards Automatic Alarm System.

The Mason City Theater seats 432 people, shows first run pictures and has the latest Simplex machines with RCA amplifier and sound heads.

The Garage has an 8 car repair shop, with the latest modern facilities for automotive repairing, such as an electric test bench, battery chargers, etc., and is operated by skilled, trained men.

The ultra-modern laundry, 40' x 80' in size, with a staff of 22 people has a 120" ironer which has a running capacity of 40,000 pieces a week; 4 washing machines; 3 extractors; a starch cooker; water softener and steam is supplied by a 150 H.P. boiler.

The two story Hotel is 50' x 150', contains 40 rooms, 32 with bath and has the latest of furniture and equipment.

The Recreation Hall contains a restaurant, pool and card room, 6 chair barber shop and shoe repair shop. A copper top bar 63' long, bear chill room with a capacity of 3 carsloads of beer which is kept at 24 degrees by means of an air diffuser system. 24 kegs are tapped at a time and drawn direct to the bar.

The N.R.S. office is 30' x 60' and here all employment is taken care of by the government staff.

The Coulee Trading Company Store, last but not least, is 100' x 220' in size. This building contains the following stores: Jewelry; Dry Goods; Ladies & Men Ready to Wear; Shoes; Gents Furnishings; Infants Wear; Drugs; Tobacco, Magazines and Candy; Book Store; Soda Fountain; Grocery and Meat Market, all located on the main floor. On the mezzanine which is 100' x 100' is located the Hardware; Furniture; Electrical Fixtures; Beauty Shop and Offices of the Coulee Trading Co.

MASON CITY BAND

Employees of the contractors have formed a band. This band composed of thirty-five musicians are under the leadership of W. H. Austin, MWAK electrician, with W. H. Wheeler, Mason City Fire Chief, as business manager. This band plays at all ball games, fights and every Sunday night gives an outdoor concert. Within the band is organized an orchestra, known as the "Seven Kings of Harmony" which plays for all of the dances in Mason City.

Both Mr. Austin and Mr. Wheeler have the well wishes of the entire community for the enjoyment which their efforts have accomplished.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IS GOOD SAFETY

Many injuries will be avoided when there is a place for everything. — everything in its place. Nail punctures from scattered farm lumber, stumbling and tripping over material and rubbish, unsafe walkways, and falling objects frequently cause unfortunate mishaps. SUCH ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED BY REMOVING THE HAZARD!!

KEEP ALL KINDLING AND RUBBISH IN PILES AWAY FROM WORK AREAS.

Dispose of the piles as frequently as conditions will permit.

WALKWAYS AND RAMPS SHOULD BE SAFE, — free from slipping, stumbling and other dangerous hazards.

AVOID FIRE HAZARDS by having the job free from paper and inflammable rubbish. Keep the passageways to fire extinguishers and hose lines open at all times.

FOOD SCRAPS AND PAPER WRAPPINGS FROM LUNCHES SHOULD BE PLACED IN GARBAGE CONTAINERS.

Painters' rags and oil soaked overalls can catch on fire from spontaneous combustion. Keep them in the open air.

STACK MATERIAL IN ORDERLY PILES, — not too high, nor closer than three feet to the edge of piers or platforms unless guard rails are provided.

DO NOT OVERLOAD SCAFFOLDS OR PLATFORMS WITH MATERIALS.

WEAR GLOVES TO PROTECT YOUR HANDS WHEN HANDLING MATERIAL with sharp edges or splinters.

RETURN TOOLS TO THEIR PROPER PLACE when you are through with them. The tools, etc., should always be in order in the tool shed.

Tarpaulins, hose, rope, electric extension cord, electrical equipment, tools, etc., can be rapidly ruined by lack of proper attention.

TAKE CARE OF THEM.

Safe conditions look good because they are good! One of the surest signs of genuine interest in safety is good housekeeping.

For every injury——GET FIRST AID PROMPTLY TO PREVENT INFECTION.

W. C. COFFERDAM

The race against time and high water has been won! and you men who made this great accomplishment possible are to be heartily congratulated. Now that all sections of sheet piling are driven, let's look over the job and make a few comparisons and note the large amount of materials used in the construction of this, the world's greatest cofferdam....

The first pile was driven January 1st, and if present plans are worked out as expected the last on the West section will be done on April 1st; in a period of less than 90 days a world's record is set!

Soon after the first wooden piles were driven the steel sheet piling began to appear on the job. These sheets, of the interlock type, are 15 inches wide and 3/8 inch thick, weighing 36.8 pounds.

This type of cofferdam is known as the Cellular type, consisting of a series of cells extending along the river. They are driven to an average of 60 feet below low water level, are 40 feet above water level and extend into the river approximately 200 feet to a low water depth of about 20 feet. At the height of operations 30 McKirnan-Terry steam hammers were working — the largest single order ever placed.

When it came to assembling the tons of equipment and the 12,600 tons of sheet piling, it was necessary to truck it from Coulee City, Washington, a distance of thirty miles, nearest railroad at this time.
WES T COFFERDAM——Continued from Page 5

Over a million feet of timber was used in this construction.

In connection with the driving; four electric Clydes with 110' booms; 3 stiff legs with 125' booms; 3 skid derricks with 130' sticks; 2 Marion with 100' booms; 2 American Steam Whirleys with 85' booms; 1 Thev Lorraine "75" with 40' boom; 1 with 60' boom; Marion "371" with 60' boom; 1 Marion "450" with 60' boom, and one Bucyrus 50B Diesel with 60' boom, were all in use at one time, and, aside from this equipment, there were three overhead gentries with a capacity of 6 hammers each. Steam for the hammers was supplied by separate power plants with a capacity in excess of 1,400 horse power.

After completion, the 50' x 40' cells are filled by means of a shuttle conveyor, now working (48" belt constructed to move on rails) which enables movement of earth from main conveyor to each cell as necessary. This conveyor has a capacity of 300 yards per hour.

Oxygen for burning was used at the rate of 75 tanks a day, or 4,500 a month, and acetylene was used in about the same proportion. Also, one and one-half miles of steam hose was used on the hammers.

The outside wall length of the complete cofferdam is better than 5,000 feet and, if the piling were placed end to end, it would reach 121 miles.

In conclusion; again, we take off our hats to each and every one of the men whose cooperation and workmanship made this construction a fact possible!

Men in charge of this unit were H. L. Meyer, General Manager; J. H. Scocum, General Superintendent; R. L. Telford, Coffer dam Engineer; J. O. Foster, Designing Engineer; G. C. Wilson, Coffer dam Superintendent; A. W. Croxon, Assistant Coffer dam Superintendent, and Messrs. W. G. Butler, R. V. Weaver and Aaron Burros, General Shift Superintendents. The Electrical Department was under Electrical Superintendent Guy Smith and assisted by D. McKinnel and Jim Devincastor mechanic had as his chief aid G. W. Allen. Russell Brown, Rigging Superintendent took care of this end of the work.

LITTLE MISTAKES CAN MAKE BIG ACCIDENTS

WEST CONVEYOR

The world's largest conveyor of its type is now operating steadily each day. "Pay Dirt" is moving at the rate of 2,000 yards an hour, or better than 85 yards each minute. As a matter of comparison the weight of this would equal 555 men of average weight each minute.

Let's take a brief word journey over the conveyor system, and try and hit a few of the "high spots" along the line.

The dirt from the excavation area is taken to the three feeders by the following equipment: Feeder No. 2a; one 5 yard shovel and hauled by 2 Athey trains, 3 Linn trucks and 2 bulldozers. Feeder No. 2a; two 4 yard shovels and hauled by 4 Wooldridge; 1 Linn, 7 Whites, 4 Lots and 3 Internationals. Feeder No. 3; one 5 yard shovel and hauled by 6 Athey trains and 2 bulldozers.

The earth is dumped into the three feeders through grizzlies, so the larger rocks may be removed. There are three feeders operating at all times and one standing by, as these feeders must be changed and set to lower levels about every three weeks. All feeders lead to a large central feeder which distributes the earth on the main conveyor belt.

The main conveyor is of the 60 inch belt type, and travels at a speed of 600 feet per minute, driven by 12 V belts drives, power supplied by 200 H.P. slip ring motors; all motors are interlocked so if one stops all behind will automatically be stopped. Also there is a nonreversing device so belt cannot go backward and pile up dirt in any one station.

Continued on Page 8...
MESS HALL

The old belief that men eat less during the hot weather is all hooey, in the opinion of Bill Arndt, chef at the mess hall, who supervises all the meals served to the hungry swarms of workmen and tourists who flock there.

Instead of eating more, Bill says, we merely want to eat oftener, changing our diets to include more fresh fruits and vegetables during the summer months, and provisions had to be made to take care of this changing attitude in the district's biggest and finest eating place.

Ice cream, for example, is served in great quantities these days. Cantaloupes, fresh berries, oranges, peaches, and apricots are all on the menus when the mercury starts soaring in the spring. Arndt has a finger on the appetites of the men and supplies the dishes they like best.

For breakfast, "cants," peaches, oranges, and other fresh fruits alternate to provide a pleasing change from day to day. Down in the basement of the mess hall is an entire room that is used for storing perishables, cooled to a point where they keep the best.

Ice cream and sherbet are served on alternate days for dessert at the night meal, and another small room in the basement is the source of all the "dixie cups" and their contents.

A machine has been installed here to freeze a gallon of ice cream or sherbert every minute. Passing through one door, a hallway, and into a storage room, the finished cups are stacked in racks, with frost-coated pipes all over the ceiling. Automatically controlled thermostats keep the mercury varying from around 10 above to 10 below.

About 250 gallons of ice cream are used in the mess hall every week, with the consumption of sherbert slightly less. The machine also makes brick and bulk ice cream for the store and recreation hall.

Two large machines capable of caring for 16,000 pounds of food are installed in the basement of the mess hall. This accounts for the fresh, firm meats, and the crisp vegetables and fruits that grace Arndt's tables. In no other place in the dam area is such stress placed upon keeping fresh, clean foods of all kinds. The machines also cool all the storage rooms for other foods.

Meat is bought in small quantities, to assure freshness, and is hung in a special room until it is used. A separate room is used for smoked meats, to keep the odor from getting into the fresh meats. The average week sees the use of four beaves, four veals, and possibly a dozen lambs. Very little pork is used in the summertime, except smoked.

A complete chicken dinner is served every Sunday, with from 900 to 1,000 pounds of chicken needed to feed the crowd. Sundays, naturally, there are many extra patrons, as tourists consider their visit incomplete without a meal in the mammoth mess hall. One week-end, 684 visitors paid to eat there.

The MWAQ company prides itself on the splendid modern bakery. Baking is no small task for the men inside the mess hall's kitchen. A large oven has been built, all electrically controlled, with automatic thermostats to regulate the heat. Here bread is baked, as well as cake, cookies, and pies for desserts. Special mixing machines have been installed to blend the ingredients.

FIGHTS

On two Mondays of each month, boxing contests are shown at Walsh Stadium. These contests are exhibited by the American Legion Athletic Club. A sectional portable ring is placed in front of the grand stand and circus bleacher seats are placed on the other side of the ring, completing the amphitheater. Good, clean and fast bouts are shown.

STRIKES BEDROCK

The first bedrock was struck in the west excavation area on July the 16th, at elevation 880.
M. W. A. K. PERSONNEL

The officers of the Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Company are: Silas Mason, chairman of the board; T. J. Walsh, President; Col. W. J. Whitson, Vice-President; Guy F. Atkinson, Vice-President; E. L. Kier, Secretary; J. J. Walsh, assistant Secretary and W. A. Hanger, Treasurer. The departments heads are as follows: H. L. Myer, General Manager; Francis Donaldson, Chief Engineer; C. D. Riddle, Job Engineer; George H. Atkinson, Assistant General Manager; W. H. Slocum, General Superintendent; Juan Hargrove, Architect; Ray Dycus, Fiscal Agent; M. Pete Shrauger, Safety Engineer; Thomas Mallott, Job Attorney; John Kier, Chief Timekeeper; J. O. Murray, Personnel Officer; F. L. Ellithorpe, Mess Hall Stewart and men's dormitory Superintendent; and William Arndt, Mess Hall Chef.

For simplification of operation of commercial establishments, the Coulee Trading Company was organized, with W. E. Kier as General Manager, to conduct the business of the general store, the laundry, and the theater; the Mason City Company, with E. L. Kier, who supervised the building of the city, as General Manager in charge of the Recreation Hall, Service Station, Public Garage and the Hotel; and the Washington Hospital Association, with Dr. Ross D. Wright, in charge, a non-profit corporation, with eight trustees, to conduct the affairs of the hospital.

WEST CONVEYOR——Continued from Page 6

The conveyor system consists of a series of stations or you might say dumps. The dirt is advanced a distance of 415 feet and 6 inches in the case of one station and dumped into a hopper then taken by another belt. There are 21 transfer stations and 2 stacker stations on the system making a total footage of over 5,000 feet of conveyor.

It takes approximately 8 minutes from the time earth is dumped in the feeders for it to reach the stacker or spoil pile. The stacker is the equipment used to distribute the earth at end of the conveyor. The first station at the stacker has a telescopic section, running on rails, and may be advanced without placing a new section in the conveyor itself. On the end of this telescopic section is a 150 foot boom traveling in a semi-circle, supported in the center by a caterpillar travelling type support.

The spoil bank is 250 feet deep and contains about 9 million of the approximate 11 million yards to be taken over the conveyor.

The entire conveyor is well lighted and has a telephone system between each station, and is completely covered over from the weather.

On the system there are about 2,000-6 inch rollers spaced three feet six inches apart, and these rollers contain approximately 10,000 Timken bearings, and have an alemite system of lubrication.

The largest yardage per day over the conveyor was July the 10th with a total of 50,700 cubic yards.

Mr. L. F. Parker was Designing Engineer of this system for the M. W. A. K. Co. and it is operated under the direction of Superintendent Frank Smith.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio built this system, and Mr. S. M. Mercier was very instrumental in its success.

SAFETY AT COULEE DAM

It is true that many phases of dam construction are extremely hazardous. Even with a large percentage of the men never having had experience with this type of work before the accident rate has been kept at a minimum.

The M. W. A. K. Company is using every known safety device and equipment to guard against any possible accident.

Many stories have been circulated as to the number of men killed while working on the Coulee Dam project. Up to date, much to our sorrow, ten men have been fatally injured.

The safety and care of all men employed is of supreme importance and the Safety Code of the State of Washington is followed to the letter.
AMERICAN LEGION

The Mason City American Legion Post was formed and a temporary charter was granted on March 4th, 1935. Immediately thereafter officers were nominated and the following comrades were elected to hold office until the next regular election:

Commander, Juan Hargrove; Senior Vice Commander, Frank Maynard; Junior Vice Commander A. G. Robinson; Adjutant, C. E. Sears; Historian, Frank Reid; Finance Officer, Roy W. Stokes; Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Feldhahn; Senior Color Bearer, Dan Hannah; and Junior Color Bearer, W. Pearson.

These officers were installed by District Commander E. A. Barnes, of Cashmere, at a public installation on March 27th, 1935. Installation ceremonies were under the auspices of the '40 and 8' of Wenatchee. The drum and bugle corps of Wenatchee and Cashmere performed. An address of welcome was made by "Hizzoner" E. L. Kier, camp manager of Mason City. A response from the American Legion was delivered by Past National Vice Commander E. J. Winslett, a member of the Mason City Post. Addresses were made by Department Commander Homer Jones, Department Adjutant Fred Fueker, District Commander Elton A. Barnes, and Vice District Commander Frank Beine. Visiting post commanders were introduced, including; A. L. Dallam, Wenatchee; C. C. (Jack) Layo, Watervile; Palmer W. Baken, Cashmere; Thomas J. Stevens, Grand Coulee; and Clarence A. Rose, Nespelem.

After the installation ceremonies a dance was held and was attended by over fifteen hundred people.

A permanent charter was granted to the Mason City Post on July 1st, 1935. On this date the membership of the Mason City Post had increased to 106 members.

On July 17th, 1935 the following officers were nominated and elected for the year 1936:

Commander, Dr. Ross D. Wright; Senior Vice Commander, Robert Telford; Junior Vice Commander, Dr. G. L. Beasley; Adjutant, Earl Cole; Chaplain, Commander Albert N. Park, Jr.; Historian, Henry Doughty; Finance Officer, J. Earl Meyers; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Simonson; Senior Color Bearer, Paul Knysen; Junior Color Bearer, John J. Farrell; Executive Committee or Trustees, Col. M. J. Whitson, Capt. C. C. Beery, J. C. Murrav, W. A. Hunger, C. D. Ridle and R. E. Dycus; Delegates, Ross D. Wright and C. C. Beery; Alternates, Juan Hargrove and George Simonson.

The Mason City Post 151, Department of Washington, meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month in the Social Room, at the Southwest corner of the Mason City Recreation Hall. Visiting comrades are welcome and are offered the handshake of good fellowship.

MASON CITY BEAVERS

The Mason City Ball Club, known as the "Beavers", have a franchise in the Idaho-Washington League, and are under the management of E. C. Evans, MWAK employee and H. W. "Duke" Schildknecht, general manager of the Mason City branch of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, Spokane. The "Beavers" are a hustling ball club and have won the first half of the pennant race in their league, and are going strong in the second half.
FOR SUCCESS
NEVER USE
BROKEN LADDERS

100% Man - I did.
90% Man - I will.
80% Man - I can.
70% Man - I think I can.
60% Man - I might.
50% Man - I think I might.
40% Man - What is it?
30% Man - I wish I could.
20% Man - I don't know how.
10% Man - I can't.
0% Man - I won't.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Some 80 miles north of the international boundary above the State line between Idaho and Montana, there is a mountain range dividing the head waters of the Columbia River from the Kootenay River. At one point, scarcely three miles separate these two streams. From this point the Columbia starts its long and devious flow to the Pacific Ocean. Fed largely by glaciers and melting snow, it first travels north about 200 miles, then south almost 350 miles before the Kootenay empties its added flow into the Columbia.

The drainage area upstream from the site of the Grand Coulee Dam comprises some 74,000 square miles and embraces parts of British Columbia, Idaho, Montana and Washington.

The flow of the Columbia is heaviest during the summer months, beginning its increase usually about the 1st of April. Reaching its peak during the month of June, it generally returns to its minimum flow again in October. The average annual run-off is 79,000,000 acre feet with an average flow of 109,000 second feet.

The highest peak recorded since 1913 was in 1928 when the flow reached 500,000 second feet, which represents a rise of about 50 feet above normal low water.

The cofferdam at Grand Coulee was constructed to withstand such a peak and early spring reports from the drainage area indicated unusually heavy snowfalls. Due to late warm weather, however, the snow melted slowly and the run-off for this year was very orderly.

The peak was reached on June 18th with a flow of 325,000 second feet which represents a rise of 38.4 feet above normal low water.

The flow continued at this rate for about a week before it began to recede, and at the present writing, August the 9th, the fall at the dam site amounts to 15 feet below this year's high, but still 17.4 feet above normal low water. - - Robt. Telford.

WALSH STADIUM

Walsh Stadium, the home of the "Beavers" is one of the best playing fields in the northwest. It was necessary to move over 15,000 cubic yards of earth to make a level enough site for this playing field. The grand stand and bleachers seat over 1,500 people.