

LAS VEGAS AGE
Las Vegas, Clark Co., Nev.
Editor
CHARLES P. SQUIRES,
Published every Saturday
and entered at Las Vegas
postoffice as mail matter of
the second class.
Subscription Terms
One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00

**NOTABLE GROWTH OF
J. C. PENNEY CO.**

The J. S. Jenney company, this year, will celebrate its twenty-fifth or silver anniversary, the first store having been opened in 1902. During this quarter of a century, the business has grown to a nation-wide institution of 773 department stores, scattered over all but two of the forty-eight states.

Twenty-eight additional stores will be opened this coming spring and even a larger number in the fall. The Idaho-Utah chain of the Hood & Van Engelen Co., gold-ore rule stores has recently been purchased and added to the J. C. Jenney company system.

The total sales of the combined stores, in 1926, were \$115,682,737.86—an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 over the business of the previous year. This all is a rather remarkable testimonial to a shopping service that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**COUNTIES TO BE GIVEN
SPACE FOR EXHIBITS**

RENO Jan. 14.—W. S. Lunsford, president of the Nevada highway exposition, states that Andrew J. Stinson, commissioner of the state exposition building has authorized the statement that every county in the state will be given space for their exposition display in the state building.

Stinson has stated that the published reports that the various counties would be compelled to rent space to house their exhibits from the exposition board are absolutely incorrect.

Hindus at Mysore, India, during a religious festival bowed down before an automobile instead of an elephant. A lot of white men have beaten them to it.—Minneapolis Journal.

**MARINES MOURN
PASSING OF JIGGS**

Jiggs is dead and the U. S. Marines mourn. Ugly of feature, but amiable in disposition, the bulldog mascot tugged mightily at the hearts of the leathernecks while he lived. His passing saddened the sea soldiers, who grieve as they would grieve for the death of a buddy.

Dog mascots and log heroes have long been pets of the Marines. Many a barracks or navy yard, at home or abroad, bear markers that note the passing of a canine pal. A monument will mark the last resting place of Jiggs.

Jiggs held his place in the hearts of the leathernecks by virtue of being a "good fellow." He looked hard-boiled. In reality he would lick the hand of any Marine who would give him a friendly pat.

The mascot had one weakness. He wouldn't pass up a choice tidbit when it was offered him. The doctors agree that too much food and poor mastication led to his death.

Jiggs spent most of his six years of life in riding in airplanes, traveling with the marine football or baseball teams, and accompanying the Marines on their jaunts here and there about the country.

He was hostile on to mutilated civilians who ventured too close to government property when he was on guard. In a language of the leathernecks, Jiggs led the "life of Reilly." His rank of sergeant major was conferred upon him by Secretary Wilbur.

Jiggs died in Washington, where the best medical attention could not save him. His body was sent back to Quantico, Va., the Marines corps post, by airplane. Prior to his burial in the stadium there, his remains will lay in state in the post gymnasium. His coffin was fashioned from his kennel.

Jiggs had a pedigree equal to the best in canine society. The collars of his forbears were replete with blue ribbons. His registered title was "King Bulwark." But to the Marines he was just Jiggs—canine soldier of fortune, buddy and pal.

In these days we don't worry much whether we love our neighbors or not; the main thing is to keep up with them.—Boston Transcript.

**CONDITION OF MINING
HELPS PROSPERITY**

Discussing the situation in the copper industry, R. L. Agassiz, president, Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., recently said:

"Copper is one of those American industries which look to Europe to consume a substantial proportion of their product. Therefore, any improvement in the general European situation must be viewed optimistically by us. We have had encouraging evidence that the larger foreign nations, which the war left in chaos, are emerging from their difficulties, and this certainly augurs well for that section of the American industrial organization which has been built to its present proportions on the basis of a fixed European demand for its product.

The world's economic structure is so sensitive that we cannot always be sure what a week or a month will bring forth, but judging by conditions as they now present themselves, I have every confidence that the coming year will be a prosperous one for the copper industry. With the consumption of copper in the United States continuing to increase, there is little at home to cause apprehension."

This is good news for many states as mining is a great employer and taxpayer.

WHY THEY DONT VOTE

The National Civic Federation, according to a recent statement, has reached the "unpleasant conclusion" that apathetic voters cannot be "hurrahed" into going to the polls. The federation has come to this conclusion after a diligent and non-partisan research into the results of the recent election, and it announces further that the total vote in the off-year election of 1926 was less than the total vote in the 1922 off-year election in twenty-four states, while in forty-one states the figures for 1926 fell far behind the figures for the presidential election. So it appears that when it comes to voting, we are still slipping in America, in spite of the many appeals which have been made during the past few years, urging the sovereign citizen to "come out and vote."

In an effort to get out the vote in 1926 there was cooperation among a number of national civic organizations of the highest standing. That these efforts failed is evidence of the fact that there is something seriously wrong with the American voter or with the conditions surrounding him.

Many reasons have been given for this steady decline in the vote, but the chief reason is not hard to find. The apathy of the voters has increased in proportion as the partisanship and interest in party principles among the voters has decreased. In other words, as our party spirit declines, and our people have put before them personalities instead of principles, the interest in voting subsides.

Many of our older voters can well remember the days when party spirit ran high. There was interest in the principles of the two great political organizations. The voters discussed these principles, argued them back and forth, and then when election day rolled around they came out and voted their convictions at the polls.

Then came the day of the primary. Principles were lost sight of and the personality of the various candidates became the interesting issue, not only in the primary but in the election too. The whole basis of our elections changed. Instead of voting for principles we began voting for the fellow who talked the loudest or the fellow who promised us the most—and generally delivered the least.

As a result our political campaigns, primary and general began to be filled with bitter personalities, with petty bickerings of a personal nature. Instead of one election every two years we began to have four or five, most of them full of bitter personal quarrels. Our political demoralization became complete and remains that way. If you don't believe this just look over the present situation in some of our chief governing bodies and become convinced.

As a result a great many people have become disgusted and have formed the habit, in increasing numbers of washing their hands of the whole political situation and remaining away from the polls. Unfortunately people most easily disgusted with politics are people of the conservative or constructive type of mind, with the result that the political atmosphere has suffered accordingly.

The real reason therefore for the apathy among the voters is the substitution of political personality and demagoguery for political principle, a condition which the party primary has been the chief factor in bringing about.—National Republic.

**GOV. NAMES MALONE
TO BE STATE ENGINEER**

Governor Fred Balzar has appointed George W. Malone to be state engineer, succeeding Robert Allen, whose term expires March 28. Malone is a member of the engineering firm of King & Malone of Reno, who drew the plans for the Center street bridge and is prominent in engineering circles and a man of acknowledged ability. He is a graduate of the University of Nevada.

A judge at Miami, Florida, freed nine prisoners because the Miami jail was too cold for comfort. California papers please copy.

*The World's
Great Events*
ALBERT PAYSON
TERHUNE
(Copyright by Dodd, Mead
& Company)

Oliver Cromwell

A MIDDLE-AGED farmer—red and swollen of face, slovenly of dress, dirty of linen, harsh of voice and woefully lacking in dignity—was so disgusted with political conditions in England in the first half of the Seventeenth century that he decided to emigrate to America. King Charles I refused him and his companions permission to go. In doing so the king virtually signed his own death warrant and the death warrant of "the divine right of kings." For the would-be emigrant was Oliver Cromwell.

It was a crucial time in England's history. Queen Elizabeth had been succeeded by James Stuart, son of Mary Queen of Scots. James, "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," was succeeded by his son, Charles I. Charles inherited enough of the vile traits of his grandmother, Mary Queen of Scots, to make him thoroughly untrustworthy, despotic and inconsiderate of the people's rights. He set aside the wishes of his subjects, as expressed through parliament, levied heavy and unjust taxes; pursued an unpopular foreign policy; was suspected of conspiring against the established religion of England.

In 1642 king and parliament came to an open rupture, and civil war swept England. Oliver Cromwell—farmer, legislator and staunch Presbyterian—was made captain in the parliamentary army. He was an eloquent preacher, but had no knowledge of war. Yet he was quickly promoted to a colonelcy and raised a cavalry regiment of Puritans (nicknamed "Ironsides"), whose powers of prayer and exhortation were only exceeded by their zeal for slaying royalists. With Bible in one hand and sword in the other, Cromwell led his invincible band of psalm-singing fighting men to victory after victory. The king's followers were known as "Royalists" or "Cavaliers"; the parliamentary army, from their close-cropped hair, being dubbed "Roundheads." Little by little, at Marston Moor, Naseby and elsewhere, the Roundheads broke down the royal power, until at last in 1646 Charles fled for refuge to his father's people, the Scots. The thrifty Scottish lords promptly sold him to parliament (Cromwell being largely instrumental in the "purchase"), and he was brought back to England a prisoner.

Now that the king was captured, parliament did not know what to do with him. Cromwell and others sought for means by which Charles could still nominally reign while parliament should actually direct the government. But they could not trust the shifty monarch. So his adherents were cleared out of parliament, the house of lords dissolved, a special court was chosen and Charles was tried, condemned and in January, 1649, beheaded. Cromwell's name appearing third among the signers of the death warrant. Scotland, Ireland and Wales rebelled against this drastic act and Cromwell successively crushed the three revolts.

Parliament's methods did not wholly suit him, so he disbanded that body by force and formed another composed of his own friends. Two years later parliament made him sole governor of the British commonwealth with the title of "Lord Protector." He ruled wisely and well, winning the approval of the people at large by giving them added liberty. The nobles and the clerical element hated and feared him.

Parliament, wholly under his control, offered him the title of king. But the offer met with scant popularity in the nation at large. Quick to feel the popular pulse and doubtless fearing to share the fate of Caesar, Cromwell refused to accept the proffered honor.

In 1658—in his sixtieth year—Oliver Cromwell died. His son Richard—weak, amiable, incompetent—succeeded him as lord protector; but anarchy at once broke out, and General Monk, Cromwell's right-hand man, was instrumental in bringing Charles' son, Charles II, back to England as king. After this restoration, Cromwell's body was dug up from its grave in Westminster abbey and beheaded. The head was stuck on a pole in front of the abbey and the trunk was hung in chains on a Tyburn hill gibbet. A revulsion of feeling set in. England was tired of blue laws, puritanism, plain dress and piety. Forgetting that those things had saved her from corruption, perhaps from total ruin, the nation swung to the other extreme, under Charles II gayety, frivolity and extravagance had way, and Cromwell was denounced as a usurper.

It is hard to form a just idea of Oliver Cromwell. He was the first great republican, and the first Englishman to exploit successfully a government for and by the people. He also built up a political machine and system of bossism that is unsurpassed. His severity may be partially forgiven when one remembers that through that severity alone he was able to hold in check the many unquiet elements in his realm. He was the last and greatest of the Puritans; and with him died the physical power of puritanism in England.

He and puritanism were the strong, distasteful medicine which alone could cure his country's debilitated "body politic." His treatment of Ireland was unpardonable. His government of England was almost ideal.

**TO MAKE SURVEY OF
COLO. FOR MINERAL
CLAIM HOLDINGS**

Department of Interior Surveyor to go Over Land Which Will be Inundated by Waters of Colorado River

Cash Smith, who is carrying on mineral and land investigation for the department of the interior, and who has visited every corner of the state in the past couple of years, leaves shortly for the Colorado river district, where he has a rough bit of work ahead, says the Carson City Appeal.

He, with others employed by the federal government, are to go over the mineralized section adjacent to the Colorado river basin. With the building of the dam, which is but a matter of time, great sections of land will be covered with water, never again to be opened to mining development.

It has been found that there are many old mining claims staked in the district which will eventually be inundated. For the most part they have been abandoned for years, yet the stakes remain where placed by the original locators. Some of this mining ground may be of value and it is to determine and map the entire district that the survey is to be made.

This is one of the roughest districts on the Colorado river. Mr. Smith, in conjunction with some other engineers, made a trip down the river some time past, taking samples of all of the bars, the cliffs and the claims of those who had filed along the river bed.

The trip in and out is over an uninhabited section where there is desert conditions. The present survey contemplates taking in all of the lands that could be claimed as mineral bearing and which will eventually be covered by the great inland sea which will follow the construction of the dam.

As Secretary Work and President Coolidge have advocated the building of the dam, and the commissioners of California, Arizona and Nevada have practically decided on a program of allocation, which will be presented to congress, there is hope generally that action will be possible at the present congress.

People from over the entire state are keeping their eye on the outcome, as it is realized that with the passage of the bill allowing construction that Las Vegas will immediately spring into the second city of the state.

**TO MAKE PASSENGER
SERVICE SELF-SUPPORTING**

Statistics have recently been published which show that passenger service on Western railroads is furnished at an actual loss, and this loss, on Western roads, was \$13,500,000 for 1925.

There have been periodic complaints at the so-called "Pullman surcharge." This surcharge to Pullman passengers produced \$17,000,000 in receipts for the Western roads. Had there been no surcharge for traveling in sleeping and parlor cars last year, the deficit of Western roads from passenger service would have been more than \$30,000,000 which sum it would have been necessary to add to the freight bill to offset the passenger loss.

These statements were made by C. D. Morris, of Chicago, to the Iowa-Nebraska-Minnesota Wholesale Grocers Association. It is more important to make the passenger service self-supporting and not conduct it as a burden to the freight traffic than it is to reduce passenger fares. That is the reason the Pullman surcharge has not been and probably will not be eliminated.

**ANOTHER AMERICAN
TELEPHONE ADVANCE**

The American telephone system has been a world wonder for many years. It now announces trans-Atlantic radio telephone service between New York and London, the service for the present being limited to the metropolitan areas of these two cities.

It is not necessary to go to a special station to place trans-Atlantic calls. It will be possible for anyone at any telephone located in the New York metropolitan area, to talk to any person at any telephone in the London metropolitan area.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company transmitted the first transoceanic speech in 1915. In 1923 one-way messages were telephoned to London. Since then further improvements have made the present service possible.

New York City has three times as many telephones as London, more than all Great Britain and over twice as many as France. The telephone, like the automobile, is a register of economic well-being, and use of these articles in the United States so far surpasses their general use in other countries there is no comparison.

A man 90 years old is out as a rebel leader in Mexico. He evidently thinks the degenerate modern youth does not know how to rebel.—Toronto Star.

All agricultural experts predict that farming is going to be more prosperous in 1927. When it comes to predictions the farmer has it on all the rest of us.

Title & Trust Company of Nevada
(Incorporated)
A. A. HINMAN, President
Titles Corporations Trusts
Certificates of Title Organized and Represented Trust and Fiscal Service
SUITE 18-20 CLARK BUILDING
PHONE 22 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Thrift Week
Start to Save
WHAT better time to start a Thrift account than THRIFT WEEK, inaugurated in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great early teacher of thrift and savings, as it is practiced today by millions of people in every part of this great country. A small amount will start your account.
SAFETY FIRST THE OLD RELIABLE
First State Bank
CAPITAL PAID IN
\$100,000.00
WILL HELP YOU
LAS VEGAS NEVADA

**Ed. W. Clark
Forwarding Co.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
We Buy Our Hay, Grain, Flour, Canned Goods, Coal, Etc., in Carload Lots
LARGEST WHOLESALE OF FOODSTUFFS AND FARM PRODUCTS IN SOUTHERN NEVADA
WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF FANCY GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

**LOS ANGELES
AND RETURN
WINTER FARES**
FROM NEVADA STATIONS
Arden\$18.75 \$15.50
Caliente 26.50 22.25
Jean 17.50 14.50
Las Vegas 19.25 16.25
Moapa 22.25 18.50
Pioche 29.25 24.25
Sloan 18.25 15.25
TICKETS AT FARES IN FIRST COLUMN SOLD DAILY—RETURN LIMIT 3 MONTHS. SECOND COLUMN, GOOD ONLY ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. RETURN LIMIT 16 DAYS. OTHER FARES TO SEASHORE POINTS
UNION PACIFIC
Quality Job Printing



HAVE you ever been puzzled as to what paper to use when handling your social correspondence? Let us, from our complete stock, suggest the correct size and form to use for each occasion

LAS VEGAS PHARMACY
W. E. FERRON THE REXALL STORE

**Stop, Look, Listen
Roller Skating
At the
Auditorium**
SESSIONS FROM
10:00 A.M. TO 12:00 M.
2:30 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.
7:30 P.M. TO 10:00 P.M.
ADMISSION CHILDREN 25c MORNING AND AFTERNOON ONLY
Adults 35c
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN BEGINNERS MORNINGS AND AFTERNOONS
**Under New Management
Tommy Williams, Geo. L. Ulom**