



By KIRKE SIMPSON WASHINGTON—In every national administration the Bystander has observed from the press side lines, some particular presidential utterance has had a vogue all its own.

More often than not the criticism evoked in congress has been what gave these presidential remarks their enduring place in the history of the administration involved.

To go no further back than Woodrow Wilson—who does not recall how his "peace without victory" statement was picked up and handed about?

Probably you could find some thousands of words, mostly critical, in the Congressional Record of those days pitched to that theme. Off hand the Bystander cannot recall another Wilsonism given equally wide circulation.

Then came Warren Harding and his "back to normalcy." Almost every Democrat—and a number of the "pseudo" Republicans as Sinecote Fess styles them—took a whack at that.

"I Do Not Choose" Along came Calvin Coolidge as President. He was the least talkative for quotation and the most talkative not for quotation of all the Presidents the Bystander has observed. He seemed unusually alert to guard against the danger that lurks for high political personages in quotation marks.

Yet if ever any presidential utterance got a bigger political ride than the words from President Coolidge's lips beginning "I do not choose," the Bystander is at fault in memory. That was a classic cryptogram of his kind.

Now Herbert Hoover is President, and presidential quotations are a frequent matter under his reorganization of White House publicity ways. He is along toward mid-term, with many months—perhaps years—to go before it will be possible to single out the Hoover utterance which was the best seller of his administration.

Hoover Makes Start Yet a start has been made. If President Hoover's remarks about "playing politics at the expense of human misery" does not at least prove to be runner-up for first honors, it will not be the fault of senators, it will not be the fault of senators Democrats, aided by anti-Hooverites on the Republican side.

Within a matter of hours after it was uttered at a White House press conference, a word count of the Record would disclose thousands upon thousands of words declaimed in reply. The total doubled or tripled within the next 36 hours and the end, most decidedly, was not yet.

Congress Seeks To Dispose Of Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. (AP)—Disposition of the \$140,000,000 Muscle Shoals nitrate and hydroelectric power plants will be subjects of extraordinary effort by the present congress prior to adjournment.

The peace-time utilization of these great plants, originally built during the World war to provide nitrates for military purposes, has successfully baffled the Harding and Coolidge administrations, and has been a political stumbling block in the early stages of the Hoover regime.

After a decade of debate in congress, "Muscle Shoals" has become in the public mind a symbol of the great political struggle between those who favor governmental ownership and operation of public utilities and those who favor private operations.

Questions involved If the Muscle Shoals properties involved only a question of hydroelectric power a compromise might have been effected some years ago, but the question of nitrate production complicated the solution as it presented a second issue between public versus private operation adherents. The latter question became politically acute because of farmers' agitation for cheap fertilizers.

Greatest and most valuable of the physical properties involved in the controversy is the Wilson dam, on the Tennessee river, built at a cost of approximately \$47,000,000. Control of this power-source is the prize sought by private companies. The other most important properties are nitrate plants No. 1 and No. 2. Number 1 was built at a cost of approximately \$13,000,000. It has never actually produced nitrogen as the war ended before it was ready for operation.

Plant Number 22 is a cyanamid plant, which is estimated to have cost between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. It was intended originally to produce 40,000 tons of nitrogen as ammonium nitrate. Technically, the Muscle Shoals problem is now before a senate-house conference committee, which seeks to effect a compromise between the Reece bill, passed by the house, and the Norris bill, passed by the senate.

In general, the senate plan contemplates governmental operation of both power and nitrate plants, although the nitrate production is described as intended "for experimental purposes." The house bill proposed to create a board whose primary purpose would be to lease the properties to private citizens and states without additional expense to the government. It would require the production of fertilizer in commercial quantities for sale to the farmer at not exceeding eight per cent profit and other chemical products useful in national defense.

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WOMEN POLO TEAMS PLAN TOUR TO EXHIBIT SPORT



Miss Eliza Coxie is captain of a women's polo team from Asheville, N. C., which plans to play a series of exhibition matches with a Cleveland team to popularize the sport. The Ohio players are shown in background.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9. (AP)—International and national polo matches for women in the United States are sought as the next entry into the feminine sport world.

Interest in a movement to place feminine polo on a par with feminine golf and tennis was aroused here when a group of young society women from Asheville, N. C., defeated a similar feminine group from Cleveland and strengthened their claim for national championship.

The teams plan to play a series of exhibition matches in other cities. The Asheville team also plans to extend its activities to the south and east.

The players from North Carolina started training two years ago under the direction of Robert E. Smith, former Cleveland polo player. He has a squad of between fifteen and twenty. A large number of women have tried out for it, but while many are good riders, Smith says, the combination of excellent rider and accurate mallet swinger is hard to find.

Sponsoring the team is Mrs. Cornelia Vanderbilt Cecil, daughter of the late George Vanderbilt of New York and wife of John A. Cecil of London, Eng.

The captain is Miss Eliza Coxie, southern women's tennis champion. She is an excellent rider and is adept at near-side shots.

Girl Reserve officials and representatives of southern California and southern Nevada will hold a two day conference in Pasadena today and tomorrow.

There will be meetings, speeches, conferences, sports, banquets and parties to fill the two days' session to the brim.

Miss Eva Adams, local sponsor, left yesterday afternoon with three members of the Las Vegas chapter. Accompanying her were the Misses Marie Martin, Elizabeth Fredrickson and Dorothy Kelly. The trip to the southern California city was made in Dr. Roy W. Martin's car.

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YOUR BRAIN and YOUR HEALTH

By DR. LELAND B. ALFORD WORK, PLAY, LOVE

What consolation, asks Dr. Richard Cabot, can be offered to the sick, the nervous and the grievously troubled people of the earth? In other words, what can we say to those who are asking what is the use?

The cure which the doctor prescribes is nature's own, namely work, play and love. Nature has so built us that these three advantages are necessary to our enjoyment of life.

Primitive man had to work to obtain food and to combat his enemies. Work finally became a part of his nature and it has remained a part of ours.

It is impossible to conceive of happiness apart from some sort of physical and mental activity.

Play once was intimately connected with work. Children played to get practice for the tasks which would be theirs later and adults played to keep from going stale during idle hours.

So play became a part of nature and remains necessary if we are to get satisfaction from living.

Love of course was necessary to keep the family together until the children had grown up. It is deeply ingrained in our natures. We must at some time love someone greatly or else our souls will always feel an emptiness.

With work, play and love in our lives we can endure any hardship and live with happiness.

Midst the complexities of modern times, one, two or all of them may escape us. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the doctor to prescribe one or all of the three essentials as deliberately as he writes a prescription for a tonic.

Doctor Cabot's prescription reads: "Real Life, an indefinite amount. Sig., Take a full dose after meals and at bedtime."

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