

LAS VEGAS AGE

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THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1931.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS?

WE OBSERVE by the news reports that the administration yesterday exerted pressure to expedite legislation and prevent an extra session.

It is about time. We can think of nothing which would so positively act to keep the business of the country in a deplorable condition as to permit the relief measures before Congress to drag over into an extra session.

Just now the country does not know where it stands or what to expect. It does know that it is sick, but the congressional doctors are in disagreement about the medicine.

At the opening of the present session of congress, Senator Joe Robinson and other statesmanlike leaders of the Democratic side promised to cooperate fairly with the Republicans in passing relief measures. We still, in spite of the actions of some disgruntled senators, hope to see the pledge fulfilled.

To fail to carry out the pledge in good faith may, it is true, very seriously embarrass President Hoover and the Republicans. But it would do more than that. It would destroy what remaining confidence the country has in the Democratic party.

Let us hope that Congress, especially the senate, will for the moment stop playing politics and transact the necessary business of the nation.

A CONTRAST

WE OBSERVE that at the close of the year 1930 the state treasury contained more than \$750,000 in real money and held as investment municipal, county and state bonds amounting to about three and one-quarter millions.

Which is quite in contrast with the condition four years ago when Governor Balzar came into office and was faced by a deficit of more than half a million dollars.

The state finances appear to have been wisely handled during the past four years, a condition of which the Republican administration may well be proud.

BOULDER DAM CITY

WE OCCASIONALLY hear somebody express regret that the government is about to build a modern little city near Boulder Dam site to house officials and workmen.

The Age believes that the fear that such a glorified camp will detract from the future of Las Vegas is not well founded. It is our observation that every large work must provide housing for its employees close to the work. It is inevitable that it should be so in this case.

But here, because of climatic conditions and other problems, the building of the camp city becomes a more notable enterprise. And because a portion of that city will be occupied perpetually by the workmen and engineers who will have charge of the dam, power houses and works after completion, it is being designed for permanence.

Neither the government nor the contractors would be content unless they have the best possible accommodations to offer their men. Even with all the comforts and conveniences which can be furnished them, a camp city is always irksome to the workers. They inevitably have the feeling that their lives are being too closely guarded and they resent it.

Because of schools and other advantages, some of the better paid officials will keep their families in Las Vegas and commute. The others will make it a practice to go to "the city" at least once each week for their recreation and their luxuries.

WICKERSHAM REPORT

THE WICKERSHAM report with the additional individual reports of the eleven members on matters on which they disagree with the report as adopted contains some 260 printed pages.

It is doubtful if there is anyone smart enough to form a clear idea of what it is all about this early in the game. Moreover it seems doubtful that there is any outstanding idea on which all agree.

However, prohibition seems generally to have the best of the argument so far as the news reports go. It is quite clear that a large majority of the commission is opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and to the restoration in any manner of the saloon.

Perhaps it is just as well that the report is not too unanimous. Out of the many divergent ideas may finally be crystallized the solution of the most complicated puzzle which ever faced the American people.

The Wickersham Commission was a gathering of the best brains of the country, and the mere fact that it is not a unanimous report indicates that each member has given serious study to the subject.

LOST RECORDS MAY WIN MISSOURIAN NEW TRIAL

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21. (U.P.)—W. H. "Bill" Kroger, convicted and sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary on liquor charges, may get a new trial and another chance to go free because the circuit court reporter admitted in an affidavit he had lost the records.

The affidavit says the entire shorthand notebook which contained all the records had been lost and a transcript of the trial is unavailable for the state supreme court testimony.

The defense attorneys contend that without this testimony the appeal case cannot be perfected.

Leave Your Address With Western Union

B. Y. U. Planning Fine Program for Leadership Week

Plans for the Tenth Annual Leadership Week at Brigham Young University from January 26 to 30, are practically completed with a program in about twenty departments centering about the theme, "Our Times." The departments which will offer short courses are as follows: Great Events in Church History; Genealogy; Religion in Our Times; Home Making in Our Times; Farming in Our Times (3 courses); Art in Our Times; Physical Science in Our Times; Biological Science and Health in Our Times; Literature in Our Times; Present Day Social and Economic Problems; Educational Problems in Our Times; Civilizations of the World; Recreation (5 courses). There will be an assembly held each day which will be addressed by leaders of the church and state. On Monday, Dr. Joseph F. Merrill, Commissioner of Education will speak on the subject, "Our Educational Future" on Tuesday, President A. W. Ivins will speak on "Our Economic Future." It is not certain whether President Heber J. Grant can be in attendance on Wednesday. On Thursday, Dr. Hugh M. Woodward of Brigham Young University, and President B. H. Roberts will be the speakers on the theme "The Social Trend and Problems of Social Control." The Utah State Conference of Social Work will be in charge of the program on the evening entertainments will Friday.

to be free to the public with the exception of the play Friday evening. On Monday night the B. Y. U. Concert Band will give a concert; on Tuesday evening, the Ladies' Glee Club will appear in concert, followed by a lecture, "Miracles from the House of Magic," by Dr. H. T. Plumb, electrical engineer of Salt Lake City; on Wednesday, the Male Glee Club will give a concert followed by an illustrated lecture, "Mexico, Yesterday and Today," by President F. S. Harris; while on Thursday evening B. Y. U. Symphony orchestra will appear in concert, featuring the Russian basso, Mr. Isidor Belarsky.

Proceedings In District Court

Hon. Wm. E. Orr presiding. January 20 In the matter of the estate of George Berenstein, deceased. McNamee & McNamee, attorneys. Discharge of administrator and exoneration of sureties. C. I. T. Corporation, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. J. S. Smith, defendant. C. D. Breeze for plaintiff; Ham & Taylor for defendant. Hearing on defendant's demurrer to complaint. Demurrer sustained and plaintiff given 20 days in which to file and serve amended complaint. Leonor R. Aguirre, plaintiff, vs. Cleo Aguirre, defendant. Hearing on motion for suit money, etc., continued to January 23 at 2 p. m.

Gas Explosion Injures Six

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—Six persons were injured by a gas explosion which demolished a one-story frame dwelling here today. None was believed critically injured. The explosion shattered window panes for half a block and knocked several people from their feet.

Abbyssinian Debtors Chained to Creditors

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 21. (U.P.)—The chains of debt are something more than a figure of speech in Abyssinia. The person who cannot or will not pay is shackled to his or her creditor—and the bonds are not severed until the debt is discharged. Sometimes these business unions last for months. One who guarantees a debt sometimes suffers the same penalty, and the debtor, guarantor and creditor make a weird trio as they clank through the streets.

Centenarian's Death Blamed on His Diet

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 21. (U.P.)—Too hearty an appetite for food was blamed for the death of Joseph DeBuque, 106. "Father was very temperate, but he would pay no attention to his diet," Mrs. Edith E. Francis, his daughter, said. "Had he eaten less he might have lived to be older."

Students Find Trachoma Has Its Advantages

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21. (U.P.)—Trachoma has its advantages, as thirteen youngsters in school here will tell you.

In fact, if one may take the word of Mrs. Reba Barr literally, followers of the three R's even welcome the excessively rosy eyes which cause them to be hustled off to her combination clinic-school.

The school for treatment of the eye trouble is one of the 40 classrooms provided for the instruction of underprivileged, or physically handicapped children in Kansas City.

Dr. Morris Clark, specialist in charge of trachoma work, makes his rounds in the elementary schools periodically. When a pupil has inflamed eyelids, first symptom of trachoma, it's business for Mrs. Barr. The pupil must either attend her school, maintained jointly by the city and school board, or retire to a private institution.

Special privileges, individual attention, treatment of the ailment—all appeal to the pupil, and when the time comes to go back to regular classrooms, tears are often in evidence, Mrs. Barr said.

Besides serving in full capacity as nurse, Mrs. Barr teaches all necessary grades from one through seven.

When the school was established eight years ago, 150 children were enrolled. So successful has the treatment been that the number has dwindled to 13.

Radio Channels To Be Adjusted On Census Basis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. (U.P.)—Several states face the loss of broadcasting channels while others may gain additional radio facilities. Taking a definite step toward equal apportionment of facilities on population basis, the federal radio commission has adopted a general order stipulating that states under-quota are entitled to channels now used by those over-quota.

Figures compiled on the basis of the 1930 census show 25 states and the District of Columbia with less than their share of assignments and 23 states with excess facilities.

States which are considerably under-quota are Pennsylvania, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Michigan and Alabama. States conspicuously over-quota are Illinois, Texas, Washington, Tennessee, Texas, Florida and New York.

The first zone, comprising the North Atlantic states and the second zone, including Michigan and Ohio valley states are under-quota. The third zone, embracing southern states, the fourth zone of middle western states and the fifth zone comprising the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states are all over-quota.

Some states in the over-quota zones are under-quota, however, while some in the under-quota zones are over-quota.

Applications from under-quota states in a zone which already has its share of facilities should be for assignments in over-quota states in the same zone, the commission says. However, a radio applicant from an under-quota state in an under-quota zone may apply either for channels in an over-quota state in that zone or an over-quota state in a zone which has excess facilities.

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SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF WICKERSHAM COMMISSION SHOWS DIVERGING VIEWS

Ten Out of Eleven Members Sign Report Subject to Individual Reservations Embodied in Separate Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. (U.P.)—Conclusions and recommendations of the Wickersham commission's report on prohibition, signed by ten of the eleven members subject to individual reservations embodied in separate reports follow:

"1. The commission is opposed to repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

"2. The commission is opposed to the restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon.

"3. The commission is opposed to the federal or state governments, as such, going into the liquor business.

"4. The commission is opposed to the proposal to modify the national prohibition act so as to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer.

"5. The commission is of the opinion that the cooperation of the states is an essential element in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the national prohibition act throughout the territory of the United States; that the support of public opinion in the several states is necessary in order to insure such cooperation.

"6. The commission is of opinion that prior to the enactment of the bureau of prohibition act, 1927, the agencies for enforcement were badly organized and inadequate; that subsequent to that enactment; there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement.

"7. The commission is of opinion that there is yet no adequate observance or enforcement.

"8. The commission is of opinion that the present organization for enforcement is still inadequate.

"9. The commission is of opinion that the federal appropriations for enforcement of the eighteenth amendment should be substantially increased and that the vigorous and better organized efforts which have gone on since the bureau of prohibition act, 1927, should be furthered by certain improvements in the statutes and in the organization, personnel, and equipment; enforcement; so as to give to enforcement the greatest practicable efficiency.

ciency. "10. Some of the commission are not convinced that prohibition under the eighteenth amendment is unenforceable and believe that a further trial should be made with the help of the recommended improvements, and that if after such trial effective enforcement is not secured there should be a revision of the amendment."

Others of the commission are convinced that it has been demonstrated that prohibition under the eighteenth amendment is unenforceable and that the amendment should be immediately revised, but recognizing that the process of amendment will require some time, they united in the recommendations of conclusion No. 9 for the improvement of the enforcement agencies.

"11. All the commission agree that if the amendment is revised it should be made to read substantially as follows:

"Section 1. The congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes.

"12. The recommendations referred to in conclusion No. 9 are:

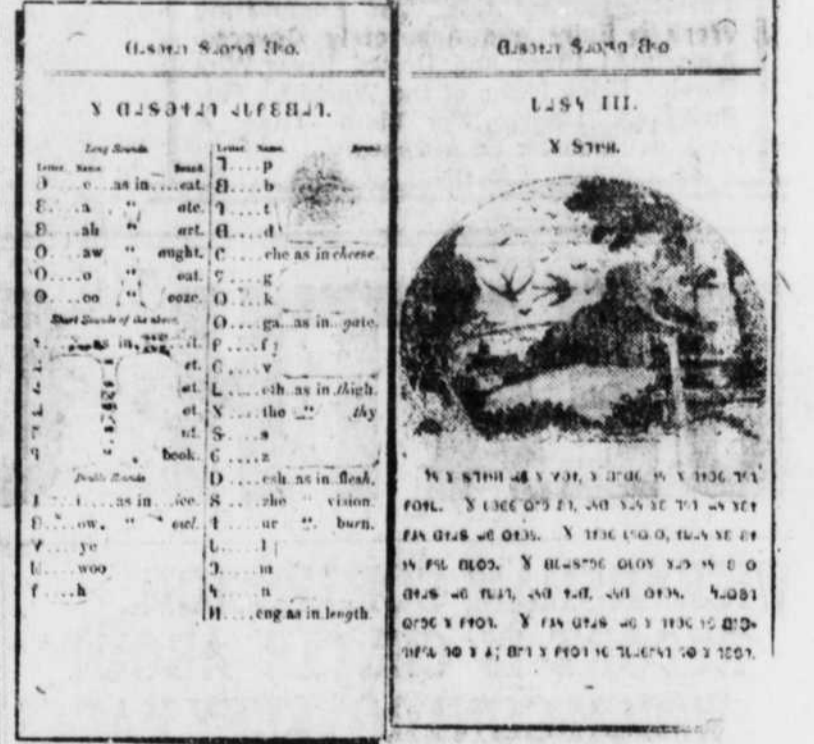
"(a) Removal of the causes of pro-ritation and resentment on the part of the medical profession by:

"(a) Doing away with the statutory fixing of the amount; which may be prescribed and the number of prescriptions;

"(b) Abolition of the requirement (Continued on Page Three)

You Can Get BETTER MEALS AT THE OASIS BIHLMAIER'S Women Cooks

Old Books Save Phonetic Alphabet of Early Mormons



The Deseret phonetic alphabet of the Mormons is preserved in school textbooks which gave a key to the letters used (left). At right is a sample page from a primer—a lesson on "The Spring."

to read and write English words. With such an alphabet, it was believed, youths of the Latter Day Saints church likewise would have access to the "yellow-colored literature of the age or any unwholesome readings."

Types were made and two school books were printed in the new alphabet in 1868, and in 1869 it was used in the publication of the Book of Mormon. Gradually, however, with the increasing settlement of the territory, it fell into disuse.

The alphabet's name was derived from that adopted by Mormon pioneers for the religious community they strove to establish in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. It was as the state of Deseret that they applied for admission to the union.

The word "deseret" is from the Book of Mormon, signifying the honey bee. It has been adopted, with the bee hive, as an emblem of industry and still is of common occurrence in Utah names.

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