

LAS VEGAS AGE

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

AS THE BISHOP MIGHT HAVE SEEN US

THE recent scoring Nevada has received from Bishop Jenkinson, head of the Episcopal Church in this state, will hardly be taken cheerfully by Nevadans, either Episcopalians or non-Episcopalians.

If Bishop Jenkinson's intention was to get himself on the front page, he can be said to have succeeded admirably. If the Bishop had any idea of making friends of the citizens of his adopted state, or of helping the cause of his denomination he has made a miserable start towards that end.

Nevada has been the object of so many attacks lately by writers who have stopped over in Reno between trains, that real Nevadans are beginning to become just the least bit irritated at the recurring misrepresentations. This latest tirade from one who has lived among us for the past two years and should have begun to gain some insight into our problems and ambitions, hits the wrong spot.

It seems to us that a bishop in sympathy with his adopted state could, conceivably, without proving false to his convictions, have spoken somewhat in this vein:

"It is true that divorce, drinking and gambling exist in Nevada, as in all other states, but there are many points on which the real Nevadan could give lessons to residents of other states."

"There is a freedom from hypocrisy which is refreshing. Nowhere is there greater generosity for the worthy cause nowhere are women accorded greater chivalry, nor children given such affection and opportunity for education. Nowhere is there a pluckier, more courageous lot of people than the 80,000 residents of that huge state, from which millions in gold have been poured into the coffers of other states."

Among other virtues abounding in the state could be listed loyalty to one's own, a virtue which seems to have missed the Bishop entirely.

GOLD

THE financial situation today furnishes a long awaited opportunity for the prospector or miner who is fortunate enough to open up a new gold deposit. It is the history of American gold mining that capital is never so readily available as during a dull period on the big Exchange which follows an outstanding but collapsed boom in the industrial, railroad and utilities. This fact, taken together with the great and growing need for gold, should provide abundant encouragement to the owner of gold properties, of proven merit, or even of promising prospects. That man, or group of men, is to be envied who draws the capital prize of a rich, high-grade discovery of gold whether in the placers of California, or the rich quartz veins of Nevada or elsewhere.

Since ancient times the quest for that universal magnet, gold, has drawn men into the wilderness of the northlands, across the tropic islands and arid deserts, into the bleak steppes of Alaska and the Klondike. The quest of gold has drawn every species of red-blooded man from the adventurers who sought the Golden Fleece to the Conquistadores of Mexico. Jason, a Jew of Thessaly, led the Argonauts in a gold rush to placers on the Black Sea. He and his tribe, nearly 5000 years ago, invaded Egypt to hunt for gold around Senal. Solomon was the Bonanza King of his day and generation. The Phoenicians in Spain, the Spaniards in California, the Californians in Alaska, stampeded to each new source of metallic supply, seeking gold preferably, because gold is the measure of empire, and with gold empires may be bought.

The mines of America are principally responsible for making this country the land it is today. Our stupendous production of gold in previous years gave us our first great step toward world supremacy. Because of the plentiful supply of yellow metal our people were enabled to engage in many lines of endeavor, to develop our great natural resources, and to eventually supply the world with almost everything it needs. Had there been no gold in America, we would have remained a slow moving, unimportant agricultural people.

In a current serial story entitled "Gold" in the Saturday Evening Post the author portrays the vast effect of the 1849 gold production on the commerce and industries of the United States. The hour is near when another gold producing area must be developed to restore the country to its normal purchasing power. Too much of practically every commodity has been produced, with insufficient gold for its purchase. Somewhere in Nevada there are without doubt sands and gravels of a Paleozoic sea or in the quartz veins locked in the porphyries and rhyolites of our rugged desert mountains, there is shimmering yellow metal awaiting opportunity to infuse more of the essence of prosperity into the life of the state. For this reason every encouragement should be given to the hardy and hopeful miners who are driving tunnels and sinking shafts at the new gold strikes near Beatty, Scossa and elsewhere. One of them is about due to fire the shot that will open up another Goldfield or Rhyolite eventment.—Nevada State Journal.

If a private citizen decides against the eighteenth amendment he gets jailed. If a federal judge does it he gets 4,862 columns.—Akron (O.) Beacon-Journal.

To paraphrase an old one, an empty cab drove up to the convention hall and Professor Dewey's Third Party got out.—Detroit News.

To prove how highly a trade mark is regarded, witness the insurgents who are ready to fight to retain the name Republican.—Oakland Tribune.

Will Rogers says he has gone to Texas to help the Democrats. Why don't he go to Pennsylvania where they need help?

Leave Your Address With Western Union

Suggest State Police Replace Local Officers

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 18. (AP)—Municipal police departments can no longer cope with modern law enforcement and should be replaced by state-wide police organizations, according to Major Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of the Pennsylvania state police, a unit modeled after the Canadian Northwest Mounted police.

Adams cited political interference with police departments; failure of ordinary police work to attract intelligent and adventurous young men needed for efficient service; and lack of co-ordination among the several localized departments within a state, as principal reasons for the inadequacy of the present municipal police system.

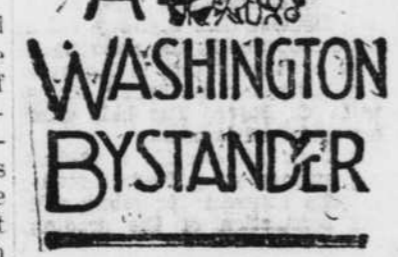
He added to these the inadequate training the present system provides its recruits and its executives and its failure to protect the policeman in event accident, illness or age incapacitate him for further service.

As the basis of such a force, he said, is a program providing for the selection of elimination and examination of the right type of man and his training to prepare for any and every emergency encountered in police work.

In developing a state-wide police organization, young men of adventurous spirit are needed. To this end, Adams said, the ideal candidate contributes intelligence, physical fitness and resourcefulness in Major Adams' specifications. He must also have a brand of courage that does not need the plaudits of his fellow men to spur him on for most of his work is to be done alone.

Indebtedness of the Philippine government totals approximately \$75,000,000, which is being reduced by a sinking fund.

Eight trout-rearing ponds in Montana have a capacity for raising four million trout yearly to the length of four or five inches.



By KIRKE SIMPSON
WASHINGTON — Congress, it seems, has been greatly maligned. For years it has been suffering silently under widespread charges of sordid habits with public moneys when the real "wastrel" was the budget bureau.

That, at least, is the impression you would get if you listened in on house money bill debates when the worm occasionally turns. These side lights on debate rarely make stories for the lads in the press gallery, so you read little of them. You have to go to the grand old Congressional Record, that most voluminous, diversified and discursive of all the world's periodicals, to get any light.

Thus you would find a day when Barbour of California was on the firing line for the appropriations committee, with a three-hundred-and-up-million-dollar army supply bill to expound. Came Col. Ernest Willard Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt., B. S., A. M., LL. D., in addition to military ranks and titles dating back to war-with-Spain days.

Colonel Gibson was deeply offended at these written and spoken slights upon the thirty years of congress. Perhaps it is in his blood to resent peculiarly such aspersions, for he is Londerry born — Vermont, not Ireland.

"Mr. Interlocutor—
"I understand this appropriation is \$4,316,000 under the budget estimate," Colonel Gibson began.

Mr. Barbour admitted the soft impeachment.

"Is it true that nearly all appropriations passed by the house are under budget estimates?"

"Yes; with rare exceptions."
"And that during the last ten years we have cut off many millions from budget estimates?"

Again affirmed.

"Then what foundation is there for the propaganda that congress is extravagant?"

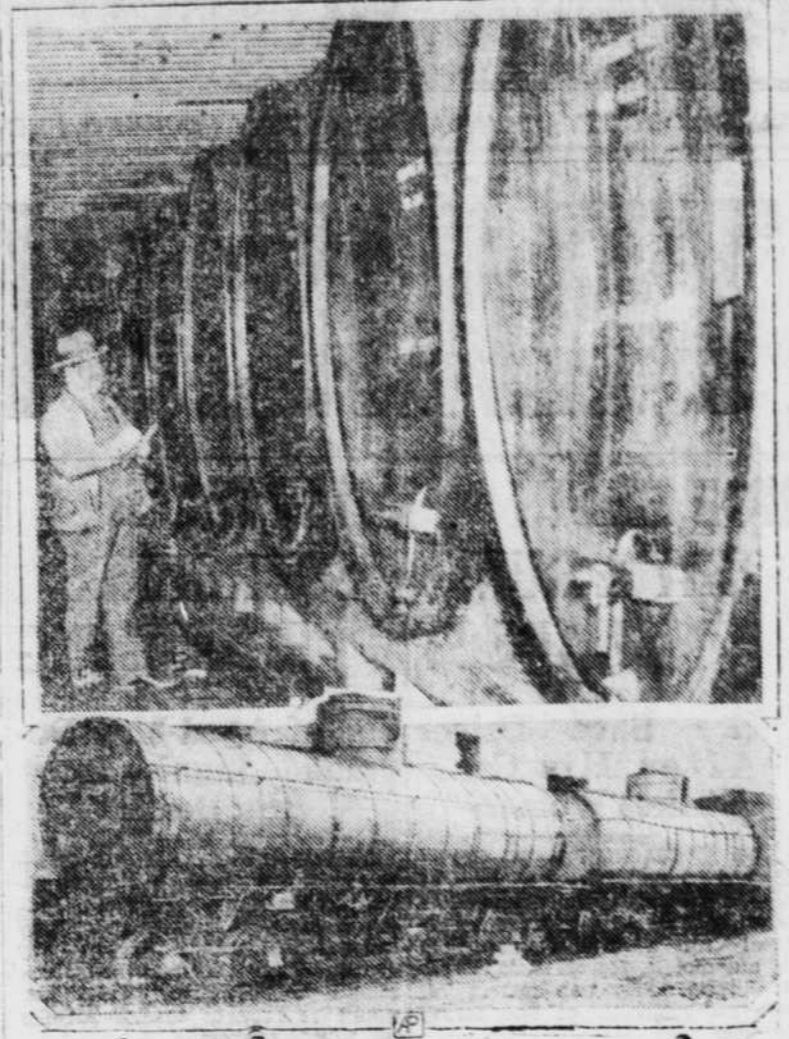
"None, in fact," Mr. Barbour opined. "I presume the arguments are based on the fact that many bills are introduced which would authorize appropriations; but most of them never see the light of day. In almost every instance, appropriations have been under estimates of the budget bureau."

A Veiled Picture
Now there is an authoritative statement. It even covers that period of national life sometimes known as the Coolidge economy era. A survey of appropriations versus budget estimates for the last decade might show interesting results.

But how is the public generally going to get the picture of a thrifty congress as Barbour and Colonel Gibson paint it in the face of all the printed hullabaloo over every bill introduced that would pry the lid of the treasury?

How, particularly, can one get the picture when the White House blast about relief measures and "Treasury raids" itself emphasized the statement; that bills introduced "and having advocacy" ran four and a half billion above administration proposals?

Wider Market Created For Grapes By Co-Op Making New Concentrate



These tank cars (below) carry California's cooperatively produced grape concentrate to market. Tanks in an old winery, being remodelled for concentrating plants, are shown above.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18. (AP)—The co-operatively owned and operated manufacture of grape concentrate has become big business.

Its growth has assumed proportions that give promise of revolutionizing the handling and marketing of juice grapes.

The agency formed by growers and manufacturers of grape products to further distribution of the product of California vineyards, alone extracted in 1930 more than 1,000,000 gallons and has established a capacity for 5,000,000 gallons yearly. It is called Fruit Industries, Ltd.

As the concentrate is one-fourth by volume of the natural juice, the first year's operations consumed out of the year's surplus of the crop the equivalent of 4,000,000 gallons of grape juice, and used more than 29,000 tons of grapes.

Concentrating plants or warehouses have been acquired in ten California cities, supplemented by three in New York state, at Brooklyn, Penn Yan and Hammondsport.

In shipment to eastern markets a saving of \$500 a carload is effected in freight charges. Whatever the ultimate use of the product, the principal advantage to the grower of the new form of marketing the grape crop is the extension of the sales period over an almost indefinite period.

The product, which has the consistency of syrup, is too highly concentrated to ferment alone even if exposed to the air, the management of the cooperative maintains. Hence, it is contended that it is an inter-commodity, with the same legal status as sugar, baled cotton or hops.

In shipment of perishable fresh grapes, however, marketing must be completed within 90 days.

For financing the venture, the cooperative received a federal farm board loan of \$1,700,000 on plant and equipment, and an additional loan of \$300,000 on commodities.

The "going concern" value of the organization's plants is placed at \$9,000,000.

Under the contract the organization must be operated as a grower-owned, cooperative, non-profit institution. As soon as appraised values of its assets have been paid to the owners, the business reverts to the body of growers signed up with the farm board contract.

YOUR BRAIN and YOUR HEALTH

By DR. LELAND B. ALFORD
EDUCATING A NEUROLOGIST
It is said that the training for a specialist in disorders of the nervous system is one of the most difficult if not the most difficult of all to acquire.

The neurologist must devote an abundance of years and dollars to his education. In whatever country he lives he must travel widely and study hard.

When he desires to learn about the surgery of the brain he goes to Boston or Baltimore and serves his time.

If he is curious about details of the structure of the brain he will undoubtedly travel to Madrid to sit at the feet of Ramon y Cajal. To learn about the minutiae of the brain's workings he probably will run over to Cambridge in England.

Upon turning his attention to neurological disorders (as contrasted to the psychic ones), he will not hesitate to choose as his objective the hospital at Queen's Square in London.

Psychic analysis will lead the would-be specialist to Vienna, the home of its originator, Freud. Perhaps he will take a few months off to undergo an analysis while there—many do.

For the graver psychic affections

MARK BARRON ENTERTAINS YOU IN HIS COLUMN A NEW YORKER AT LARGE

NEW YORK — Typical New Yorker:

The D'Acosta girls—Their names are Mercedes and Natica. Both are slim, dark beauties, and leaders in society. You can see Natica at every major society event. But Mercedes chase the theater as her hobby.

She attends practically every first night. She has written several plays of her own, which have been presented on Broadway and in Paris.

He is known as one of the most sarcastic wits about town, which is why he is invited out by the most prominent people. They fear that if they are not nice to him they will be the victims of his devastating epigrams.

New Yorker by Marriage
Princess Kropotkin — Her father and grandfather were high officers in the Czar's army. We first met her at a party given by Thyra Tamper Winslow.

She was very much worried then because her permit to remain in this country had expired and she was about to be deported. A newspaperman assigned to the story, fell in love with her and they were married. That made her an American citizen, also a most ardent New Yorker.

Brooks Atkinson—He came down from Boston and Harvard to become one of New York's most important dramatic critics. In a quiet way, he began going places and there are few men who know as many interesting, out-of-the-way places around this town as he does.

He has become a sophisticated metropolitan. Yet he is an expert ornithologist, and spends weeks in the woods studying the habits of birds. Thoreau is his favorite author.

Two Par-Days a Day!
Montana—He is one of the cowboys who came here a few months ago to participate in the Madison Square Garden rodeo. He liked New York, sold his horse and went out looking for a job.

He found one, but it was difficult for him to make his salary last through the week. So now he draws his salary at the rate of 75 cents twice a day and whatever is left at the end of the week he spends on Saturday night.

Dr. Nathaniel Lief—He is a dentist who writes lyrics, and his songs have been in several musical shows. He soothes his patients by singing his newest song to them while he is pulling a tooth. Sometimes the songs do not soothe.

He is writing a book with the impressive title of "Dental and Incidental." One of his brothers writes novels. Another writes essays on unique law decisions. Another is just a dentist, and when he gets through pulling teeth he goes for a walk in the park. He's a good dentist, and that's good enough for him.

land to America at the age of ten. Forty-two years ago he worked for the company when horse drawn vehicles were in vogue, and when it comes right down to an actual count, "Dad" has traveled 1,187,500 miles.

Pickering, a motorman for the Utah Light and Traction company, made his first long trip from Eng-

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Navy Will Hear Talkies Despite Knotty Problems

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. (AP)—The "talkies" are coming to the navy. The first projection machines for sound pictures on Uncle Sam's vessels will be installed April 15, and in the next few months 250 machines, costing \$870,000, will be set up on warships.

Vibration, the effect of gunfire on apparatus, damaging sea air and dampness were hurdles that had to be cleared by engineers before the navy could hear "talkies."

Enlisted men are already being instructed in the use of navy-type sound movies.

One of the most extensive distributing systems in the world awaits the navy's talkies. Simultaneously with shore release, the same films will be projected aboard warships in all parts of the world.

The reels, traveling from ship to ship and to shore stations in the United States and culling possessions, are returned to the producers for scrapping after "seeing the world" four years.

The navy likes its movies. Comedies are the favorites, closely followed by strong action pictures, animated cartoons and news reels.

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