

# LAS VEGAS AGE

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1931.

## MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

The American Legion Post No. 8, at Las Vegas, has accumulated quite a neat bit of property since it was organized. It now proposes to sell this property and use the proceeds toward building a heroes memorial in the form of a civic auditorium.

The building would be located on a portion of the city park property at the corner of Fifth and Stewart streets, and in addition to providing an auditorium of sufficient size to accommodate conventions and such large gatherings, would furnish quarters for all the service men's organizations.

The proposal seems to be a fine and laudable ambition which may well have the support of the public and the city.

The Union Pacific company through its subsidiary, the Las Vegas Land & Water Company have expressed willingness to cooperate in conveying the necessary land. It will be remembered that the city holds the park site by deed from the company in trust for public park purposes and, its assent to the conveyance for the memorial is necessary.

## CROWDED JAILS

CHIEF of Police Percy Nash states that the Las Vegas city jail, built to accommodate six persons at one time, now holds nineteen, with more to come.

The City of Las Vegas is like a growing lad. The old suit is so small that arms and legs protrude in an alarming and annoying manner.

In due time Las Vegas will have a new suit. In the meantime we must get along with what we have as best we can. Let's hope that the demand for jail accommodations will shrink for a while.

However, the officers who are compelled to make arrests of the disorderly are having a worrisome time to know what to do with their prisoners.

## VETERANS' HOSPITAL

THE Las Vegas Land & Water Company, representing the Union Pacific, has expressed its willingness to donate to the government as a site for the proposed veterans' hospital to be built in Nevada, any piece of its land which the veterans' bureau may desire.

The company is well aware of the advantage it would be to Las Vegas to get the veterans' hospital located here and as on former occasions is willing to cooperate in any movement for the general good.

Las Vegas it would seem has more good and convincing reasons to expect the location of the veterans' hospital than any other place in the state. If we push our claims aggressively we will receive fair consideration.

## CELEBRATING

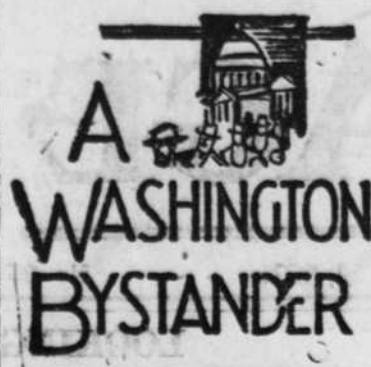
THERE was quite a celebration Saturday night of the opening of licensed gambling. And the sheriff, as chairman of the license board of the county, collected several thousand dollars for licenses for the various games as specified in the new law.

Things move swiftly in the sporting world and there are rumors of important changes in the business complexion of the city. Some business locations will be changed to gambling houses we are told and some of the long established business houses on the older portion of Fremont street may seek new locations or discontinue business altogether.

Anyhow, there were quite a number of people wooing Lady Luck last Saturday evening. To some it was an entirely new experience. Others put a few coins on the roulette wheel or tried their luck at faro bank just for the sake of old times.

We are now ready for the influx of easy money millionaires who want to wager their money on the turn of a card or the fall of a die. And it is astonishing how many such there are in the world.

Even Clara Bow, it is rumored, wants to establish a gambling house of her very own in Nevada. With Clara as mistress of ceremonies, the little matter of bad checks will soon be forgotten. She can gamble all she pleases and if she loses on one side of the table she will win on the other and there will be no incentive for her to stop payment on her checks.



## WASHINGTON BYSTANDER

By KIRKE SIMPSON  
WASHINGTON — Whatever else may be said of Chairman Raskob's idea of calling a sort of little national convention of Democrats in a presidential midterm, it got publicity results. Perhaps never before has the minority party so completely stolen the front pages from the "ins" as a congress expired.

The usual sounding remarks of majority leaders about accomplishments of that congress vanished in the smoke of battle over the Democratic prohibition law. If made at all, they got inside or back page place in many papers.

It may have been an object Mr. Raskob sought. Both he and the titular leader of the Democrats, "Al" Smith, laid a good deal of stress on the effectiveness with which the Democratic publicity machinery in Washington, set up by Raskob, had functioned during the tariff wrangling and afterward.

A Running Start  
It is reasonable to suppose that a notion of Mr. Raskob in calling the national committee session was to set this machinery in high gear toward the 1932 campaign without delay.

Y Messrs. Shouse, executive director, and Mitchell, publicity director and party ghost writer extraordinary, only knew definitely now what party issues in 1932 were going to be, they could get busy.

Whether the Raskob effort to advise them by crystallizing party views gives for 1932 at this early stage is going to work out or not remains to be seen. It is on the lap of many highly temperamental Democratic political gods.

But the Raskob idea did have perhaps one unexpected by-product. Probably it had a lot to do with decision of Senators Norris, La Follette, Wheeler and Costigan to call the progressive conference that followed so closely on the heels of the Democratic pow-wow. In fact, had there been no Democratic meeting, quite likely there would have been no progressive get-together.

Progressives' Chances  
The point is this: Presumably the progressives, made up of both Republican and Democratic irregulars, see no prospect of imposing their economic views on the Republican platform builders of 1932. The Democrats, however, will need Republican votes if they are to elect a President that year. And if the Democrats are to start now trying to settle their own internal friction and produce party policy decisions for 1932 use, what better time to bring influence to bear in favor of a progressive slant than during their crystallization process?

It was notable that the progressives sought to induce Governor Roosevelt of New York to address their session and equally notable that he was too busy with the state legislature to do so.

Roosevelt's possible candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination lies back of that. The invitation might have caused him a little embarrassment but for the fortuitous session of the legislature.

English sparrows recently ousted American pigeons from a church tower in ayton, O., using a "passive occupation" campaign.

W. H. Wilson, after serving 30 years as bailiff of a Los Angeles court, has opened law offices.

## Canada's Grain Trade and Pool To Be Analyzed

WASHINGTON, March 23. (P)—The question of elimination of futures trading in Canada soon is to be studied by a royal commission of inquiry into grain marketing.

Sam R. McKelvie, farm board member representing grain, says that if Canadian grain futures were sold on American markets the effect on prices would be the same as if the Canadian crop were added to the American spring wheat crop, although not a bushel of actual wheat crossed the line.

If futures trading in Canada were eliminated, McKelvie says, Winnipeg traders would move to Chicago all their hedging operations, and in effect sell Canadian wheat in competition with American spring wheat, one of the American types protected by the tariff.

Three Major Questions  
Provincial premiers have announced the readiness of the prairie governments to cooperate with dominion authorities in appointing the commission, which will be vested with three powers and the solution of these three paramount questions:

- (1) Should the grain exchange be retained or abolished?
- (2) If retained, should trading in futures be continued?
- (3) Would establishment of a 100 per cent grain pool be conducive to more orderly marketing and be more satisfactory than the present grain exchange and wheat pool method?

Dissatisfaction of the prairie farmers largely is behind establishment of the commission. They have been getting only about half as much for their wheat as the American farmers, whose market has been stabilized by the government.

Two Possible Courses  
Opinion is divided as to what the commission will do—whether it will seek to mollify the farmers by telling them the present system is all right, or seize the opportunity to force indirectly a 100 per cent pool by eliminating futures trading or perhaps the grain exchanges. The pool handles only about 50 per cent of the Canadian crop, and non-pool members oppose compulsory affiliation.

American spring wheat is grown on a domestic consumption basis and has the protection of a 42-cent tariff. The sale of Canadian futures, McKelvie says, would wipe out the protection as thoroughly as if there were no tariff and subject domestic prices to world levels.

## RENO DIVORCE JUDGE WRITES ABOUT LOVE

RENO, March 23 (AP)—After 11 years as a Reno divorce judge, presiding on a bench where hundreds and thousands of marital separations have been granted, former Judge George A. Bartlett still believes in love.

"The famous Reno jurist, known familiarly to divorce all over the world as 'Judge', has just completed reading proofs on a new book which will be published soon. 'Men, Women and Conflict, an Intimate Study of Love, Divorce and Marriage.'"

"More than ever before in my life I believe in love between man and woman," reads the concluding chapter of his book. "Marriage alone will not achieve or guard it. Children are not necessary to it. There are no rules for marriage and happiness, he says.

W. H. Wilson, after serving 30 years as bailiff of a Los Angeles court, has opened law offices.

## ISLANDS RICH IN HISTORIC LORE ATTRACT HOOVER FOR SHORT REST



On his trip to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, President Hoover (upper right) may stay at the governor's palace, shown in the center of view of San Juan above. (lower right), is Porto Rico's governor.

WASHINGTON, March 23. (P)—Porto Rico, "Eldorado of the Antilles," and the Virgin Islands, one-time haunt of buccaners, is welcoming a President of the United States.

To these insular possessions of Uncle Sam in the Caribbean the battleship Arizona brought President Hoover and a group of friends principally seeking rest and relaxation for a week or more.

Three or more days' journey from Norfolk, lies Porto Rico, a rectangular island with an area about a third less than Connecticut, and a population of more than 1,500,000. San Juan, its capital and largest city, has one of the finest harbors in the western hemisphere.

Here, as in the neighboring Virgin Islands, the President will find an angler's paradise, sapphire seas abundant with fishes of many kinds and colors. The main highways of Porto Rico will offer almost matchless scenery, through mountainous sections wild and beautiful.

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, Porto Rico knew the conquering tread of Prince De Leon 15 years later. From San Juan, which he named, Ponce De Leon set forth for Florida with visions of a fountain of youth.

History has recorded many events of daring, romance and sorrow between the days of Ponce De Leon and the present. San Juan, now a city of more than 100,000 persons, was a settlement 50 years before St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, was founded.

More than 250 years before this country began to build its White House, Spain had started construction of Casa Blanca, the government palace of San Juan.

Auto and motor trucks carry most of the passengers and freight of the island. But creaking ox carts and antiquated victorias vie with modern conveyances.

Instead of moving along the northernly course, these storms drive straight through the Mississippi valley.

The clouds dump their moisture on the Pacific slopes and then are attracted to the irrigated valleys as the nearest source of new energy. There they may pause for a few days gathering force.

"Sweeping eastward, they dip sometimes into Dixie, bringing rains

as rous hurricane of 1928. The treaty of Paris in 1898 brought this possession to the United States which now has Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as governor.

The Virgin Islands, the other objective of President Hoover on this trip, consists of three relatively large islands and about 50 small, mostly uninhabited ones.

St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, with a combined area about twice that of the District of Columbia, have about 3,000 inhabitants, mostly negroes.

Now under the administration of the interior department instead of the navy, the islands are governed by Dr. Paul Pearson. The United States acquired them in 1917 from Denmark, their owner more than two and a half centuries.

English is the language of the islands, but many Dutch customs and laws still obtain.

## SECRETARY DISTRESSES GOV. HUNT

Arizona Governor Sees Deep Plot in Land Withdrawals

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 23. (P)—Arizona, through Governor Hunt, charged "well planned destruction of states' rights" by Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, in writing to Governor Derr of Utah, in protest against the presidential proclamation withdrawing from entry approximately 2,000,000 acres of public domain along the Colorado river.

Governor Hunt said, "Apparently

the secretary of the interior is trying to supplant the federal power commission in the control of western water power and each action he takes is a progressive part of a well planned destruction of states' rights."

Governor Hunt disclosed the letter in connection with correspondence between himself and Governor Derr, which indicated that Utah and Arizona would stand shoulder to shoulder in the effort to obtain revocation of the proclamation.

The legislatures of Utah and Arizona have adopted resolutions asking revocation of the order and Governor Derr has suggested that the two states cooperate with the appointment of a commissioner by each state to confer on future action.

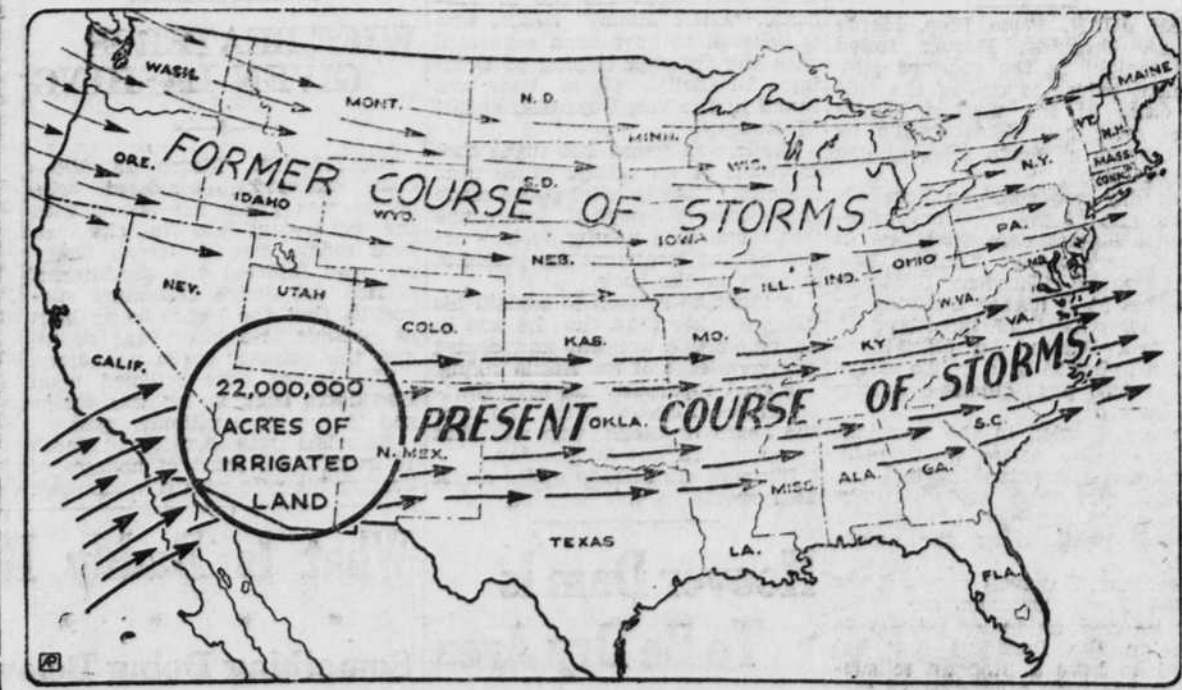
"The two men might visit the territory in question next summer," Governor Derr wrote, "to see the situation for themselves and consult with as many as possible of the interested parties," and pointed out that 75,000 head of sheep and 15,000 head of cattle largely owned by Utah stockmen, graze in the area.

In reply, Governor Hunt also suggested it "would be very beneficial if you would write to the governors of the other public land states and solicit their support in resisting the aggressions of the secretary of the interior."

Governor Hunt has charged previously that the lands were withdrawn to prevent the construction of hydro-electric plants along the river that would compete with those at Hoover dam.

Hunters Ready for Wolves  
MEXIA, Tex., March 23 (AP)—Some 300 wolf hunters from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico will gather in Kent County, near Clairmont, Okla., May 4 to 7 for the annual wolf hunt of the Texas Fox and Wolf Hunters' Association. J. W. Elliott, secretary, has announced here.

## WHOLE NATION'S CLIMATE REVERSED BY IRRIGATION, SAYS WEATHER SEER



A shift in the path of storms that sweep across the country is attributed by one observer to the vast acreage of irrigated land in the northwest, many now sweep in from the southwest.

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 20. (P)—Irrigation of western arid lands is responsible for winter frosts in Florida, says E. B. Dunn.

"Farmer" Dunn, as he is known, was for many years a United States weather bureau observer at New York City.

In retirement here he continues his weather studies and believes he has definite evidence of a connection between irrigation in formerly dry western valleys and something new developing in American weather.

"A gradual change in the weather of the United States began 35 years ago," he explains. "I got an inkling of the change back in the '90's, when I was compiling weather maps. In those days about 90 per cent of our storms passed into the United

States from the northern Pacific ocean, over Oregon, the Dakotas, the Great Lakes and up the St. Lawrence river valley.

"Then we had only about 4,300,000 acres under irrigation. Today we have approximately 22,000,000 acres under irrigation, and about 50 per cent of the storms enter from the south Pacific ocean area."

"Instead of moving along the northernly course, these storms drive straight through the Mississippi valley.

"The clouds dump their moisture on the Pacific slopes and then are attracted to the irrigated valleys as the nearest source of new energy. There they may pause for a few days gathering force.

"Sweeping eastward, they dip sometimes into Dixie, bringing rains

and sometimes floods. In their wake come chills and frosts."

Although Dunn's explanation is differing, the general location of the area he blames for the changed weather is approximately that in which unusual conditions now exist, to which the United States weather bureau has ascribed the present winter's freaks, with cold in the south and warmth in the midwest.

That cause is a blanket of heavy air which hovers over the Rockies

The finger of frost was thrust far into the warm Florida peninsula this winter. There have been more clouds also.

One newspaper which has a standing offer to distribute editions free every day the sun fails to shine found it necessary to make good on four days in succession, an almost unheard-of occurrence in Florida.

## AGREEMENT IS WORRYING ALL EUROPE

PARIS, March 23. (P)—Europe is joining a lot of worrying over the Austro-German economic agreement which, it is felt here, may be the first move toward the political union of Austria and Germany, thereby reopening war wounds which Europe has been striving to heal.

News of the customs accord comes just at the time when the League of Nations forces are congregated here for tomorrow's meeting, which is expected to advance the project of Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, for a United States of Europe.

In some international quarters the Austro-German move is regarded as Germany's answer to the recent naval accord reached by France, Italy and Great Britain, which many is said to fear may lead to the loss of expected Italian support for revision of the war treaties and for a campaign toward reduction of the armies of France and her allies.

LONDON, March 23. (P)—Threatened Austro-German customs union has created deep concern in British official circles, though perhaps less excitement than in Paris, Prague and Budapest, where it is feared the move foreshadows the political union of Austria and Germany.

British officials are calmly awaiting further details of the agreement.

## MARK BARRON ENTERTAINS YOU IN HIS COLUMN



A NEW YORKER AT LARGE

NEW YORK—She is the daughter of a man who netted his wealth in Maryland tomatoes, Pittsburgh steel or some such commodity.

Her name isn't in the Social Register, but she is pretty, charming and one of the most popular members of the smart colony which treks from Biarritz to Alken to Southampton.

Her home is a dignified, white house that stands just around the corner of Fifth avenue, but she lives there very few weeks of the year.

Three years ago the fell in love with a man at Biarritz, the prince of one of those countries where romantic language is spoken. Their romance became so noticeable that the prince's official enquiries took effective steps to break it up.

Since then she has never been able to forget her prince, and in all men she has looked for one who would be a double of her royal suitor. Last month she saw one at a tea dance on Park avenue.

At last, she thought, she had found a man who could take the place of the lover she lost. They were introduced. . . . He was the New York consul for the country which her prince will some day rule. It is some sort of irony. Either De Kobra or Oppenheim would know.

Typical New Yorkers  
John Kenlon—He has just been retired as chief of the New York fire department. His pension is his full pay—\$12,000 a year.

It was in 1887 that he quit being a sailor and started gauding blazes. In 1911 they made him chief. He didn't want to retire, but they made him. It took him three months to recover from his last illness, an ailment that he would have gotten over in a week in his younger days.

Mr. Carnese—He's the Italian second mate of a freighter that crosses the Gulf of Mexico. His boat docks in New York every 15 days, but he doesn't let that to his three sweethearts—Sally, Rosa and Imogene.

He tells them that his boat goes to South America and that he gets back to New York only every 45 days. So he has a date with each of them every month and a half.

His only fear is that the three girls will meet some day and compare notes. In which case, he says, he will ship out of here on a South American boat and stay.

Drama of Storms  
Dorothy Scarborough—She is professor of English literature at Columbia university. In Connecticut she has an old farm house where she retires every summer and writes a novel. Her masterpiece was "The Wind." It dramatized the great winds and sandstorms which sweep across the western prairies where she once lived.

But in the particular town where Miss Scarborough lived there have never been any terrific winds or sandstorms. It was built by the Indians between two hills so it has protection from every bad form of weather.

Hortense Alden—An admirable actress and an amazing personality. Once she sailed for Europe with only \$50 in her purse. She toured from London to the Riviera and back to Germany and Holland. Each time that \$50 seemed about exhausted, she, by lucky chance, ran into some old friend and borrowed enough to re-establish it to its original amount.

Job Means 72 Mile Hike  
VANCOUVER, Wash., March 23 (P)—D. P. Faubion and M. C. Boyer, geologists, have a job. But to get to it, they had to hike 72 miles—half of it on snowshoes. They were employed by the federal geological survey to collect data on water flow at the head of the Lewis river.

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