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Rubber Supply in Brazil Said Large

Army Major Says Billion Pounds Are Available

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UP)—A senate committee turned over to the war department the claim of an army major that the United States might be able to procure as much as 3,000,000,000 pounds—1,500,000 tons—of crude rubber annually from Brazil alone if it would renegotiate its present contracts for obtaining that material in Latin America.

The claim was made by Major Wendell Dove, of the army medical corps, at a closed session of the senate agriculture subcommittee, headed by Senator Guy M. Gillette, democrat, Iowa, which is investigating synthetic rubber production.

Dove, who returned to this country last June after 15 years in various Latin American republics, told the group that present contracts provide for the purchase of Latin American rubber at a price of 42 cents a pound, and require the purchase of a "certain number of pounds of Brazil nuts" for every ton of rubber.

He advocated renegotiation of those agreements with provisions for payments of \$1 per pound or more for the rubber, and recommended "throwing the Brazil nuts away."

"You will find a lot of cooperation and rubber (in Brazil) at one or more dollars per pound," he said.

"A lot of money is being spent there (the Amazon basin) to promote and to talk people into getting more rubber out. If this money was put in the market, less talking and more rubber would result. Diplomacy and trade agreements will not take the place of supply and demand in the Amazon basin."

Higher Price
Before the Brazilian declaration of war against the axis, Dove said he was certain that the axis powers were doubling and tripling the American offer for rubber. He emphasized that most South Americans preferred to deal with the United States but could not refuse the higher prices of the axis.

Another serious mistake made by the United States, Dove said, was that in attempting to secure rubber from Latin American countries it has dealt only with the various governments, and never with private enterprise. He said that prevented individual firms from ever competing against each other for this nation's business.

Dove said payment by the United States of 42 cents per pound for crude rubber was a "defiance" of the law of supply and demand.

"Our government expects to obtain more rubber for 40 cents per pound from South America than we did in World War I for \$3 a pound," he said.

The rubber output of South America, he said, would exceed by more than 300,000 tons the estimate set by the Baruch rubber committee as the needs of the nation during the coming 15 months of the war. He asserted that 3,000,000,000 pounds of crude rubber could be secured from the Brazilian Amazon basin alone, and that no estimate has yet been made of the rubber which could be secured from Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and other Latin American nations.

Cites Address
Dove cited the address made last January by the president of Brazil, in which he told Brazilians that a price of \$1 per pound would "revive the industry and cause hundreds of thousands of laborers to return to the rubber areas, provided that this increase in price was reflected in the provision of an adequate living wage to the laborer."

He concluded by advocating appointment of a competent military leader—with at least the rank of brigadier general—to deal with the people of South America for their supplies of rubber. The official, he said, should be familiar with South American customs, language and the temperament of the people, as well as have a "reasonable knowledge of the rubber industry."

Rubber Czar Jeffers
Rubber Czar Jeffers has jumped into his new job with a vigor and enthusiasm which has made red-tape calloused Washington sit up in surprise.

His first appointment, of Bradley Dewey as his deputy administrator, made a good impression. Dewey is a partner of Dewey and Almy, of Massachusetts, which already is making synthetic rubber.

"Dewey has been bucking the big rubber companies all his life," says Rubber Czar Jeffers, "and I have been bucking the big oil companies. The Union Pacific owns some wells in the west, and we have been rowing with the

big boys ever since I can remember."

One of Jeffers' first moves was to get a man who would fly immediately to Moscow, bring back Russia's long overdue rubber secrets.

L V Age Oct 9 1942

Plans Relief For Leasers of Mines

Senator McCarran Continues Fight to Secure Relief For Small Mine Operators

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2—Senator Pat McCarran today introduced a bill, S.2816, to relieve those who operate gold or silver mines under lease from certain obligations where operations are necessarily suspended as a result of the war.

The McCarran bill provides that any person may institute a proceeding for relief in the United States District Court, or a State court of competent jurisdiction, where the contract under which he occupies a gold or silver property requires the purchase of the property, or gives an option to purchase, and also requires the performance of certain work or the payment of installment sums at specified times, and where it is impossible to mine gold or silver because the necessary supplies or equipment cannot be obtained, or because federal statutes or regulations make further operations impossible.

Senator McCarran called attention to the efforts of the Manpower Labor Commission to close down gold mines and transfer gold miners to non-ferrous mines, stating that:

"The problem is more serious than many have supposed. While government agencies are busy devising ways to deal a death blow to the few remaining gold operators, no provision has been made for the small lease operators who have been, or will be forced to suspend operations for the duration of the war. These operators are bound by the terms of their agreements to continue specified payments in work or money, or else lose their entire investment, notwithstanding that the sole reason for their inability to continue mining operations is their failure to obtain equipment, resulting directly from government priorities on these materials."

"My bill will make it possible to seek the advice and counsel of competent courts, which in turn may grant relief by way of suspending compliance with harsh contract requirements until after the war. I believe this measure is necessary in time of war and as chairman of the subcommittee considering it, I hope to secure speedy enactment of the bill into law."

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON
(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

Ickes hammers at Nelson for delay in building manganese plants; charges \$1-men don't want to encourage competition to own firms; Rubber Czar Jeffers' forthright action makes Washington sit up; Somervell mentioned as successor if Marshall takes top command.

WASHINGTON — Secretary Ickes has been hammering Donald Nelson over delays in construction of manganese plants in a behind-the-scenes row unlike that which occurred over Jesse Jones' long delayed synthetic rubber plants.

As early as July, 1941, and again in January, Ickes proposed to the war production board the construction of five and then twelve manganese plants in the far west, to produce one of the most vital requirements for airplane construction. Before the war, manganese production had been hampered by a patent monopoly agreement with Germany, for which the Aluminum Company has now been indicted.

However, the WPB has done almost nothing. Only one plant recommended by Ickes has been started, and the other day Ickes wrote Nelson a stiff letter offering to have his bureau of mines do the work for WPB.

Ickes also charged in his letter that the WPB had delayed because its \$1-a-year advisers worked for both the government and big plants which did not want manganese plants competing with them in the far west as the war is over.

Furthermore, Ickes named J. B. Kinzel, who had been vice president of Union Carbide and Carbon, Anaconda, and Lavinio Co., U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, representing a majority of the manganese interests of the United States, all their representatives on the committee which dilly-dallied for months on passing on manganese plants in the west.

Post War Competition
Specifically, Ickes mentioned J. B. Kinzel of Union Carbide and Carbon who is a WPB \$1-a-year adviser who has been strongly opposed to manufacturing electrolytic manganese.

"It is not helpful to our winning the war," Ickes wrote Donald Nelson, "to have representatives of the people who might be injured in their post-war profits, sitting as judges on the merits of possible competitors. I am informed that Mr. Kinzel, who shares his employment between Union Carbide and the war production board on a split-week basis, was called upon to act as consultant on the subject despite the generally held belief that Union Carbide is the most determined opponent of electrolytic manganese in the country."

Secretary Ickes also reminded Nelson that more than a year had gone by since five of the twelve manganese proposals were first placed before the WPB. He also remarked that these delays were "not accidental" and demanded action "regardless of the post-war worries of the companies which are now so powerful in the manganese and related metal fields."

Note: Apparently Secretary Ickes forgot to mention it, but James H. Critchett, another adviser of Union Carbide, also serves on two WPB advisory committees.

Steelmakers Plead for Every Pound Of Scrap as Mill Reserves Hit Bottom

Incoming Metal Must Be Rushed Directly to Furnaces Now Threatened With Idle

By DAVID A. STEIN
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9—Is it worth a little extra effort to contribute just one more pound to contribute just one more pound to the nation's scrap drive? Listen:

To keep one open hearth furnace busy for just one minute requires more than 275 pounds of scrap.

If the Empire State building were torn down and its 60,000-ton steel framework added to the scrap-heap, it would fill the needs of America's steel industry for less than 10 hours.

Toss 8,698 old jalopies into the nation's open hearth furnaces, and you'll sate their ravenous appetites for scrap for just one hour.

If every man, woman and child in a city the size of Boston put forth prodigious effort and collected 400 pounds of scrap apiece, the total would suffice to keep the nation's steel stacks smoking for just 24 hours.

400,000 Pounds
Such figures are cited by steelmakers to point out the vital importance of the present salvage hunt—a campaign sparked by 1600 daily newspapers and more than 12,000 small-town weeklies.

Awareness of the tremendous size of their task, it is believed, should bring even greater response. Winter stockpiles demand 17,000 tons of scrap, and it must be brought out of hiding in homes, farms and factories, in cities and suburbs. Eating up old metal at the record-breaking rate of \$500,000 tons a month, the steel industry consumed more than 37,000,000 gross tons in the first eight months of this year—and it still isn't enough.

"Few people have any idea of the enormous amount of scrap required to turn out steel," says E. J. Kulas, vice chairman of the executive committee of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company here. "Materials that go into an open hearth furnace to make steel should consist of half scrap and half molten iron. Such a furnace will produce about two heats of steel a day."

"A conventional open hearth furnace with a 200-ton capacity uses approximately 200 tons of scrap and 200 tons of molten metal a day. This means about 400,000 pounds of scrap daily for only one furnace. If we can't use scrap, we must use pig iron, and pig iron capacity is limited."

Empty Now
"It requires approximately four tons of iron ore, limestone and coke to make one ton of pig iron. Therefore, every ton of scrap we do not have means we must mine, transport, handle and process four tons of materials. Every pound of scrap which can be collected will be a real contribution to winning the war."

Scrapyards at the mills, where metal mountains once towered, are barren now. So urgent is the need for scrap that mills are accepting every bit that comes in, even in small truckload lots. When a trainload of scrap comes in giant magnets transfer its contents directly to charging buckets, and this loose metal immediately is rushed to waiting furnaces.

"There's plenty of scrap to be had," says G. H. Manlove, associate editor and market expert of Steel magazine. "It must be dug up, accumulated, sorted and rushed to the mill. Making steel is like baking bread. After the dough is kneaded, ends are cut off and the dough is used in making more bread. Normally, the ends of steel slabs are cut off, and these 'crop ends' are used in making more steel."

10,000,000 Tons of Scrap
"Scrap reclaimed at the mill is known as 'home scrap' to differentiate it from 'purchase scrap' obtained from outside sources. In peace time, steel mills reclaim a great part of their needed scrap from their own production. Now



So urgent is the need for scrap iron at most American steel mills that newly-arrived material is rushed directly to the furnaces. In the picture above, magnetic cranes at a Cleveland mill are hoisting scrap from freight cars to waiting buckets which will carry it to the furnaces. There is no surplus; mills have only scrap for day-to-day needs.

lend-lease steel is shipped abroad in semi-finished form, resulting in a shortage of home scrap. Every ship sunk, every tank blown up, adds to the shortage of scrap, since none of it returns to the mill.

In all, 4,000,000 tons of scrap must be salvaged from farms and homes. An additional 3,000,000 tons must come from industry. The remaining 10,000,000 tons must come from the active market.

In just four months since March, 22,000 auto graveyards reclaimed two million jalopies. They now have 500,000 on hand, and must convert a half-million a month to fill the auto graveyard quota of 20 per cent of total needs for 1943. Some 6,000,000 jalopies still are on the road.

Meanwhile, the nation-wide scrap drive is well under way. Much of the material collected never would have reached a junk dealer. Ancient armor, souvenirs, loving cups, prison bars, horse-drawn fire engines, toys, bells, old cannon, iron fences, old safes, iron deer and dogs, street markers and obsolete elevators are swelling the scrap heap. Sky scrapers and decrepit federal buildings, street car rails and unused bridges provide heavy melting scrap. The railroads alone will contribute 4,500,000 pounds of old rails and obsolete equipment.

"Scrap-Happy"
Children are exchanging wagon-loads of old iron for admission to theaters and sports events. Housewives are "block mothers," each devoted to rounding up odds and ends in the neighborhoods. Governors and mayors are placing bets in heated competitions between states and communities.

A band will serenade any New Yorker who can place at his curb any item too big for the sanitation department to haul away. Many communities offer American flags in exchange for scrap piles.

By next July, steel makers promise, new blast furnaces will be producing millions of tons of

Not a Communist Party Rally

We ran across a stimulating idea the other day, in a discussion of the Second Front. A columnist pointed out that the clamor for a second front is a healthy sign, that it indicates high civilian morale, that Hitler would give his right arm to hear Berlin crowds shouting "Seize Moscow!"

For that reason, the writer argues, it's a mistake to try to cool off public enthusiasm. So far as the analysis goes, it is right. It cheers all of us to see the people here and in Britain anxious to invade Europe, eager to help the Russians in their courageous fight against the German hordes.

But there are two points the columnist overlooks. First is that, in a democracy, there is danger that popular pressure may force military leaders to make costly technical blunders. The first battle of Bull Run is a typical example. "Public clamor forced the green Army of the Potomac into an attack that resulted in an utter rout and almost cost the North the war."

Second is that the most vociferous pressure for an immediate second front comes from American Communists, who, by their intemperate, noisy propaganda, are actually harming Russia's cause.

Approval from the Communist party has become a "kiss of death" in this country—and for a very good reason. The American people know the Communist party here is not thinking in the interests of the United States or Great Britain, but of the Soviet Union, first, last, and all the time.

Until Germany invaded Russia on June 22, 1941, American Communists were calling it an "imperialistic war." They were trying to stop our help from reaching Britain, and by strikes and propaganda they tried to slow down our defense program.

We know that, in the future, American Communists will follow the "party line," give no consideration at all to the welfare of America.

There is a very grave danger that the Communist sound trucks, braying for a second front in many parts of the land, will cause a very natural public reaction against a second front.

We are sure Josef Stalin, a great leader and an intelligent man, realizes that the American Communists—if he thinks of them at all—are a detriment to Russia. We hope Wendell Willkie, while in Moscow, tipped Stalin off to call off his pups.

Warfare is NOT a popularity contest. Time and place for a second front will be decided by our leaders on the basis of hard, military facts, not at mass meetings.

One of these hard military facts is the raid on Dieppe. We are convinced the second front will be opened at the first moment possible—at the first moment, it can be done with hope of success and with full participation of the British and America that will suffer if it fails.

Communist mass meetings should not add a single tank to

McCarran to Seek \$1.29 Silver in Measure Soon

Would Up Output Of Other Vital Metals, Declares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (UP)—Senator Pat McCarran, democrat, Nevada, leader of the U. S. senate silver bloc, today disclosed plans to introduce legislation increasing the legal silver purchase price from 71.1 cents to \$1.29 a fine ounce to step up production.

He said in an interview that treasury payment of "the full cash value" would encourage the output of copper, lead and zinc—three strategic metals often found as a by-product of silver mining—as well as of silver.

Metals to Win War

"Metals, rather than money, will win the war," he said. "All four are vital to the war effort." He said the annual production of silver has gone "as high as 80,000,000 ounces" but that only 62,000,000 ounces will be mined this year. Copper production, he said, has fallen off about 40 per cent.

McCarran conferred yesterday with silver senators and war production board officials. He said the senators agreed unanimously to oppose a bill by Senator Theodore F. Green, democrat, Rhode Island, to make some "free silver" held by the treasury available to jewelry and plate industries to tide them over until they can convert to war work.

Green contends the two industries face a shut down, because the WPB has closed the door to their foreign supply and because of the silver purchase program. McCarran said the WPB officials—Alex L. Henderson, deputy director general of industrial operations; Richard J. Lund, chief of miscellaneous minerals, and William S. Murphy, assistant in charge of silver—also opposed the Green bill because it would divert treasury silver from use in war industries.

Henderson told the group that silver is so useful for soldiers, brazing and bearings that it will soon be a "strategic" metal. He reported that 6,000 tons of the "free silver" has been loaned for war work, and is being put into use at the rate of 166 tons a day.

PRICE CEILING ON FARM PRODUCTS LIFTED BY SOLONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UP)—The senate today approved suspension of existing minimum price ceilings for farm products, substituting a straight parity price or the peak market price of the year prior to September 15, whichever is higher, as the new standard.

By unanimous vote, the senate adopted this provision in the pending anti-inflation bill, after accepting an amendment by Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, democrat, Kentucky, to permit the secretary of agriculture to adjust tobacco prices.

The senate agriculture committee earlier voted 14 to 1 to back a proposed farm bloc amendment to the administration's anti-inflation legislation to require that all labor costs be included in computing farm parity prices.

The only opposition vote was cast by Senator Scott W. Lucas, democrat, Illinois, who said that corn and wheat farmers could not benefit under the amendment during the war. He described the committee's action as "another sop to the corn belt farmer passed out by the so-called farm bloc."

Donald M. Nelson Wins Control of War Production

Behind-the-Scenes Battle Believed Ended Now

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UP)—Donald M. Nelson, beginning this month in his war job as production chief, today was the victor in a bitter, behind-the-scenes struggle for control of production.

It was established definitely that Nelson—whose associates think he is "a wiser man, but still a damn nice guy" after months of conflict with the army and navy procurement agencies—is the head man.

No Outright Break

Nelson has fought it out on a toe-to-toe basis when he felt his authority was threatened by the military interests; but once the decision was his, he has acted prudently, inviting army and navy officials into his own organization instead of endangering the war effort by an outright break.

He completed the cycle Saturday by naming Ferdinand Eberstadt as WPB vice chairman in charge of the army-navy munitions board, WPB's chief behind the scenes rival for power. Officials said that action would reduce ANMB to "a paper organization."

Relieved of Power

Earlier, Nelson relieved army and navy field procurement officers of their priority issuing powers and asserted WPB's authority to determine production schedules and allocate scarce materials. He has concentrated control of all production in a production executive committee headed by Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric, with its four members drawn from the army, navy, and maritime commission.

But equal in importance to those administrative steps are Nelson's results to date in turning out the actual machines of war. Although the president has warned that present production is only 50 per cent of maximum possible production, the Nation now is producing \$5,000,000,000 worth of war materials a month. And 85 per cent of those are front-line weapons.

Generally speaking, officials close to Nelson think he is "over the hump." Talk which was common here a few weeks ago that "Nelson is about ready to crack" has disappeared.

The committee's action directly opposed President Roosevelt's demand that in fixing price ceilings on agricultural products at parity—instead of 110 per cent of parity or better, as provided in present law—the present basis of computation be retained.

The agriculture action came shortly before debate in both the senate and house on two similar versions of new anti-inflation legislation requested by Roosevelt. In the senate, the second day of debate was resumed, while the house began its first day.

\$5,000 Salaries Can Be Cut Under Anti-Inflation Bill

Amendment Adopted By Senate During the Debate Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UP)—The senate today adopted an amendment to the pending anti-inflation bill which would make it possible for employers to reduce salaries which are in excess of \$5,000 per year.

The amendment, offered by Senator John H. Overton, democrat, Louisiana, and adopted by a voice vote, provides that "nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to prevent the reduction by any private employer of salary of any of his employees which is at the rate of \$5,000 or more per annum."

No Freezing

Overton said the purpose of the amendment was to "prevent the freezing of abnormally high salaries" by the general wage and salary stabilization order which the president is directed to issue under terms of the anti-inflation measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21

(UP)—Senator Prentiss Brown, democrat of Michigan, an administration spokesman, predicted in the senate today that even under the pending anti-inflation bill it may become necessary to permit farm prices to rise three to five per cent in the next year.

Brown spoke during the opening of debate on the measure, of which he is co-author, to give President Roosevelt broad power to stabilize all wages, salaries and prices. He asked that Roosevelt be given discretionary authority to prescribe the size of the farm price increases.

Foods Advance

In a report filed on Saturday, the senate banking committee said that since the general price ceiling order in May the prices of "uncontrolled" foods have been advancing at a rate of 40 per cent a year.

Debate on the measure opened after a sharp fight between administration forces and the senate farm bloc, which sought to exercise official control over an amendment to the pending measure that would require farm labor costs to be included in the computation of parity prices. Such a proposal would mean higher price ceilings on farm products.

Blocks Move

The amendment was offered by Senator Elmer Thomas, democrat of Oklahoma, after it was approved by a senate agricultural subcommittee, of which he was chairman. When he sought to have it referred to the full agriculture committee, Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky objected and temporarily blocked the move.

The amendment was proposed, Thomas said, by representatives of four major farm organizations—The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Federal Milk Producers' Association, and the Council of Farm Cooperatives.

Big Battle

No one is discounting the possibility, however, that it will be a momentous struggle to get the bill through congress in the desired form by the president's deadline—a week from Thursday.

House debate begins on a similar measure tomorrow. A final vote is not expected in either the senate or house until late this week.

NEVADANS URGED TO STABILIZE MODE OF LIVING

CARSON CITY, Sept. 22 (Special)—An appeal to Nevadans to stabilize firmly the cost of living and the cost of the war by completely and effectively co-operating with the office of price administration's price control and rationing program was issued today by Harry F. Camp, eighth regional administrator of the OPA, who is in Reno conferring with state OPA officials.

"Based upon the individual's own protection, no group in America can afford to hold out for special consideration for themselves," the regional OPA administrator said. "All groups must co-operate, individually and collectively to establish firmly the cost of living and the war."

"If by carrying out the price control and rationing program of the Nation we shorten the war by 10 or 15 per cent, the number of lives saved in killed and wounded would be incalculable."

"Similarly everything that makes the American standard of living the ideal and despair of the rest of the world can only be assured by price control and rationing," Camp declared. "Only if we carry out the OPA program effectively can we maintain this high standard with adequate food, shelter, medical care and clothing for everybody. If we are able to maintain our living levels during the war, and avoid inflation, after the war we will be able to have as high a living standard as ever in history."

Camp declared that "this war picture is reaching its most serious stage, and the united nations have the greatest job to do in modern history." He declared that winning the war is so vital to the future well-being of this country that any sacrifice made by the people as a whole will be very cheap.

"In Nevada most of the people have accepted the important OPA program against inflation and have been co-operating in its enforcement," Camp said, in explaining that he made his trip principally to get the feel of the way the Nevadans are responding to price control and rationing.

"There are, however, a small majority of people and institutions who are not aware of their obligations and are not co-operating. OPA is determined that these individuals and firms who are deliberately cheating for the sake of profit and greed will be forced to comply with the regulations."

The regional office in the fullest sense depends upon the state director, Leo F. Schmitt, and his staff to run OPA in Nevada, Camp declared. The regional office and entire staff members approach their jobs as being assistants to the state office.

Gold, Silver Mines Face Closing, Said

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UP)—Senator James E. Murray, democrat, Montana, predicted today that gold and silver mines not already shut down by supply shortages and lack of priorities would be closed by the war production board to free manpower for "strategic mineral" mines.

Disclosing that the WPB is already seriously considering closing down gold mines which are still in operation, Murray said thousands of miners were needed in copper and chromite mines.

AAC Commends Rubber Report

Investigating Committee Puts An End To Confusion And Indecision In Capitol

The report of the Baruch Rubber Investigating Committee has put an end to the confusion and indecision evidenced in Washington during the past nine months. American motorists now know what is expected of them and they can begin to do it.

This was the opinion expressed by the Automobile Club of Southern California, which termed the Baruch report "the lustiest and most forthright document on a critical domestic problem to issue from Washington since Pearl Harbor."

"In its fundamentals the Baruch report embodies recommendations consistently advanced by the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Citizens' Drive for Victory Committee and numerous other organizations that have shared leadership to keep rubberborne Southern California a-rolling in war-time," declared Standish L. Mitchell, Club general manager.

"As early as last January, the Club petitioned President Roosevelt to invoke a national 40-mile speed limit, and Governor Olson a similar California State limit, and launched its own 'Keep It Under 40' campaign when neither plea met an effective response."

"The Club likewise has continuously appealed for voluntary periodical inspection of automobiles and tires, for universal participation on the part of motorists in car sharing, and for 'more synthetics quickly'."

"And finally," Mitchell continued, "the Club has reasoned persuasively for an expansion of the favored category of so-called 'essential' motorists, eligible for re-

caps, retreads and tires, to include a more numerous company of 'necessary' motorists—necessary to the maintenance of the sound civilian economy and service of supply which supports our war production, which, in turn, supports our armed forces."

"The 5000-mile yearly travel allotment is not a basic ration; it is an 'average' ration," Mitchell pointed out.

"At first glance even a basic ration of 5000 miles of automobile travel, let alone an 'average' ration of that amount, would seem insufficient, if not calamitous in Southern California, where distances are great and communities are so dependent upon the private motor vehicle for all transport."

"But it must be assumed that rationing agencies will be given reasonable latitude in the determination of individual and community needs. This is the equitable tenor of the report. Any other procedure would amount to a stultification of its intent and purpose."

"Until the recommendations of the Baruch Committee are put into effect, patriotic and conscientious California motorists are urged to continue to observe the five proved transportation conservation measures expounded by the Club many months ago," Mitchell concluded.

Nationwide Meat Ration Program Is Being Prepared, Wickard Says

CHICAGO, Sept. 24. (UP)—Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, said today the office of price administration has been asked to prepare a plan for nationwide coupon meat rationing and that the plan "is expected to be ready within two or three months."

Wickard said a reduction of 21 per cent in deliveries of meat for civilian consumption during the last three months of this year, which was announced today by the food requirements committee of the war production board, was "only a temporary measure" to take care of the time required for preparation of the coupon rationing plan. "The food requirements committee already has asked the OPA to prepare for coupon rationing, and this is expected to be ready within two or three months," Wickard said.

Wickard reiterated an appeal made earlier at Washington that civilians restrict their meat consumption to 2½ pounds per week per person until rationing begins.

He said heavy consumption of meat during the large livestock marketing season just starting must be discouraged to prevent severe meat shortages next summer.

Wickard said that while per capita meat consumption is now between 140 and 150 pounds annually, dietary experts contended that 2½ pounds per person per week is ample from a nutritional standpoint.

Questioned about meatless days to lower consumption, Wickard said that such days had failed to lower consumption during World War I because "civilians made up for lost time on other days."

Wickard said men in the armed forces would be allowed twice as much meat as civilians.

DRAFT STATUS AS WEAPON AGAINST STRIKES UNNEEDED

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24 (UP)—Major General Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, declared today that he was opposed "at present" to using the draft as a weapon against strikes in war plants.

"I don't think the so-called strike situation is so bad that we have to consider such a step," the tall, plain-speaking draft chief told a press conference here.

"Sure, I know there's a lot of young fellows running around war plants who ought to be running around drill fields," he said. "And they'll be taken out as soon as it's certain that drafting them won't hurt production."

Hershey said that local draft boards are going to have to solve "90 per cent of their own problems" and added:

"They can't have someone in Washington laying down hard and fast rules. They have to consider their individual troubles."

"National headquarters is laying down one rule: If efficient women replacements are available or if draft-eligible men can be trained as replacements, the essential worker is going to be drafted as soon as he can be spared."

RENO WAR CODE

RENO, Sept. 24 (UP)—A war code calling for "moderation" in the sale of liquor to service men, barring prostitutes from clubs and restaurants and taverns was adopted at a meeting of the newly formed bureau of hotels, restaurants, bars, clubs and purveyors here yesterday.

There's Only One Danger

President Roosevelt's secret inspection of the nation's war industries continues to be one of the main topics of discussion the country over. Reactions continue to be as numerous and varied as there are commentators and shades of political belief.

Out of the maze of conversation, speeches and published articles, however, we have come to some definite conclusions:

First, the trip was NOT political.

Second, the censorship WAS justified.

Third, that the only danger from the censorship is the encouragement it gives to the more extreme of the Washington bureaucrats to demand similar censorship of their activities to cover up their own blunders and incompetence.

An eastern newspaper, frankly skeptical of the advisability of such extreme censorship, because of the reaction of the American people, asked each editor in each city visited by the president to give, in detail, the reaction of his readers.

This newspaper wondered what the thousands of people who saw the president might think when they looked in their newspapers and read not a word of an event of prime importance.

It feared the people would get the idea that the newspapers and radio were not on the job — that they would be alarmed by the lack of news and believe that some disaster requiring the president's personal attention, was being covered up.

The answers received disclose a unanimity of opinion that's surprising.

The public understood. The people did not blame government, newspapers or radio for the extreme secrecy thrown about the chief executive's journey. In spite of the fact that the "secret" was no longer a secret to several million Americans 24 hours after the special train left Washington, there were few complaints, though there was a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding.

White House correspondents—and a more loyal and patriotic group of newspapermen would be hard to find—have protested some phases of the censorship. We're glad they did, although it is obvious they will not be supported by more than a small minority of the people.

We believe the protest was necessary, just as we believe censorship within due bounds, is necessary.

The danger, as above pointed out, is this: the fact that the press, radio and public have accepted the rigorous censorship of the president's tour in such good grace may impel some of the most bureaucratic of present censorship beyond reason and to the detriment of the nation.

Nobody questions the need of censorship in wartime. It is needed to keep valuable information from the hands of the enemy.

But too often, in democracies as well as in dictatorships, censorship has also been used to keep from the public, the blunders and the incompetencies of men in high offices.

The fact that the public, press and radio will gladly accept even extreme censorship in helping to guard the person of the president, does NOT mean they will accept a censorship that veils slipshod conduct of the war or a censorship that covers up bonehead management of production.

This needs to be understood NOW by everybody from the newsboy on the corner to the president himself. Censorship can save the lives of our soldiers and sailors, if it is sensible and patriotic. It can destroy public morale and seriously handicap our war effort, if it is arbitrary and selfish.

Censorship is such a powerful machine that it should be operated ONLY with the greatest of care and by the highest degree of patriotic intelligence.

As to the complaint that the president's trip was political—his every act is open to that charge. In this particular instance, it falls very, very flat when it is understood that the chief executive did NOT interview a single candidate for office or high political figure during the entire time he was away from Washington.

21 Gold Mining State Senators Protest Closing of Shafts by WPB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UP)—Twenty-one senators from gold-mining states have signed a letter to President Roosevelt protesting against the recent war production board order ordering cessation of work in all large-scale gold mines.

The letter contended that the number of miners who would switch from gold mining to copper or zinc mine employment was so negligible that it would be more than offset by the "impairment of morale . . . the far-reaching effect upon the economic structure of the communities affected . . . and the discouragement and heartache that will come into thousands of homes."

The senators, who were led by Senator Pat McCarran, democrat, Nevada, said that not over 750 men would be affected.

The WPB order closed down large gold mines in order that "muckers" and miners would be available for work in mines producing more strategic war metals.

The letter requested the president to stay the order "at least until the whole subject of the marshalling of manpower and allocation of labor may be considered, and the vital questions involved concluded."

Western Senators Plan Appeal On Order to Close U.S. Gold Mines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP)—Western senators prepared to appeal to President Roosevelt today for postponement of the gold mine closings.

Senator Pat McCarran, democrat of Nevada, leader of the "gold bloc" senators, said that before gold mines are ordered shut, more comprehensive measures should be taken to deal with the general manpower situation.

A WPB order issued last night directed all large gold mines—between 200 and 300 in the west

—to shut down within 60 days to free an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 workers for jobs in more essential mining industries, particularly copper mining in which there is a serious labor shortage.

McCarran denounced the WPB order as "arbitrary," "czarical," and "a high handed bludgeon."

"When that order was written," he said, "democracy went out the window. The labor shortage isn't only in metal mining. It's on our farms as well. To make a guinea pig out of the gold mines is an unwarranted act."

Group-Ride Cars Eligible for Tires

RENO, Oct. 13 — All cars used for transporting maximum loads of five or more passengers in "group-ride clubs" in any war essential establishment employing more than 100 persons were made eligible for recapped tires or Grade II new tires by an amendment to the rationing regulations announced today through the state office of price administration.

The amendment leaves conditions of eligibility under this special section unchanged, except that all members of the riding group who have cars and drive them alternately as a part of the share-ride plan may qualify for tires or recapping service. Previously, with only one car eligible for tires, that car naturally bore most of the burden of daily driving, with the cars of the ineligible members of the same group standing idle or not getting their fair share of wear. The new eligibility status for all members' cars will bring them into use in the group plan.

The action, taken in amendment No. 37 to ration order No. 1, will not only make available for essential driving the sound mileage still left in the tires of members who now do not drive but will also provide for recapping tires that otherwise might have been driven past the recapping point because of the previous non-eligible status of the cars on which they are mounted. Leo F. Schmitt, state director of OPA said.

Non-Essentials Being Registered

The government employment office at Las Vegas today dispatched men to the Eldorado Canyon mining district to commence the work of registering all miners in the "non-essential" properties in this area which will be required to shut down as a result of the recent order of the war production board.

Miners in all gold properties will be so registered with a view to persuading them to accept similar employment in producers of "essential" metals in this area where there are thousands of openings.

The whole process is voluntary, Guerin says, and jobs are being found for the workers wherever they desire to go.

On file in the office here are requests for miners from other parts of Nevada, southern Utah and California, and the mill and smelter workers, if qualified, can be placed with Basic Magnesium, Inc. Every effort will be made to find work for the men in localities of their own choosing, Guerin said.

CLARK COUNTY HAS \$2,000 QUOTA FOR UNITED CHINA FUND

Clark county's quota for the United China Relief, which represents eight organizations united to assist the Chinese war victims, has been set at \$2,000, it was announced here today by George C. Aydelott of New York City, regional director of the United China Relief. The net quota for the nation has been set at \$7,000,000.

Participating in the drive are 2441 towns, villages, and cities of the United States and 226 community war chests. Quotas set and accepted would bring in \$8,076,880.97, Aydelott reports, but communities do not guarantee to raise the quota they accept, so the minimum goal has been placed at \$7,000,000.

The division of the funds will be as follows: Medical and health needs, 35 per cent; child welfare, 15 per cent; direct relief, 10 per cent; social rehabilitation, 10 per cent; economic reconstruction, 10 per cent; and educational needs, 20 per cent.

Essential materials are continuing to enter China by many routes, by air, by ancient trade routes, by new roads, and by innumerable trails which no blockade can control. The major need now, Aydelott reports, is for financial assistance to support and extend the efforts which the Chinese people themselves are making. Every dollar is multiplied many times as it helps to carry on constructive service, to supplement other resources, and to maintain activities that would otherwise cease.

Nevada's quota has been set at \$12,000. Already \$4,392.12 has been raised by Reno, which had a quota of \$2,000. Boulder City gave a voluntary contribution of \$128 before the drive was started here.

In explaining how far American dollars go toward bringing help to the Chinese, Aydelott pointed to statisticians which show: \$10 will provide clinical care for 100 refugees; \$20 will keep one refugee alive for a year; \$50 will equip a field clinic; \$100 will provide emergency treatment for 100 air raid victims; \$200 will provide 5,000 days of labor for a work-relief project; \$500 will endow 20 hospital beds for a year; \$1,000 will start a mining cooperative—employing 150 persons—for surface-mining of coal; \$10,000 will establish an orphanage housing 400 children and will maintain it for a year.

A local committee will be formed in Las Vegas to conduct the drive for funds for the United China Relief to meet the \$2,000 quota, Aydelott said.

"SPECIAL CASES" TO BE STUDIED ON GAS RATIONING

RENO, Oct. 13 (UP)—When gasoline rationing comes in Nevada, the program provisions probably will be made to take care of "special cases" of qualified consumers, George Lohse, state rationing officer of the OPA said today.

"Although sufficient details have not been received by the state office of the OPA to outline the complete gasoline ration program, qualified consumers undoubtedly will secure consideration from wartime price and rationing boards when they show special need for additional gasoline," Lohse said.

"At the beginning of the program on November 22, 'A' ration cards will be issued to all eligible applicants after which supplementary rationing certificates will be given out after applications have been considered by various boards."

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON
(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

T. V. Soong gets stratoliner for trip home, despite army objection; and huge plane will carry ten of his friends instead of munitions; smouldering row over sponge iron is due for congressional airing; community solves war production problem with makeshift materials.

WASHINGTON — U. S. Army officers were "burned up" when China's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong managed to obtain through the White House a stratoliner in which to fly from Washington back to China.

In the stratoliner he is taking ten friends, thereby using up extremely valuable cargo space.

The army did its best to block use of the stratoliner. It knew tons of equipment allocated to China, were piled up, waiting for means of transportation. It also knew that T. V. Soong long had battled to get more weapons for China.

So the army opposed use of the stratoliner. However, when T. V. Soong insisted, the matter was referred to the White House—which sided with the Chinese foreign minister and ruled that he should have the big passenger plane.

Only other high ranking member of the diplomat circle to angle for a stratoliner was Madame Martins, conga-dancing wife of the Brazilian ambassador. Madame Martins was going back to Brazil, wanted to fly in a stratoliner instead of in an ordinary passenger plane. The army opposed, argued that stratoliners were needed to fly men to Africa, India, Australia.

However, vivacious Madame Martins spoke to high-placed friends in the state department and they gave her the stratoliner—until younger state department officials sided with the army so vigorously that the order was overruled. In the end, Madame Martins flew in an ordinary passenger plane.

Note: Foreign Minister Soong, long a resident of Washington, now will remain permanently in China, where he constantly gets in the hair of his brother-in-law, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

DO YOUR SOLDIER SHOPPING EARLY

Have you done your soldier shopping? Remember that to insure safe delivery of Christmas packages to soldiers overseas they should be mailed in October.

Don't make them larger than shoe-box size, with a limit of five pounds on each package. The army suggests you send useful things, other than food. Community presents from an entire town are discouraged — for every inch of cargo space means less space for bullets.

Steel Shortage Probe

The long-smouldering row over whether the nation build quick new sponge iron mills and also develop its isolated and far western iron deposits will flare into the open in Congress next week.

On one side of the row are far western and southern congressmen, plus Secretary Ickes, plus Republic Steel. On the other side are most of the big steel companies and their friends in the war production board who are suspected of not wanting the iron and steel industry to shift away from big blast furnace production in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland areas.

The row has many other ramifications, one of them being whether the \$1-a-year-men represent themselves or the government. Another is why we have a desperate steel shortage when millions of tons of iron ore lie untouched in the far west, where it could be developed by the cheap, quick sponge-iron process. The question is not entirely geographical, however, for sponge-iron plants can be built anywhere.

The row is expected to break when the Boykin committee, investigating steel shortages, will summon officials of the Republic Steel company, which wants to build a sponge-iron plant; and two WPB officials who have opposed the project.

The two opposing officials are W. A. Hauck of WPB's steel facilities unit, and S. O. Hobart of the blast furnace unit. They oppose sponge iron as an "unsound innovation."

Sponge vs. Blast Furnaces
However, the Boykin committee wants to examine them closely as to whether they are not chiefly opposed to breaking the hold of certain big steel companies, which don't want competition from low-grade ores, developed by a cheaper process throughout the country.

Also the committee may want to probe into the fact that Hauck was formerly an accountant with Bethlehem Steel, while Hobart was president of the Troy, New York, Furnace corporation, makers of blast furnaces and coke ovens. The new sponge iron process offers competition to the blast furnace process.

Republic wants to establish a sponge iron plant in Canton to produce 100 tons a day. But they were turned down on priorities for 170 tons of steel to build the plant. In other words, the new Republic plant would have produced 200 tons in two days, enough to build itself—but was

NOMINAL FEE FOR TIRE INSPECTION PLANNED BY U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UP)—Motorists will be required to pay a nominal fee to government-appointed inspectors—filling station operators—to make periodic checks on their tires, it was learned today.

The charge probably will range from 25 cents to about \$1.50, depending on whether the inspector finds it necessary to remove tires from the rims to determine their condition.

The tire-check was decreed yesterday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson as part of the program for nationwide gasoline rationing which goes into effect November 22. After that date, it will be illegal for a passenger car with more than five tires to be on the road.

Plans for government-purchase of excess tires will be disclosed tomorrow and it is expected that car owners will receive the established ceiling prices for used tires.

Under the expanded gasoline rationing program, every passenger car owner in the country will file the serial numbers of all the tires in his possession with the local rationing board between November 9 and November 22. Officials said in that way the government will obtain its first inventory of automobile tires.

Before motorists in the now unrationed area can obtain coupon ration books, they must certify that they have sold their extra tires to the government. In the 17 states where rationing has been in effect since July 21, owners of passenger vehicles must certify that they have done likewise or their books will be taken up.

Special Board Suggests Program To Conserve Tires

35 Mile Nation Speed Law Also Suggested By Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP) — President Roosevelt's rubber investigating committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, today recommended national gasoline rationing as a means of conserving rubber.

The committee also recommended "a complete reorganization and consolidation of the government agencies concerned with the rubber program."

Lack Co-Operation

The report, prepared at the request of Roosevelt, was sharply critical of government handling of the nation's rubber supply, saying that "consistency, cooperation between governmental agencies and adequate management have been lacking."

As the president transmitted the report to congress, he said in a statement that "recommendations made by the special committee will be put into effect as rapidly as arrangements can be made."

"It is an excellent report," the president said. "The government owes a debt of gratitude to the committee members for the time, labor and efficient handling of this most important work."

Urge Increase

The committee recommended a substantial increase in the annual synthetic rubber production capacity, but said there should be "no further substitutions" in the plans for synthetic processes already laid down.

It also recommended that Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the war production board appoint a national rubber administrator who would have "full responsibility and authority for all aspects of the rubber program."

Directly affecting civilian motorists, the committee recommended:

1. A national speed limit of 35 miles an hour for all passenger cars and trucks.
2. A new gasoline rationing system based on an annual average mileage of 5,000 miles compared with the present average mileage per car of 6,700 miles.
3. Nationwide restrictions on gasoline and mileage.
4. Compulsory periodic tire inspection.
5. "That more rubber than is now given to the public be released to fully maintain, by recapping or new tires, necessary civilian driving."

Given Congress

The bluntly-phrased and voluminous document was transmitted by Roosevelt to congress immediately after he received it from Chairman Baruch, and members James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The committee suggested that a voluntary tire conservation program be put into effect until gasoline rationing can be established throughout the country.

"The limitation in the use of gasoline is not due to any shortage of that commodity," the committee said. "It is wholly a measure of rubber saving. That is why the restriction is to be nationwide. Any localized measure would be unfair and futile."

The committee proposed a seven-point synthetic rubber program:

1. "That there be no further substitutions in the plans now laid down."

2. "The immediate authorization of an additional 140,000 tons of buna-S capacity per year," which would bring the total annual capacity up to 845,000 tons.

3. "The immediate institution of a refinery conversion program to yield a total of 100,000 tons of butadiene in addition to that now annually."

4. "The immediate adjustment in the rates of construction of present styrene and polymerization plants in order to obtain the maximum production of buna-S in 1943."

5. "The construction of an additional plant for the production of 20,000 tons of neoprene per year."

6. "The erection of a 27,000-ton butadiene plant from grain and an associated polymerization plant to produce 30,000 tons of buna-S, both to be located near the center of grain production; the construction to be started six months hence."

7. "The immediate erection of alcohol plants to produce 100,000,000 gallons per year, using recently developed apparatus; the plants to be erected on sites near the grain producing states and located on water transportation."

The committee reported the present rubber situation is "so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse."

The committee's entire synthetic program added up to annual production of 1,100,000 tons of all synthetics, compared with the present program of about 705,000 tons of buna-S, the principal type being produced in this country.

The committee offered figures to illustrate the crude rubber position of the country from July 1, 1942, to January 1, 1944, estimating the total crude rubber available during that period at 631,000 tons, compared with estimated military and other essential demands of 842,000 tons, this figure making "no allowance for tires for passenger automobiles."

The committee said that tires on civilian cars are wearing down at a rate eight times greater than they are being replaced and that if this rate continues, in 1944 "there will be an all but complete collapse of the 27,000,000 passenger cars in America."

The committee voiced a note of restrained optimism in discussing its civilian restrictions, saying that if the synthetic program outlined in the report "will fulfill reasonable expectancy," the civilian restrictions might possibly be lessened somewhat before the end of 1943.

"But until then, any relaxation is a service to the enemy,"

Saying that the country "is dependent, finally, upon the production of synthetic rubber," the committee bemoaned errors of the past "growing out of procrastination, indecisions, conflict of authority, clashes of personalities, lack of understanding, delays, and early non-use of known alcohol processes."

"To prevent a recurrence of these mistakes, this committee asks an immediate reorganization in present methods and the creation of a rubber administration," the report said. "This official will have authority over the policies governing the priceless stock of rubber now on our automobiles, the drivers of which are trustees of our national safety. He will direct the course of the technical and industrial development—wholly new to America—of the synthetic rubber production."

The committee was particularly critical of the failure of "responsible officials to request the aid of Russia in setting up the American synthetic system."

This failure, the report said, "is a neglect for which we have not had a satisfactory explanation."

"The soviet republics have been first or second in the production of this commodity and we are asking that their (know how) be obtained," the report said. "The soviet has expressed a willingness always to be co-operative."

McCarran to Oppose Surplus Silver Sale as Proposed in Senate Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UP) — Senator Pat McCarran, democrat, Nevada, leader of the senate silver bloc, today promised strong opposition to legislation which would allow sale of surplus treasury silver to the jewelry trade and industrial users of the metal.

The bill was introduced by Senator Theodore F. Green, democrat, Rhode Island, whose state has become one of the world's great jewelry centers. It would permit President Roosevelt to order the treasury to sell 1,361,000,000 ounces of "free silver"—uncoined metal not backing up paper money—now piled up in government vaults under the silver purchase act.

"I shall oppose this bill with everything I have in me," McCarran said. "Those engaged in the jewelry industry and the fabrication of silver can get all they need without going into the treasury."

McCarran charged it was not the silver-using industry, but the brokers who sell to them, who are supporting the legislation in an effort to drive prices downward. He said all silver users had to do to get metal was to overbid the treasury price. But, as an alternative to Green's bill, he proposed that the treasury defer its purchases of domestic silver and let industry buy it.

Henderson Asks More Power to Control Prices

Warns That Inflation Jeopardizes Entire War Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson, warning that the inflation threat "jeopardizes our entire war program," asked the senate banking committee today for more specific authority to control food prices than is contained in the senate anti-inflation bill.

Henderson objected particularly to a clause in the bill which would set the minimum ceilings on farm product prices at parity or "the highest market price for such commodity between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942," whichever is higher. He said this would tend to "freeze" prices of several commodities which already have risen to inordinately high levels.

Too Uncertain

Rigid adherence to "this formula, he said, "would not be price control, but price rising." Committee members said unusual situations could be met through another clause of the bill empowering President Roosevelt to set lower ceiling prices in cases of "gross inequities." Henderson contended this was too-uncertain and unclear to solve the question.

Henderson appeared as the first witness on the administration-backed bill to authorize Roosevelt to exercise further control over farm prices, wages and other cost-of-living factors.

Discussing wage and salary aspects of the bill, Henderson said a general wage and salary freeze would simplify his attempts to hold down the cost of living, but it would entail a "tremendous problem of adjustment" to avoid inequities. The bill directs the president to stabilize wages and salaries at around the level of August 15, but permits him to make adjustments and exceptions.

Pointing out that 7,500,000 persons now are earning less than 40 cents an hour, he said:

"These people are being punished every time prices rise. Forty-five per cent of their earnings go for food. We mustn't freeze this group."

He indicated he would favor downward revision in the cases of "persons whose real wages have gone up as much as 30 per cent as a result of the war."

RATION BOOKS FOR ALL PURPOSES ARE BEING PRINTED NOW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP) — The office of price administration today sent to the government printing office an order for the first issue of 150,000,000 "all-purpose" ration books designed for rationing any article or commodity.

OPA said they would be distributed to each of the nation's 132,000,000 persons as soon as possible, probably shortly before Christmas.

Safeguarded against counterfeiting and stamped with the great seal of the United States, these pocket-size, manila-bound books eventually will become an essential part of the life of every man, woman and child as war needs dig deeper and deeper into civilian supplies.

Unlike war ration book No. 1, which already has been distributed for sugar rationing, the "all-purpose" books are not being issued for rationing of any specific commodity. They are designed in such a manner that they can be used when shortages develop in supplies of virtually any commodity.

They cannot be used to ration gasoline, fuel oil, typewriters, bicycles or similar articles which do not have universal use, because ration cards for such articles must be distributed only among persons who are normal consumers.

As one official put it: "It would defeat the purpose of rationing if two-year-old babies were eligible for typewriters the same way they are eligible for sugar."

Jeffers, Rubber Czar, Is Already at Work

Recommendation Of Baruch Board To Be in Effect

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP)—William M. Jeffers, Union Pacific railroad president, who is "already at work" on his new job as rubber administrator, today promised immediate steps to put into effect all of the recommendations of the special Baruch rubber committee.

A few minutes after his appointment by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, Jeffers confessed:

"I don't know a thing about rubber, but I intend to do whatever is necessary to carry out the assignment."

Surprise Choice

His appointment as the new rubber "czar" was a surprise here.

Unknown in the capital, he was not among those who were believed to be in the running. His selection also fulfilled only part of the qualifications that the committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch suggested for the job.

"He (the rubber administrator) should be a thoroughly competent operating and manufacturing executive, preferably with experience in the rubber industry," the Baruch committee report said.

The committee also referred to the "vital need for this man to start with experience and knowledge of the problem."

Jeffers, an Omaha, Nebraska, Irishman who worked his way to the top of the Union Pacific railroad from office boy, has no misgivings about his new job. He admitted it was "tough" but said this was no time for talking, but for action.

No Idea

He said he had no idea why he was summoned to Washington until he arrived by plane shortly after 5 p. m. yesterday. He said he had not read the Baruch report until after he learned he was to be the new rubber administrator.

He has no plans and will have none until he has studied the problem and informed himself about rubber, he said.

"It won't take long," he added.

"It is not our way to take long." He will serve on a dollar-a-year basis.

The first reaction to his appointment came from senate advocates of a synthetic rubber program that would place more emphasis on the manufacture of rubber from farm products. Those senators sharply criticized the Baruch report for not recommending a large increase in the alcohol-into-rubber program.

They said, however, that they hoped Jeffers would give more emphasis to such a program.

Chairman Guy M. Gillette, democrat, Iowa, of a senate agriculture subcommittee which has just concluded an investigation of various methods of producing synthetic rubber, said:

"We are willing to give him the same chance—a fair chance—we have given Nelson and his rubber program."

Senator George W. Norris, independent, Nebraska, a native of Jeffers' state and a member of Gillette's subcommittee, said, "I have never heard of him either personally or by reputation."

First Action

Jeffers' first action was an appeal to "all the people of the United States."

"The biggest stockpile of rubber we have is on the wheels of our automobiles," he said. "I ask that every motorist, every truck driver, everybody who runs a car, to remember that he is now the custodian of material more precious than gold."

Nelson announced Jeffers' appointment last night after two days' delay. He said it had the approval of President Roosevelt and that he had delegated to Jeffers "all my authority" over rubber.

Jeffers will be charged with putting into effect the six-point program recommended by the Baruch committee — a national 35-mile-an-hour speed limit; reduction of annual average mileage per passenger car to 5,000 miles; release of more rubber for recapping and new tires on essential cars; no rationing; no tire inspection conservation rationing. He charge of increasing the rubber program.

Jeffers, who one employer-railroad-all makes him character.

It CAN Happen Here!

While one incendiary bomb doesn't exactly comprise a dangerous air attack, the fact that a Japanese plane floated unchallenged over a section of the Oregon coastline, picked out its spot, and dropped a bomb, should startle all of us out of the complacency with which we've viewed the far-away battle operations of this war.

Men in the navy have recently been heard to remark: "The Japs are a lot nearer our Pacific coast than anybody thinks." Maybe they are and maybe they aren't. Maybe the Oregon attack will be one isolated incident like the one in which a Jap sub fired on an oil storage depot near Santa Barbara.

Both should convince us, however, that it CAN happen to us the same as it has happened to other nations and that we should be prepared for any eventuality.

The Jap sub came, fired its shells and left. The Jap plane did the same. Maybe a sizeable fleet of either would have been apprehended before it arrived. Maybe it wouldn't. Nobody can tell for sure.

War Industries Work Under New "High Command"

Vital Production Sked To Be Met on Time, Adequately

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UP) — America's war industries began operations today under a five-man "high command" armed with power and charged with responsibility for guaranteeing that vital production schedules and programs are met adequately and on time.

Top production man is Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric company and newly-appointed vice chairman of the war production board. He will serve as chairman of a five-man production executive committee and will exercise the powers of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson in making production decisions. He will serve as a dollar-a-year man.

Members Named

Serving with him will be Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, head of the army's services of supply; Major General Oliver P. Echols, commanding general, material command, army air force headquarters; Vice Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, director of material and procurement for the navy, and Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the United States maritime commission.

Wilson undertakes his new duties with high praise from President Roosevelt and Nelson. The president described him as "one of the ablest production executives in the country." Nelson said Wilson would make a "great contribution to the war program."

Effect of the new move is to draw tighter under Nelson's immediate control the reins over war plants. The first step in that direction came recently when Nelson reclaimed authority to issue priority ratings over materials in the field which he had delegated to procurement officers of the armed services.

A MOST Pleasing Appointment

The appointment of W. M. Jeffers as rubber czar means a tremendous lot to the whole war effort.

If we analyze it correctly, this appointment marks a definite change in policy so far as President Roosevelt is concerned—a change from stary-eyed dreamers and welfare workers in high, important places, to hard-hitting, experienced men who have proven their ability under the withering fire of keen competition.

Coming at a time when the whole nation is fed up with the puny efforts of incapable and inefficient novices in key spots, it will do much to restore a sorely strained confidence in the whole Washington set-up. For if the administration is to continue calling men of the Jeffers type into service, the present muddle will be cleaned up in no time.

Jeffers' career is typically American. Starting out as a call boy in the earlier days of railroading, he kept climbing the ladder, rung by rung, until he reached the top as president of the far-flung Union Pacific system.

He made his way by hard work, sheer merit, and ability to get things done. When he took the reins of the U. P., most American railroads were on the verge of bankruptcy if they hadn't already landed there. His company was in a bad way as a result of a severe decline in business, mounting costs of operation, and generally discouraging factors which seemed to offer little hope of satisfactory adjustment.

Jeffers wasted little time or effort. He started cutting high, wide and handsome; reorganizing here, shifting there. When he finished, the Union Pacific was as streamlined as the "Train of Tomorrow." Jeffers was later to pioneer among all the railroads of the nation.

The result was that within a comparatively short time, the U. P. was meeting competition on a modern basis, increasing business, and as a result soon became one of the three railroads in the country paying regular dividends.

A man of indomitable will and unending courage, Jeffers is the railroad executive of the old western type, interested NOT in stock manipulations and fancy financial coups, but in the successful operation of a business and service to the public.

He is a believer in direct action without fear or favor, and is at his best slashing through a maze of red tape.

Carrying these attributes into the job President Roosevelt has drafted him to do, he is an ideal choice for the job—BECAUSE HE'LL GET IT DONE regardless of any and all obstacles in the way.

Publicly Produced Power Supporting Wages and Economy

Proof of the vital importance of the huge public power projects of the Northwest in the production of war materials for the United Nations, is disclosed in a summary just released by the Federal Power Commission.

The Northwest, according to the report, shows an increase in electric power consumption of 26.4 per cent over the same month of 1941. This compares with an 18.7 per cent increase for the California area, next highest of the eight power regions. Power load in the Northwest for the same period increased 19.3 per cent, reflecting the establishment of heavy power-using war industries.

That the growth of electric power capacity to meet the demands of war has been confined to publicly-owned systems, while those privately-owned found themselves unable to expand because of past financial abuses, is sharply revealed in other Federal Power Commission statistics which show that the power output capacity of public-owned systems in Washington increased 831 per cent between 1920 and 1940. Privately-owned capacity increased only 208 per cent in that same period and since 1931 has actually decreased 9.4 per cent.

Almost without exception, every heavy war industry in the Northwest depends for its operation on the power supply from a publicly-owned system.

Significance of this is better grasped when it is pointed out that there are now in the Northwest five aluminum plants producing 30 per cent of the nation's output. By the end of the year this aluminum output will be almost doubled to meet the requirements of 125,000 new aircraft. In addition, the first plant to produce magnesium metal is nearing completion and other plants to produce ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, chlorates, calcium carbide and other important war products are coming rapidly into production in the region.

Approximately fifty shipbuilding ways in the area likewise consume vast amounts of electric energy.

The post-war importance of the type of chemical and light-metals industries which have been attracted to the Northwest by a plentiful supply of low-cost public power, will not be lost on anyone who possesses any vision whatsoever.

The industrial growth of the Northwest under the stimulus of soaring war demands, and further expansion of the region's contribution to the war effort, is limited only by the speed with which additional power can be made available. In addition to further generator installations at Grand Coulee, Bonneville and Seattle's Skagit project and on the Tacoma system, substantial blocks of new power, resulting from greater operating efficiency in a fully-integrated region-wide system, could be realized by immediate acquisition of the major private power systems of the area, the report avers.

OCT 1 1942

Steel Industry Looks for Baruch Appointment, Belief

By LOU SCHNEIDER

"THERE IS AN EXCELLENT POSSIBILITY THAT Bernard M. Baruch will head a special committee to make a survey of the steel industry's wartime production, as he did of the rubber industry, although as yet Baruch's final 'yes' has not been heard." This from one high in the industry and who is radiating with happiness.

Steel leaders are being unjustly accused of the bad scrap collection and production mix-up. It should not be so. They have done better than could have been expected under the cross-current of regulations that have been pouring out of Washington.

Given an even keel by a steel czar, the steel industry will ship needs faster than Kaiser can build anything in mass production.



Schneider.

PREPARED—The steel industry, several weeks ago, presented to the war production board a master plan to control production, use and filling of orders in speedy time. As yet nothing out of the WPB to use the set-up.

The advices are that the WPB is withholding the industry's suggestion for Mr. Baruch's committee as soon as it is prepared for the survey work.

MUST SUCCEED—Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel corp., says his organization is "more comfortably situated on scrap than we have been for some time and the prospects for ample future supplies are good." But that is not the case at Republic Steel where stocks of scrap are far below normal let alone that current production is on a wartime basis.

The present national steel scrap collection campaign must succeed. There are other steel mills in as bad position as is Republic. The trade hopes for a 7,000,000-ton scrap reserve by the close of 1942 or the industry cannot maintain its current rate of output through the high producing winter months.

NEEDS—Consumption of iron and steel scrap for September was 4,660,000 gross tons compared with 4,645,000 tons for August. For the first nine months of the year, consumption is placed at about 41,750,000 gross tons. Consumption of scrap rust hold at the 4,850,000-ton monthly rate to maintain the industry's operating average of 98 1/2 per cent of capacity.

SCRAP—Scrap metal is anything lying around unused and cheaper to throw away than to cart to a junk yard. It is found at plants, mills, factories, offices, farms, homes, or most anywhere. Today no piece of scrap is so small that it is cheaper to throw away. All must be thrown at the Axis.

An average flatiron is good for two steel helmets; eight old golf clubs will equal one .30-calibre machine gun; a set of old tire chains equals 20 37-mm. anti-aircraft shells; an old ash can and its cover is good for two .30-calibre rifles; a 7-rib radiator will make 17 .30-calibre rifles; an average-sized lawn mower will equal six 3-inch shells; an old kitchen stove will equal ten 4-inch shells, and so on down the line.

PROBLEM—The steel scrap situation is improving steadily. Now trade insiders predict that the industry's No. 1 problem ahead will be a manpower shortage. If Uncle Sam wants his ships, guns, shells and other steel armaments, he must do something soon to relieve that situation. If not, he will not get his present supply of some 1,860,000 net tons weekly.

COPPER—Because electric power companies are using steel wire on thousands of lead-ins to consumers from standard main copper circuits, reports are rife that copper for that use is on the way out. Don't you believe it. Wartime drastic conservation is the reason for steel wire use. But steel wire transmits electricity only one-tenth as well as copper.

True, in post-war years the red metal has little chance of competing with aluminum in the high-tension wire field, say electrical engineers, but the fact is that aluminum and magnesium have yet to prove they can equal copper in such fields as electricity, building and in numerous other directions.

WORTH KEEPING—Uncle Sam purchased Alaska from Russia, in 1867, for \$7,200,000. But of that amount some \$5,800,000 was payment for Russia's naval assistance during the Civil War. Thus Uncle Sam got Alaska for \$1,400,000, and at which price it is worth keeping.

REPORTS ARE THAT: Anaconda Copper purchased Basic Magnesium, Inc., at Las Vegas, Nev., from Defense Plant Corp., for \$75,000,000; DPC officials refuse to comment. . . Noblitt-Sparks' 1942 net estimated at \$3 a share. . . Jewel Tea sales average 26 per cent ahead of year ago; this official. . . More than half milk packaged by pure pak done on machines leased from Ex-Cell-O. . . Virginia Railway pressed retained for attractive yield.

Clearing House For Mining Machinery

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Sets Up Department to List Equipment

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12—Establishing of a mining machinery clearing house here, to save millions of dollars worth of irreplaceable production equipment in Southern California, Arizona and Nevada, to speed installation of facilities for mining strategic minerals, and to rationalize salvage collection of scrap metals, was announced today by the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce.

The clearing house has been set up by the Mining Division of the Chamber's Domestic Trade Department, and will function through the gathering and exchange of data between chambers of commerce, mining companies, and machinery dealers of the three states.

Institution of the service was lauded by Robert L. Deards of the special projects section of the War Production Board. Such a step was needed, he said, to prevent junking of unused machinery, equipment and tools that can be quickly adapted to strategic mineral production.

All mine owners and operators in Southern California, Arizona and Nevada have been asked to list their machinery and equipment with the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce clearing house immediately. Companies trying to get production equipment for expansion or new operations are requested to list their needs. Hundreds of mine owners who have been driven out of business by war conditions are asked to itemize tools and machinery abandoned and rusting throughout the three states. Machinery dealers are asked to cooperate in bringing unused equipment to operators in urgent need or more facilities.

"There will be great losses in capital equipment unless that which can be converted to essential production is saved from scrap heaps," according to E. O. Slater, chairman of the chamber of commerce mining committee. "We hope to prevent this destruction."

"Hundreds of mines have been shut down and scores more will be forced out of business every month. Practically every bit of their abandoned machinery is of incalculable value now. A very large percentage of it cannot be replaced until the war is over. Even mines engaged in strategic mineral production cannot get certain equipment replaced when broken, because needed metals must be allocated for other purposes under pressure of war emergencies. Where replacements are allowed, or where manufacture of new machinery is permitted, delays are hampering mine production.

"We aim to bring information on all unused machinery in our three-state area to the attention of operators who can utilize it. We plan to prevent waste and widespread losses due to inability of hundreds of small operators to contact a central agency for disposal of abandoned equipment. When this is done, we believe we shall be in a position to rationalize scrap collection."

Highlights of Roosevelt Speech Over Radio Last Night Are Given

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UP)—Here are the highlights of President Roosevelt's fireside chat last night:

Draft—I believe it will be necessary to lower the present minimum age limit for selective service from 20 years down to 18.

Second Front—Many major decisions of strategy have been made. One of them . . . relates to the necessity of diverting enemy forces from Russia and China to other theaters of war by new offensives against Germany and Japan.

Victory—We Americans and our allies are going to win—and do not let anyone tell you different.

Production—We are getting ahead of our enemies in the bitter battle of transportation . . . we are getting ahead of our enemies in the battle of production.

Unity—It is the plain fact that the American people are united as never before.

Congress—The effective and rapid manner in which the congress met the serious problem of the rising cost of living . . . was a splendid example of the operation of democratic processes in wartime.

Propaganda—The "war of nerves" is now turning into a boomerang. For the first time, the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive. They begin to apologize to their own people.

Criminals—The (axis) ring leaders and their brutal henchmen must be tried in accordance with the judicial processes of criminal law.

Strategy—I can say one thing about our plans: they are not being decided by the typewriter strategists . . . we will continue to leave the plans to the military leaders.

Progress—The strength of the United Nations is on the upgrade. The axis leaders, on the other hand, know they have al-

ready reached their full strength, and that their steadily mounting losses in men and materials cannot be fully replaced.

Aims—The objective is clear and realistic. It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy, and Japan to such good purpose that their threats against us and all the other United Nations cannot be revived a generation hence.

Your Share of the Cost

If you studied the income tax table in the Review-Journal last Saturday, you were probably startled at the amount Uncle Sam figures you should contribute to the war effort.

You probably felt he was taking a tremendous bite out of your income, and he is. Undoubtedly the amount assessed will be difficult for many to pay, because they have made no preparation for it—have laid no foundation in the family budget—but it MUST be paid if we're to continue to fight this war.

So far, we've had it very, very easy. We haven't been discommoded much, except for those called into the service. We've lived on, pretty much as usual, so far, but that era is coming to an end. We're going to have to start sacrificing a lot of things or lose the war.

The first place we're going to really feel it, is in the pocket-book. We're going to have to give up a lot of things we've been enjoying so we can pay the war bill. We're going to have to adopt a pretty simple mode of living and pay all the rest into the common kitty for financing the fight. And we're going to have to do it willingly.

Your income tax payment is YOUR share of this year's war cost, which is not raised from some other source. The burden has been distributed as fairly and equitably as congress can distribute it.

If you're interested in winning the war, you'll find some way of paying your share. If you're NOT interested in winning the war, you have no place in these United States—you're very, very much in the way in a life and death struggle.

The boys in the service are offering everything they have—valuable years of their lives, careers, perhaps health and bodily soundness and yes, their most sacred and cherished possession, life itself.

Certainly it is little enough to ask that the rest of us match this with our dollars, all we have beyond bare living necessities if it comes to that.

There has been very little complaint, so far. Most reactions are confined simply to wondering where the money's coming from to meet the obligation.

That's where, in our humble opinion, congress has fallen down. We feel the Ruml plan should have been adopted and, discarding that, congress should have made provision for paying off in monthly installments.

With a majority of workers in war industries making from \$80 to \$120 a week, income taxes are coming high. Single men whose income is \$4,000 this year will pay \$727.00. Married men with no children will pay \$547.00. If in four payments that means \$181.75 for the single men and \$136.75 for the second group, every three months.

It would be far simpler and much more practical for these to pay \$61.13 and \$45.50 a month, which is about what their car payments ran in other years.

Perhaps the internal revenue department can make this concession. If they can, they should. For every true American WANTS to pay, if he can.

In this connection it should be remembered that under the law, the only criminal offense is NOT to make out a return. If the taxpayer hasn't the money, Uncle must file a civil action, get judgment and levy on his personal property.

FIVE TIRE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT IN EFFECT TODAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP)—The government today began purchasing civilian tires in excess of five for each automobile, a limit with which motorists must conform to be eligible for rations of gasoline.

The purchasing program, which is estimated to add from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 tires to the national stockpile, will be financed with \$150,000,000 provided by the defense supplies corporation.

Motorists were advised by the office of price administration to take their excess tires to Railway Express Agency offices, or call express trucks to pick them up. They will then be sent to 16 designated warehouses, inspected by government appraisers, and the owners will be paid ceiling prices either in money or war stamps.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the tires would be used "to keep all of America's passenger cars rolling for their essential mileage," and asked motorists to keep their five best tires and turn in the rest "regardless of their condition."

Motorists registering for gasoline rationing November 9 must certify that they possess not more than five tires for each car, Henderson said, and falsification is punishable by fines up to \$10,000 or 10 years in prison.

Synthetic Tires To Be Too Costly

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 (UP)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace said last night that "the cost of production of synthetic tires is so great that it will be impractical to continue their manufacture after the war."

He emphasized that synthetic tires would be produced for the duration "at any cost."

Wallace said that unless farm labor shortages are alleviated soon, the country faces a drastic milk shortage by next year.

"Should the country encounter a milk shortage," Wallace said, soldiers and children will re-

Babson Says We Must All Work or Fight to Win War

Too Many Strikes, Says Financial Expert In Column

BABSON PARK, Mass., Sept. 4.—We approach the celebration of Labor Day. There will be a lot of well deserved efficiency awards. But there is still too much dissension in labor's ranks to get optimistic. In at least one instance workers have already refused to participate in an efficiency award ceremony. Why? Because management happened to be cited. Certainly, I hope that this year Labor Day may mean something more to all workers and to management than a day off or more overtime. These are strenuous days. Of necessity, there can be but little rest from our labors.

On the whole the average worker and union member wants to do his full share in winning the war. However, in spite of pledges given by labor leaders immediately after Pearl Harbor, it is discouraging to read of more wage disputes and to see strikes continue. For the last month of record these numbered 160. They are down substantially compared with the same period of a year ago; but the point is that there should not be even a single strike to record. Wages for all classes of workers are at peak levels and all should be content.

Unless the war effort is to be seriously curtailed, Washington must adopt a tougher attitude toward both the demands of labor and the activities of the farm bloc. One thing is certain, namely, some day the new deal crowd will be thrown out. The voters will be tired and sick of rationing, price fixing, etc., — even though they are now necessary. Then we will continue to have a war labor board but — unless labor leaders now behave — the board will crack down on labor as it is now persecuting employers. The law of action and reaction continues to rule.

My Position

Let me say that in normal times I believe that labor leaders are both useful and necessary. In these critical war times, however, labor leaders should show a more co-operative spirit. They should remember the millions of our boys in the armed services who are working for \$50 a month under great hardships and at the risk of being killed or wounded. This is no time for selfishness by any group.

Washington has favored labor since the beginning of the new deal. Workers should realize, however, that there is a limit even to the administration's patience. Already the president has ordered the department heads to stop bickering and devote their time and energy to fighting the enemy. The day may not be far distant when he will crack down on labor leaders. Labor controversies that plague the war effort are certainly against the public interest.

In and out of session, congress-

men are customarily fair game for criticism. On the whole their lot is not an easy one and I sympathize with them. Their personal expenses in Washington are high. They have a certain position to maintain and probably feel the effects of rising living costs as much as, if not more than, any other group. Like everyone else, they want to hang on to their jobs. Being friendly toward labor has, in the past, been one way of keeping these jobs. How long this will continue is a question. If pensions for congressmen were available we might well see members develop a more independent spirit and act differently on many important matters.

I trust after the November elections that congress will pass some real legislation dealing with wartime strikes and boycotts. The president should not stand for any group of workers or employers challenging the war labor board's ruling that wage increases should cover only the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living from January, 1941, to the inauguration of price ceilings last May. Firm adherence to this policy would do much to narrow the vicious inflation circle. Congress should insist that this WLB stabilization formula be accepted; also that the cost of living figures provide for substitutes and cut out waste.

Work or Fight

Considering the importance to the men in the army of the materials which workers are producing, it is necessary that individually, and in groups, they set a good example. It matters not whether the issues involved pertain to fellow workers or to management. Unless labor and management, in co-operation with mediation boards, can amicably settle their differences, the national economy and the whole future of labor relations may be seriously affected.

The national war service bill which the McNutt war manpower commission is drafting may ultimately kill labor's golden goose. It provides that workers who strike may be drafted into the armed services. Those now in non-essential industries may be forced into armament employment. All of us able-bodied men and many women may find ourselves forced directly to contribute to our coming offensive drives. There may be no such thing as either an indispensable or a free worker. Wake up workers, so that next year we may celebrate another Labor Day under better circumstances than we observe September 7, 1942.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS
Ch. 107.52
SEPTEMBER 10, 1942

Here's How Henry J. Kaiser Can Get Metal Supply

This is the third of a series of articles challenging the claims put forward in Washington that it would be impossible to build 5000 extra cargo airplanes for the supply of our troops and Allies.—The Editor.

BY JOHN F. CRAMER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The "Can't do" boys have said we can't build 5000 extra cargo planes, such as Henry J. Kaiser has proposed. They have insisted we don't have enough of the necessary metals. The fact is we do have the extra metals—if we want to dig them out of the ground. Many lie in low-grade ores. Some will cost more, perhaps a great deal more than the normal price. And some call for the solution of special problems—labor problems, for example. But we do have the metals, and we can make them available in time to produce 5000 extra cargo planes

within 30 months, provided— That we put aside our peacetime notion that metals are obtainable simply because they cost more than usual; And that we move immediately to solve the labor problems now holding back production of molybdenum, copper, and some other metals. If we do that, and if we put to work a fairly small part of our extra manpower, we can quickly get enough extra metals to build 5000 cargo planes, and to erect and equip all the plants necessary to build those planes. Enough metals, in fact, to do the whole job many times over. On the authority of experts, here is exactly where and how the needed extra metals can be obtained. **MAGNESIUM**—Mr. Kaiser himself has ample magnesium capacity at his Permanent plant, Los Alamos. **MANGANESE**—According to WPB,

this is likewise no problem. According to the Bureau of Mines, extra production, if necessary, could quickly be obtained by duplicating a small Knoxville, Tenn., plant which makes manganese from plentiful domestic ores. **SILICON**—According to industrial sources, this is likewise no problem. Mr. Kaiser, among others, has ample facilities. **COPPER**—According to Government and industrial experts, there is no shortage of copper in the mines. The problem is getting it out, because many miners have quit to get more pay in the aircraft industry and shipbuilding. **COBALT**—Reopen the abandoned Uncle Sam mine in the Salmon River country of Idaho, or develop a deposit near Goodenings, Nev. Both sources will yield low-grade, high-cost ore. **NICKEL**—According to the Bureau of Mines, the state of Goisaz in

Brazil has a large deposit of high-grade nickel ore, estimated at 20 to 100 million tons, and we ourselves have enormous deposits of low-grade, high-cost nickel ore. **CHROMIUM**—According to WPB sources, Mr. Kaiser has a "mountain" of chrome ores, and the facilities to develop them. (Next: The problem of aluminum.)

MOLYBDENUM—Government experts say this is primary a labor problem. The big Climax Mine in Colorado produces 60 per cent of our domestic molybdenum, but it is short of miners—and operating below capacity. (Next: The problem of aluminum.)

Economic Czar to Be Chosen by Roosevelt

Wage and Price Control to Help to Beat Inflation

L V Review Journal
September 7, 1942

Reclamation of Scrap Rubber Is Rushed At Plants

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — Scrap rubber collected in the president's recent whirlwind drive is now being moved to central receiving depots, and to rubber reclaiming plants at the rate of 200 cars every 24 hours. Herbert L. Guttererson, chief of the general salvage section of WPB's conservation division, stated today.

"This movement," said Mr. Guttererson, "represents a shipment of 4000 tons a day. We hope the public realizes that the scrap rubber piles still seen in some places will be moved as soon as transportation facilities permit and the plants can process them. Meanwhile, each pile, where it lies, is held in trust for the government as part of our national stockpile for victory."

The president's whirlwind scrap rubber campaign (June 15 to July 10), according to the report of the Petroleum Industry's War Council, brought into local filling stations 454,155 tons.

Great Stockpile

"Never before has so large a stockpile been accumulated in such a short period of time. We now know definitely where this scrap rubber is, and that it is being held in places readily available for transportation. Naturally, the freighting of the hundreds of thousands of individual collections throughout the country to rubber reclaiming plants presents a serious transportation problem, at a time when our carrier capacity is heavily burdened with war material."

Conservation division officials are urging everybody to get in every scrap of unused rubber that can be found in their houses, farms, barns, shops and mills, and add it to the victory stockpile for 1943.

All rubber collected, as well as other rubber, is subject to strict allocation by the WPB and is made available only for essential purposes.

Many War-time Uses Are Found For Chlorine Gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — Some idea of what is happening to chlorine, formerly used extensively as a bleaching agent for paper, and now used as a vital chemical essential to the war effort, is given by the war department.

Production of chlorine, a basic in poison gases, has been greatly stepped up in the last 12 months in both government and commercial plants in the United States.

Chlorine derives commercially from common salt and as a co-product of caustic soda. Alone it is dangerous, yet in the form of salt it is a human necessity. In war it presents a similar paradox because, in a sense, chlorine fights chlorine in gas warfare. It is basic in poison, yet at the same time is a component of bleaching powder which decontaminates areas ravaged by lethal gases.

Use in Gases

There are several chemical warfare gases of different tactical values. An important one is mustard "gas," which really is a liquid whose vaporous fumes sear men's lungs and severely burn skin that touches objects where its tiny globules have settled. Lewisite is akin to mustard. There is chloropicrin, which causes vomiting, and the "cry always" gas of bromobenzylcyanide. Others are phosgene, chloroacetophenone and Adamsite. Smoke screens in battles on sea and land are of titanium tetrachloride.

Hundreds of uses make the element chlorine a basic chemical essential to civilization. Aside from the war gases, the army requires great amounts for water purification and sewage treatment. Airplane engines need anti freeze solutions such as ethylene glycol, which requires chlorine as a raw material.

Chlorine bleaches the cotton and wood pulp for smokeless powder. Certain synthetic rubbers require it, as do medicines. High pressure lubricants for gears in tanks and trucks contain chlorine. It is in disinfectants, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and is basic to the chlorinated solvents of wide industrial applications, including the de-greasing of metals.

Peacetime Uses

In peacetime, the substantial markets for chlorine are in bleaching agents for papers and textiles, and for purifying water and treating sewage. Solvents such as tetrachlorethylene and trichlorethylene are used in dry cleaning clothes. The housewife is familiar with Javelle water, which is essentially sodium hypochlorite, the liquid bleach that disinfects and cleanses.

War requires chlorine in such tremendous amounts that civilian usage is restricted for some purposes and as the war proceeds the American public will observe this effect in the form of unwhitened papers, clothes cleaning and

The Tempo of Life Slows Down

Life is going to change rather markedly for most every American if the recommendations of the special rubber committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, are put into effect, as they undoubtedly will be.

The committee appointed by Mr. Roosevelt August 6 to survey the entire rubber situation, is putting the finishing touches on its report and expects to deliver it to the White House soon.

There will be no recommendation for nation-wide rationing of gasoline as a rubber conservation measure, BUT there will be a lot of curbs on private use of automobiles.

First, there'll be a nation-wide speed limit of 35 miles an hour. If you don't think that will cramp the style of many motorists, drive out the highway any time, hold your own speedometer at that figure and count the cars as they go whizzing by.

Next, there'll be a limit of five tires to each automobile — one spare. At 35 miles an hour, in the wide open spaces, we won't be going anywhere that'll require more than one extra tire, if any. It'll take about seven hours to make Tonopah, two hours to Overton, five hours and a half to Pioche, four hours to St. George. Gosh—that sounds like horse and buggy days.

Not so many will be put out by the limit of one car per family because most of us are lucky to have that many. And as to the provision for government purchase, at a fair price, of all tires and automobiles above the fixed limits, we'll donate 'em if necessary, for after all, there IS a war to win.

Rationing of Gas To Get Under Way Fast as Possible

Rubber Administrator Will Be Named Next Week, FDR Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP) — President Roosevelt said today he hoped to put into effect virtually all of the Baruch rubber committee's recommendations by Monday, at which time a rubber administrator to serve under War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson will be appointed.

Roosevelt said that while he hoped to put most of the committee recommendations into effect by Monday, it would take time to set up the machinery for nation-wide rationing of gasoline.

Mileage Rationing

Roosevelt said he does not like the term "national gas rationing" because it is inaccurate. He said the recommendation of the Baruch committee was for mileage rationing and that the restrictions of gasoline sales would be only one of many methods for restricting mileage.

The president said he expected to announce the name of a rubber administrator on Monday and cautioned reporters against speculation over the name of the administrator.

"Does that mean you will appoint an administrator?" a reporter asked, referring to the recommendation that an administrator be appointed.

Roosevelt explained amid a burst of laughter from the press that Nelson would appoint an administrator, and that he and the war production chief would agree on the name of such an administrator.

Local Boards

The president said a nationwide program of mileage rationing would be conducted essentially by local rationing boards. He said one idea of controlling mileage—by periodic reading of speedometers—had been discarded because there were too many people in the country who knew how to turn back their mileage gauges.

Roosevelt said he did not think any legislation was necessary to put the committee's recommendations into effect.

He said that enforcement of the nationwide 35-mile-an-hour speed limit recommended by the committee is essential and that the method of stricter enforcement would be decided by the rubber administrator.

Roosevelt added that too many motorists are not living up to the requests of their state governments and the chief executive himself in the observance of low speed limits.

Mince No Words

The committee, composed of Bernard M. Baruch, President Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and President James B. Conant of Harvard University, minced no words. It was expected to end the months of bickering on the subject in congress, and among administration officials and the public. It criticized past "procrastinations, indecisions, conflict of authority, clashes of personalities, lack of understanding, delays."

Here is a sample of the blunt warnings issued by the committee to American motorists:

"Unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse."

"We have no choice! Discomfort or defeat. There is no middle course."

"When it comes to rubber, we are a 'have not' nation."

The Dilemma of Carson City

Carson City has been disturbed for years over the possibility of Reno's one day acquiring the state capitol and all that goes with it.

The fear was born when Virginia City started to decline and Reno commenced to outstrip her two neighbors.

Time was when Reno, Carson and Virginia City were about the same size, with the edge, if any, going to the Comstock. When the gold mines started to play out, Reno absorbed most of the population and in addition made a place for itself in its own right. Carson City remained stationary.

With the development of high speed highways, many of Carson City's state officials moved to Reno and commuted. That only heightened the capital's apprehension that some day it would be merely a wide place in the Reno-Gardnerville highway, with ALL its assets being transferred to the banks of the Truckee.

Despite all this there never has been any direct attempt to move the capitol. Reno, apparently, has never wanted it. BUT—many offices that used to be in Carson are now maintained in Reno. Carson doesn't like it and is beginning to get worried all over again.

All federal offices in the state used to be located in Carson. One by one they've been moved to Reno. The Carson City Chronicle gives you a little history and a big slant on Carson's dilemma in the following editorial, titled "The Case of the Empty Building," and headed by a picture of a three story stone structure, familiar to all who have visited the capital since 1890:

"This is a picture of the federal building in Carson City. Observe it closely because the way things are shaping up you probably won't be seeing it for long.

"It's a nice old building and despite its fifty-two years is still considered a unique bit of architecture. Apparently the tenants are not interested in its construction because they are gradually moving to Reno.

"Originally, the second and third floors of the building housed the offices of the federal judge, the United States attorney, the United States marshal and the court clerk. Now, the only one of these still residing in Carson is the clerk. The federal judge uses the office only rarely, and there are jury trials in the old court room now and then. The United States attorney has closed his office entirely, and the United States marshal maintains only two deputies.

"The migration to Reno started when the new federal building was completed in that city. For spaciousness and modernity, the Reno building has the Carson gingerbread structure backed off the board. The federal officials were probably motivated in transferring the judiciary set-up because of the conveniences offered by the new building. Of course, the fact that they preferred Reno to Carson might also have had a slight bearing in their decisions.

"At any rate, we still have the ground floor and will continue to have it as long as Carson has a postoffice. But the rapidity with which moves are now being made gives rise to the question of whether we will have even a post-office. If the federal officials depend upon their logic that it is more convenient to have their offices located in Reno, the same argument—fallacious as it is—may well be used by those who would like to start a hegira of state offices to the biggest little city.

"A great number of Carson residents, while proud of their city and sincere in their desires to see it progress, are prone to let matters slide. In fact, many citizens are just prone—literally, figuratively and perpetually. There's enough lead in Carson City to supply General MacArthur's forces with a year's ammunition.

"If the business men and other residents would clamor for more action instead of singing the blues all the time, Nevada's capital city would at least be able to hold its own.

"The ease with which the federal transition is being accomplished is a glaring example of local apathy. The old saw about the dead man lying on the federal building steps here for two weeks before he was discovered apparently has some basis in fact. It's too bad the poor fellow hasn't more company. The late Hal Lemmon, writing in the old Carson City News some forty years ago, commented that what Carson needed was a few first class funerals. We could do with a few today."

Tires For All And The Significance

Indications now are that most automobiles now in use will continue in service as long as they hold together mechanically—that lack of tires will NOT keep them off the highway.

For months we've been regaled with tales from Washington telling what's going to happen when the present crop of tires runs out, with various and sundry individuals supposed to know, predicting that every motorist not included in the essential class, would be afoot IF the tires he had wouldn't last the war out.

Dire pictures were painted of a nation geared to motor travel, going without cars—of an economic system so badly tangled as a result that even the war effort itself might suffer seriously.

And we were about ready to accept the situation as it appeared—park our cars in garages, jack up the wheels, and wait for the boys on the front to slap Hitler down, make an ordinary human of Hirohito, and muss up old Benito.

Now we're assured by people who DO know, that all this won't be necessary. That we'll ride on retreads in 1943 and new tires made from synthetic from 1944 on out.

This doesn't mean just defense workers—doesn't mean only individuals who are essential to the war effort—it means everyone who has an automobile and wants to keep it rolling. In short, there will be retreads enough to go 'round.

The formula by which this was brought about is simple. For the first time one of these high-powered committees to investigate something important, was composed of men of demonstrated ability. Elderly Bernard Baruch who did such a splendid job in World War I as the nation's economic czar, and who has been waiting to serve again in World War II, was the big boss, and he was flanked by two men who know chemistry and rubber.

Came a sensible, sound report and the appointment of Wm. Jeffers as rubber czar. Adopting the Baruch report as his Bible, Jeffers dug in and within a few days brought order out of chaos. He wouldn't listen to the moaners, the groaners and the boys who delight in demonstrating their super intelligence by announcing with grave foreboding that things can't be done, that the public must suffer, etc., etc., etc. He's a "CAN DO" man of the good old American type. He was interested in trying to provide tires for everyone instead of throwing up his hands and giving up at the first sign of an obstacle.

With the tire manufacturers standing by awaiting the signal to go, biggies for the army via synthetic, smaller manufacturers for the individual motorists via the recently acquired pile of reclaimed rubber, it is now fairly certain the only reason motorists won't have cars is because they wear out mechanically.

Of course we won't be able to travel as before—won't be able to lift the speed limit or mileage ration. But we'll have our cars for necessary family and personal usage, which is much more important.

This is not only very gratifying, it is most revealing as to the PROPER way to get the war jobs done—the proper way to solve big problems. Get men of recognized ability and experience who have a reputation for wading in in their shirt-sleeves with the old "Can Do" spirit, tossing the "impossible" gentry right and left when they get in the way.

There are enough men of the Jeffers stamp to fill the various important posts. There are more like Baruch who's still waiting around for another assignment.

There is in America, in short, what it takes to win this war and solve every problem that's connected with it. All that's necessary is to USE that talent where it fits best. And it looks like we had started to do just that.

18 and 19-Year-Olds Flocking To Recruiting Stations Over Nation

By United Press

America's 18 and 19-year-olds, spurred by military leaders' views that they make the best fighting men, flocked to recruiting offices throughout the nation today.

Eager to enlist before they become eligible for the draft under a revised selective service law pending in congress, the youngsters gave army, navy and marine recruiting officers their busiest session since the day after Pearl Harbor.

They streamed in from school and farm and factory, dressed in sport coats, overalls and shirt sleeves. Crusty sergeants told them they still needed parental consent, so most of them took papers home for the folks' signatures. But some argued that the consent wasn't necessary—President Roosevelt had said he wanted them and that was enough.

Cleveland and Kansas City recruiting offices announced that enlistments of 18 and 19-year-olds were up 60 per cent in the last two days.

Fifty per cent recruiting gains were reported at Salt Lake City, Milwaukee and New York City. Denver officials said Colorado had doubled its enlistment rate,

Pittsburgh officers said they were "rushed" and Detroit reported that 18 and 19-year-olds now formed 26 per cent of all enlistments, against four per cent a month ago.

Substantial increases in enlistments were reported throughout the seventh corps service command, according to Captain E. S. Powell, of the Omaha recruiting office. Indianapolis reported an "upsurge." Washington, D. C., said there was a "decided upswing" and Dallas said army and air force division offices were "jammed."

"It looks like the day after Pearl Harbor," a recruiting officer said at Philadelphia. "We had 250 applications for enlistment yesterday and 500 today. We expect another increase tomorrow."

Midwest, West To Get Gas Ration "Break"

Different Rules May Be Applied, Jeffers States

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (UP)—Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said today that the gasoline rationing program would be administered in the midwest and the west "to get men to work and the farmer to town—no matter what."

He said the greater distances and less reliance on public conveyances distinguished that part of the nation to be rationed gasoline starting November 22 from the eastern seaboard area now under rationing and that this would be taken into account.

"Whatever happens, we've got to get men to work and we've got to get the farmer to town," he said.

Press Conference

Jeffers spoke at a press conference prior to an off-the-record address before the men who will direct the central states rubber conservation program.

"I will emphasize to the midwest rubber directors," he said, "the absolute necessity of taking into account that conditions in the west are not altogether similar to those on the eastern seaboard."

Jeffers advised civilians to do their "social" driving between now and the beginning of gasoline rationing November 22 because "there won't be any synthetic tires for family use until sometime in 1944."

He predicted the development by chemists "within five or six months" of a 100 per cent synthetic tire good for all but military and heavy truck duty but that such tires would be allotted only for essential civilian driving.

"I think we're all right on the over-all rubber situation. The situation looks encouraging to me, but it remains a challenge to me and to the American people to make this view correct."

Out of Luck

He said that if the forthcoming tire inspection showed that a motorist doing only non-essential driving had worn his tires to the point where he needed new ones or recaps, such a motorist would be "out of luck."

Tire Inspection Rules Published

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UP)—All motorists holding basic "A" mileage rationing books will be required to have their tires inspected every four months after next January 31, the office of price administration announced today.

Initial inspections of tires on all vehicles must be made between December 1 and January 31, except for commercial vehicles which may start having their tires checked at any time after November 15, OPA said.

Persons receiving ration books allowing them supplemental mileage above the 2,880 granted by "A" books must have their tires inspected at two-month intervals. Commercial vehicle tires must be inspected every two months or every 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

Fate of Gold Mines in Balance

Some sections of the United States will be hard hit by the recent order closing the gold mines of the nation.

The purpose is quite understandable. We are short of man-power in the mines producing metals necessary to the war effort. There's nothing exactly essential about gold at the moment—we dig it out of the ground only to bury it again at Fort Knox.

But, regardless of how it hurts, if we must choose between mining gold to increase our national stock and mining copper, lead, zinc, manganese, magnesium and iron to feed our war industries, there can be only one answer—shut down the gold mines.

To Nevada, it's a severe blow. Jay Carpenter, director of the Mackey School of Mines at the state university estimates that more than 1,000 miners are affected at Nelson, Manhattan, Dayton, Beowawe, Golconda and perhaps the Getchell mine in Humboldt county.

The purpose of the man-power board seems to be to force the miners to shift operations to strategic metal areas by inducting those into the army who don't see fit to comply. This is a drastic departure from democratic processes—something that never happened before in this country. But this is a different kind of war than we've ever fought before—one so serious in its potentialities that we must accept whatever conditions are necessary to win—protecting ourselves on every turn to assure restoration of rights and liberties after the war.

Other sections will be much harder hit than any in Nevada. In California, for instance, several whole towns will be forced to give up and follow historic predecessors into oblivion. This applies particularly to Grass Valley, Nevada City and similar communities where gold mining is the only industry and the gold ore carries no other metals.

In South Dakota, the great Homestake Mine will have to cease production. It is responsible for more than one third of the taxes paid in that state, and its closing will present a serious problem in financing state and local governments through a period when the government is tapping every possible source of revenue for the war effort.

Sensibly and reasonably administered, the severity of the blow to strictly mining communities can be lessened materially. If the man in charge is from the west, understands the west and its problems, and the mining industry in particular, many mines will be kept in operation for the war materials that come along as by-products.

Silver, for instance, has become a strategic metal by replacing other needed metals in some fields of endeavor. If mines producing fifty per cent silver and fifty per cent gold are allowed to continue to operate, many will be saved.

In the case of the now-famous Getchell mine in Humboldt county, its arsenic production may be found to be of sufficient importance to keep it in operation.

Many gold properties produce other metals as well. A rigid, letter-of-the-law theorist from the Atlantic seaboard who doesn't know a mine from a dairy farm, can work undue hardship on the mining industry of the west—hardship not warranted even by the seriousness of the situation brought about by the war.

If the administrator is sympathetic, ways can be found to keep many of the mines in operation without interfering with the plan to augment the forces in strategic metal properties.

All depends on the man chosen to administer the situation.

Drive Gets Guayule Tire

SALINAS, Cal. (UP)—Included in contributions to the scrap rubber drive here was one of the first tires ever made completely of guayule rubber. It was constructed for the International Rubber company in 1925 and was turned in during a clean-up of samples and scraps from the guayule rubber mill and nursery. One of the tires made at that time is now in the Smithsonian Institute. More than a ton of guayule scraps and products were included.

Nevada Gets Federal Grant For War Training for Men and Women

RENO, Sept. 1 (Special)—Nevada has been allotted \$25,000 in federal funds to be used for the training of rural residents in certain types of war production, according to a report received today from R. B. Jeppson, state director of vocational education. The allotment has been made possible through an act of congress and administered through the United States office of education and the state board for vocational education.

Women will be encouraged to enroll for training as well as men because, the report said, many of them will be needed to do things formerly done by men since manpower has been and will continue to be absorbed into war production industries and the armed forces.

More power and mechanical equipment will be used on farms to offset the labor shortage, and the training of rural persons will

include classes designed to teach students how to operate, care for, and repair tractors, trucks and other farm equipment.

The creation of a reservoir of potential workers with preliminary training who may go into war production industrial employment is also desired through the program.

Training under the program also includes metal work, welding, drilling, woodworking, elementary electrical work, and courses to teach those enrolled how to increase the production of milk, poultry, eggs, meats and vegetables.

Persons eligible for enrollment may include rural and non-rural residents 17 years of age or older who are not attending school. No registration or other fees will be charged and no discrimination will be made because of race or creed. All costs will be paid from the state allotment of federal funds and the state treasurer is custodian of all money spent for the purpose.

The state board for vocational education will cooperate with local school boards and other public agencies in securing persons to be trained under the program.

War Production Experts To Pool Ideas And Experience At October Metal Congress

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Subjects to be discussed at 25 A.S.M. war production sessions of the National Metal Congress and War Production Edition of the National Metal Exposition, to be held the week of October 12th in Cleveland's Public Auditorium, have been announced by W. H. Eisenman, secretary of the American Society for Metals, and managing director of the Exposition.

"These sessions will be patterned after the successful 'Defense Meetings' at last year's Congress," Mr. Eisenman said. "Outstanding authorities in government and industry will speak briefly, informally and off the record on important phases of these 25 topics, with all speakers acting later as members of an Information Panel for open discussion."

"These sessions will be practical," Mr. Eisenman continued, "operating on a give-and-take basis with metal men getting answers to their problems and contributing to the solution of others. The theme of the entire Congress—'Increased Production of War Products'—will be emphasized at these experience-pooling sessions."

The following subjects will be discussed in the 25 sessions:

Doing more with what we have in increasing production from open hearth plants.

Increasing yields of electric furnaces (electric steel manufacture).

Problems associated with the large expansion of the steel foundry industry.

Doing more with what alloys we have by using NE steels (two sessions).

Using low alloy and carbon steels by use of special additions in steel manufacture ("Intensifiers").

Doing more with available tool steels.

Speeding the job by better production heating for softening (hot working and annealing).

Speeding the job by better and faster production hardening.

Manufacture and heat treatment of magnesium castings.

Fabrication of aluminum sheet.

Making better use of secondary metals.

Segregation, collection and reclamation of scrap.

On deep drawing problems (two sessions), I. Brass. II. Steel.

Speeding production by improved metal cutting practice (two sessions).

Interpretation of magnaflex and other surface inspection tests.

Use and interpretation of radiographic inspection.

Current achievements in powder metallurgy.

Training and handling inspectors. Getting by with low tin alloys.

Salvage of broken tools and maintenance of equipment.

Employe training in metal working departments (fabrication).

Methods and materials for surface protection.

Mr. Eisenman pointed out that these A.S.M. war production sessions will be held in addition to the regular technical sessions of the four participating societies—the American Society for Metals, the Wire Association, the American Welding Society and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers' iron and steel and metals divisions. More than a hundred papers will be presented at these regular sessions.

About 250 manufacturers have now reserved 95% of the space available in Cleveland's Public Auditorium, with all indications that these companies will feature educational and consulting services in their displays. With hundreds of these manufacturers' experts on hand; there will be every effort to help visitors increase their production of war goods.

TODAY'S Story of Finance and Industry

President Confers With Farm and Labor Leaders on New Anti-Inflation Program

BY JOHN S. PIPER
The News Financial Editor

President Roosevelt devoted today to further work on his new anti-inflation program. He conferred with farm leaders and labor chiefs. The agricultural conferees included Secy. of Agriculture Wickard; Edward O'Neal, National Farm Bureau Federation; Albert S. Goss, National Grange; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; and H. E. Babcock, Farm Credit Administration consultant. The labor men were William Green, American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The new tax, if enacted, will take, in addition to all other taxes, 6% billion dollars annually from the American people. Of this amount, 4% billions will be refunded to taxpayers after the war.

The committee interrupted the Treasury's presentation of the new tax scheme and unanimously adopted a resolution, directing the Treasury to submit plans for a general war sales tax.

Senators criticized the savings-spending tax as too complicated. Senator Harry Byrd (D. Va.) predicted that it would be rejected. Randolph Paul, Treasury tax spokesman, also testified before the committee. He proposed that regular individual income tax exemptions be reduced—from \$750 to \$500 for single persons, from \$1200 to \$1000 for married couples, and from \$400 to \$250 for each dependent.

In a paper read in absentia at the Virginia Bankers Association convention, Mr. Paul opposed the suggestion of Senator Walter F. George (D. Ga., chairman of the Senate finance committee) for a gross income withholding tax.

Economics A competitive labor situation in shipbuilding and aviation factory centers is creating hardships for all employers. Industries with and industries without war business are affected alike.

Lawrence Ottinger, president of the United States Plywood Corp., told the annual meeting of stockholders in New York how the labor scarcity is retarding his company's war production.

Because of the manpower shortage, the company has abandoned one shift at its Seattle plant. Production there has dropped between 20 and 25 per cent.

Mr. Ottinger said: "In the face of shipyard cost-plus contracts, we have found it impossible to hold our skilled men. The dissatisfied attitude of certain remaining workers is seriously hampering production."

"The draft has further aggravated our labor problem. Although our men are skilled, they have not been deferred."

Mr. Ottinger said that the military demand for certain products is so great that only a fraction of it can be supplied. He revealed the company is working on a five-million-dollar war order, the nature of which must remain a military secret.

(From other sources, The News learns these facts about Plywood's Seattle plant: It employs 600 men. Between 100 and 150 have quit each month this year. On July 1, only 20 of the employes had been with the company six months.)

Taxes Secy. of the Treasury Morgenthau appeared before the Senate finance committee to demand enactment of his new forced savings-spending tax.

He told the committee: "I do not merely recommend hold action. I request it and urge it most seriously. This must be done. This is no time for half-way measures."

Industry Despite the fact that the American shipyards launched three fewer cargo vessels in August than in July, the Maritime Commission continues optimistic about the shipbuilding outlook.

August deliveries were 68 cargo carriers and tankers, totaling 753,600 deadweight tons. July deliveries were 71 vessels.

Shortages of bar structural steel, that developed in May and June, accounted for the August decline.

Maritime Commission officials said they expect their goal of three completed ships a day will be reached this month.

The Henry J. Kaiser yards in Richmond set another new world's record for ship construction. Twenty-nine days after laying of the keel, it delivered the new 10,000-ton Liberty freighter, John Fitch.

The Republic Steel Corp. broke all previous production records in the first eight months of this year. Steel ingot tonnage exceeded those of the similar 1941 period by several per cent. Pig iron output gained 200,000 tons. Two of the company's iron mines established new all-time records.

Completion of five new magnesium plants will place the United States in the lead over all other countries as the world's largest producer. Before the war, Germany was the leader; America produced insignificant amounts.

The new plants include:

- 1.—Basic Magnesium, Inc. in total American production in 1941. Nevada, the world's largest. Rated capacity is 3½ times larger than 2.—Permanent Metals Corp. plant in California.

- 3.—A new Dow Chemical Co. plant in Texas.

- 4.—Ford Motor Co. plant in Michigan.

- 5.—New England Lime Co. project in Connecticut.

Portable Units To Be Used In Vocational Work

CARSON CITY, Sept. 3 (UP)—Nevada's state department of vocational training in the near future will have portable training units touring the state to instruct men and women in vital war industrial trades, it was indicated today.

Application for funds to purchase the portable units which will be equipped for conducting classes in welding, machine shop practice, automobile mechanics, repairing of farming equipment, and electrical work already has been made to the war production board and the United States office of education. Approval has been given by the latter agency.

Permanent classes in vital war industrial pursuits are being operated in Reno and White Pine county. Men as well as women are utilizing these classes which already have trained 1,161 persons.

To obtain a visit from one of the portable units which will conduct classes for periods of from eight to 10 weeks, a community must make application in machine shop, welding, radio, sheet metal work as well as home economics, agriculture, civilian rehabilitation and industrial trades being conducted.

To carry out this program additional funds totaling \$25,000 have been requested from the federal government. At least 20 to the state offices here and show a reasonable amount of interest.

The expanded vocational training program in the state now is centering its effort on war in per cent of that sum will be used for new equipment, it was said.

In addition to the permanent Reno and White Pine counties plans are progressing for establishment of similar schools in Clark county and Las Vegas, it was said.

Meat Is Getting Short

There's a shortage of meat. Everybody knows it. And everybody should understand why.

In 1941 we produced 20 billion pounds of beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton. Of that, one and one-half billion pounds went to the armed forces and to our allies. This year we're producing 22 billion pounds—but 4 billion pounds will go to the army, navy and lend-lease.

Next year, we'll probably produce about the same amount—but the armed forces will take twice as much—EIGHT billion pounds.

That means this year civilians will be a half billion pounds of meat short of 1941, and next year 4 billion pounds short.

How much sacrifice will that mean for the average civilian? Mighty little. Normally he eats 141 pounds of meat a year. For 1943, on the figures above, we'll be cut down to all of 129 pounds.

Think of what the people in Britain get to eat; what the peoples of the conquered lands have in the way of meat—and that's pretty swell going.

As for rationing—let's have it. One Washington official says rationing will be put off as long as possible. Why?

We ought to welcome rationing—not dread it. Rationing simply means spreading what supplies we do have EQUALLY among all of us. Lack of rationing means some get more, some get less, others get none.

The sooner we ration, the sooner that kind of maldistribution ends.

General Sales Tax Is Favored Over Levy on Spending

Tax Expert States Treasury's Plan Too Complex

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP)—Colin F. Stam, chief of the congressional staff of tax experts, told the senate finance committee today that he would favor a general retail sales tax in preference to the treasury's complex spending tax plan to which the committee is overwhelmingly opposed.

Although Stam told reporters that he had reached no opinion on the merits of the treasury plan since he had little opportunity to study it, committee members quoted him as indicating that the spending tax was too complicated to be practicable.

Should Be Simple

Stam said that if any sales tax is adopted in the pending tax bill, it should be in as simple a form as possible to ease the administrative burden on the government.

He said he would favor a federal sales levy on all tangible personal property, with no exemptions for articles of food or clothing. He added that such a levy, if set at a five per cent rate, would yield approximately \$2,500,000,000 even if rent and most services were exempted from the tax because of collection difficulties.

Randolph Paul, treasury general counsel, told the committee yesterday that while he was vigorously opposed to any general sales tax, if one were to be adopted it should apply to retail service—such as cleaning and pressing, automobile repairs, and haircuts—as well as to goods.

Showdown Soon

Committee members indicated after this morning's session that a definite showdown on the sales tax issue would probably not come until some time next week when the subject had been more thoroughly explored.

Service Seller Records To Be Open To Public

RENO, NEV., Aug. 31.—To safeguard buyers against possible overcharge for service—whether it be repair work, cleaning, safe deposit box rentals or 62 other types coming under the Maximum Price Regulation—records of service sellers will be available to public inspection upon request after September 1.

Dealers in Service must prepare schedules of charges made during March which since July 1 have constituted their maximum price under the consumer service regulation as issued by the Office of Price Administration. Dr. Ernest Inwood, State Price Officer announced today. These price schedules must be kept in the sellers' places of business for inspection by the public when desired after Tuesday.

Copies of the price schedules must be filed with local war price and rationing boards in various areas throughout the State before September 10 to comply with OPA regulations. Dr. Inwood pointed out.

"Prices to be filed are those of standard operations performed by service sellers except in those cases where, because of large variety in which sellers base their charges on an hourly labor rate basis in which case the filing of such rates will be satisfactory", Dr. Inwood said.

Meal Rationing Steps Are Taken

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP)—The office of price administration, taking the first step toward full directorship of rationing meat supplies to civilians, today ordered the entire meat industry from slaughterhouses to wholesalers brought under a unified licensing control.

The order, effective September 8, will place the remainder of the meat industry on the same footing as meat retailers, already licensed under general maximum price regulations. It is designed, the OPA said, to prevent the evasion of existing and forthcoming price regulations.

It was learned Production Chief Donald M. Nelson will issue a directive to Price Administrator Leon Henderson early next week giving him full responsibility for distributing civilian meat supplies.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW FEARSON
(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

Willkie return route significant for future of Pacific war; it would hasten transport of supplies to Russia and China; Baruch gets a "good press" by doing what needs to be done; big business experts cool to new methods of war production.

WASHINGTON.—Willkie's mysterious arrival in Alaska after hopping off from China probably was no surprise to the Japs. But for the American republic it was the first official disclosure that the Russians had pioneered a new air route over Siberia to Alaska and were permitting American planes to fly it.

How much the Japs know about this route is problematical. But unquestionably they know that you can't hop off from Chungking and arrive in Alaska without stopping at a few intermediate airports. And since Willkie didn't stop at any Jap airports, the only others he could have used were Siberian.

Disclosure of this new air route is more important than at first meets the eye. It indicates that the Russians may be preparing to listen to the argument U. S. officials long have given them, that the best means of beating Japan is by striking right at her heart, not at her toes in the South Pacific.

The Russians, however, have leaned over backward against getting embroiled with the Japs, even interned one of Jimmy Doolittle's bombers after it raided Tokyo. The Russians have not wanted U. S. planes to use Siberian bases, fearing that if we launched a bombing campaign against Tokyo, we might get discouraged and "pull a Crete," leaving the Russians to hold the bag.

Now, however, it appears that the Russians have Siberian bases ready for use—when the time comes.

But most significant possibility regarding this new Willkie route is its use for sending supplies quickly to China and Russia. At present it is no secret that planes to China go by a circuitous globe-straddling route via Brazil, Africa, India, then over the Himalayas, highest mountains in the world, taking 10 to 14 days. On the other hand Willkie left China one day and popped up in Alaska almost the next.

No Publicity Baruch
Sidney Weinberg, chief backstage man for Donald Nelson, was talking to Columnist Frank Kent. "Who does Bernie Baruch have for a publicity man?" he asked.

"He doesn't have anyone," replied Kent.

"He must," argued Weinberg. "Haven't you noticed the marvelous press he gets? He must have a whizz of a publicity man."

"Baruch's only publicity man," said Kent, "is doing the right thing and telling the truth. If more public officials did that they would need fewer publicity men."

Why Materials Are Scarce

Some day a congressional investigating committee may do a thorough job on the tragic way in which production of strategic war materials has been held back, unwittingly or otherwise, by certain big industries and their \$1-a-year friends in the WPB. If ever fully published, the story will amaze the public.

The Aluminum Company of America and its \$1-a-year friends in WPB didn't want to develop low grade aluminum clays in the U. S. A., insisted on importing its own clay across the submarine-infested Caribbean.

The British-American tin cartel and WPB friends long opposed construction of a tin smelter in the United States which might break the tin monopoly after the war.

Friends of the big steel companies on WPB opposed the development of manganese in the far west, because according to Secretary Ickes, they are worried about post-war competition,

Latest hold-up of new mineral processes has been WPB's blocking of iron and steel development in the west and south through the cheap, quick sponge iron process.

With the nation desperately short of iron and steel it is now revealed that as early as last June, Secretary Ickes pleaded with Donald Nelson not to accept the sponge iron veto of the experts in the national academy of sciences.

Academic Window-Dressing
This national academy of sciences is an organization which could stand some scrutiny. It has set up committees to advise the WPB on iron, manganese, aluminum and most strategic materials. However, both Ickes and Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming have charged that these committees were mere academic window-dressing for the big metal companies.

For instance, one academy report written for the WPB opposing sponge iron was actually authored, according to Senator O'Mahoney, by William A. Haven, vice president of Arthur G. McKee and Company, manufacturers of blast furnaces. How a manufacturer of blast furnaces could be expected to be impartial regarding a new iron process which does away with blast furnaces is hard to understand.

Representatives of big business are packed on other WPB sub-committees which pass on new methods of getting strategic materials—methods which frequently compete with long-trenched big business methods. Here are some of them:

Dr. John Johnston, director of research for U. S. Steel corporation.

Zay Jeffries, of General Electric; formerly with Aluminum company. He sits on the committee passing on new aluminum methods, which compete with ALCOA.

M. F. McConnell and Robert B. Sosman, U. S. Steel corporation.

R. S. A. Daugherty and Charles H. Herty, Jr., Bethlehem Steel.

James H. Critchell and A. B. Kinzel of Union Carbide.

Clyde Williams, director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, which is close to most of the big metallurgical companies.

The advice of these able men is important. In fact C. K. Leith, WPB metallurgical adviser, says: "These are eminent scientists whose reputation is at stake, and they hesitate a long time before recommending changes." But it is significant that Clyde Williams, when he was with the U. S. bureau of mines, recommended that sponge iron was feasible, whereas now that he is with the Battelle Institute, he advises against sponge iron.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Overshadowed by the larger and more spectacular magnesium plant, Manganese Ores, Inc., is going steadily ahead, building an industry which, in the days before BMI would have been the focal point of all attention in this area.

The old Three Kids mine, operated by Manganese Ores is now giving up 1500 tons of ore daily under the efforts of approximately 150 miners. It is expected there will be about 300,000 tons stockpiled by January 1. The 1,000 ton mill, now employing 500 men in construction, will be finished and in production next spring.

Officials of the company estimate that war or no war, the plant will be in operation for at least three years on the basis of contracts now held.

Somewhat in the same vein—southern Nevada has a considerable stake in the titanic struggle now raging in Washington between the old established steel manufacturers of the east who are interested in warding off western competition and Secretary Ickes, plus Republic Steel who are determined in getting as much capacity into production as possible to help win the war.

Washington Merry-Go-Round of Friday says the row is expected to break shortly when the Boykin committee, investigating steel shortages, will summon officials of Republic who want to build a sponge-iron plant and two WPB officials who are opposing the project.

There seems no doubt but that it's a battle that may determine once and for all the future of the steel industry in the west, now very much in its ascendancy. Big steel companies have managed to keep the lid on for many years, but can't do it much longer, because we NEED steel here on the west coast.

Two kinds of iron are used in the manufacture of steel—raw iron and scrap iron. Both are necessary. A type known as "sponge iron" can be made from the raw iron under a process using considerable electricity, and replaces scrap in the steel process.

Anticipating this, Congressman James G. Scrugham of Nevada, member of the house appropriations committee inserted an item of \$600,000 in the interior bill for the development of a sponge process. It was immediately hopped on by Wall Street interests who saw the threat to their eastern industries.

Secretary Ickes took up the battle on the Nevada's side and is now aligned with the con-

gressman. Experiments are NOW GOING ON with regard to possibility of producing iron in this area which may have an important bearing on future development here if the eastern steel monopoly is broken.

Two most expressive items appeared in Saturday's Review-Journal. Both concerned the war effort. One was hidden away in the article of a veteran columnist and the other was a paragraph in a letter from a Nevada lad out in the middle of the Pacific giving his bit that he may have a home to return to when it's all over.

The columnist, Henry McLe-more, discussing politicians and the forthcoming election, said: "... wouldn't it be great to know that during the time when the United States faces its greatest ordeal that the men who run its politics were as clean, as willing, as anxious to serve, come what may, as the soldiers who bear its guns?" "What a blessing it would be to know, deep down, that every representative, every senator, was as willing to forget self as is the Marine in the Solomons, the pilot in a Fortress over France, the watchout on a tanker, the commander of a submarine, the scout in the jungle of Australia."

The other from a Fallon lad who wrote home describing his experiences in the South Pacific on a tropical island, says:

"We have plenty of food here, a little candy, a few beers each day so it isn't so bad I guess. Of course a person kind of misses the gay white way and girls, and in general the conveniences of the U. S., but until we win the war, I guess I can sacrifice a few luxuries."

"It grips me to think of the people complaining about sugar rations, tires, etc., when these boys here are getting by on a candy bar and a beer for 100 per cent of their recreation and not saying a word about it. They are damn good Americans."

"For myself I would rather a hundred times over be out here and be proud of my outfit, the marine corps, and the chance to do something worth while, than to have to admit afterwards that I hid behind some flimsy excuse to avoid a little hardship."

There, you politicians who think more of your job than your country, and you business men, industrialists and workers who worry about profits, time and a half, personal recreation and pleasure than backing up those boys in the far-flung battle fields. How does THAT make you feel?

Closing of Silver Mines Advocated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP)—Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, wrote to Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the war manpower commission today recommending that silver mines be closed "to make manpower available for more essential mining."

Celler said that while silver is needed in the war effort as a substitute for tin, copper, nickel, antimony, aluminum and other metals, it is not available because of the silver purchase acts of 1934 and 1939.

"Under such circumstances," he said, "the mining of new silver should cease immediately to prevent the augmenting of the already staggering load of silver hidden at West Point on the Hudson."

OPA IS READY TO DISTRIBUTE GAS RATIONING CARDS

RENO, Nev., Oct. 19 (UP)—With the announcement from Washington yesterday that registration for gasoline rationing will begin November 9, the Nevada office of price administration made known the details for handling the distribution of gas ration books in this state.

The OPA in announcing the details for the registration, made these innovations in the plan now operated in the east:

1. Periodic tire inspections as a requirement for any renewal of rations, as well as any application for tires or recaps.
2. Certification that the applicant owns no more than five tires for any vehicle.
3. Revocation or reduction of rations for drivers who exceed a 35-miles-an-hour speed limit.

At the same time, the appointment of Frank Gorman of Reno to be in charge of gasoline rationing was announced by Leo F. Schmitt, head of the OPA in Nevada. Gorman has been connected with the National Coal company as a salesman for fuel oil and furnaces for many years. In the event that fuel oil is rationed in this area, Gorman will be in charge of this ration program, Schmitt said.

Application forms for the gasoline ration books will be available on October 27 at the office of the local rationing board in the civic auditorium, Schmitt said. On these forms, the applicant will list the serial numbers of the five tires on the wheels of his cars.

Before the basic "A" book can be issued, the applicant must prove that he has disposed of any tires over five and Schmitt said that the government had designated the Railway Express agency as the receiving agency for the surplus tires. Arrangements as to payment for the surplus tires has not been completed by the government, the OPA official here said.

The actual registration of automobiles for the purpose of issuing ration books will start on November 9 and will be handled through the schools in a manner similar to sugar rationing now in effect. Ration boards will consider applications for supplemental gasoline rations on November 12 and will start issuing extra ration books.

On November 21, the day before gasoline rationing starts, all gasoline dealers, wholesale and retail, will submit inventories of their stocks to the OPA and the following day sales of gasoline will be governed by the ration rules.

The registration beginning November 9 will be for "A" coupon books, with the rationing plan to go into effect November 22.

Each applicant will be required to list the serial number of all tires he owns. If he lists more than five tires for each car, he will be denied an "A" book until he shows he has disposed of the excess tires.

OPA said it would announce shortly details of the periodic tire inspection program.

All car owners registering next month will receive "A" books containing coupons for mileage at the rate of 2000 per year. Applications for supplemental rations, which the OPA said would receive "most careful scrutiny," may be filled any time after the basic "A" book has been received.

To qualify for a supplemental ration, the application must show that he needs more than 150 miles per month of occupational driving and that he has formed a car-sharing club for carrying three or more persons, in addition to himself, to and from work regularly.

If the applicant has not formed a car-sharing club, he must prove that alternative means of transportation are inadequate and that it is impossible for him to carry others.

Babson Bullish On Rubber Shares As An Investment

Reports From Journey
Indicate Tires
To Be Available

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—I am just returning from a trip. Reports gathered from high sources confirm what I have always believed, namely, as the Baruch committee intends, that there will be "tires for all." My readers know that last winter while in Florida I made numerous tire experiments and wrote optimistically on the situation. I was severely criticized for emphasizing the necessity for automobile transportation and in forecasting that there would be plenty of recapping for everyone. Recent events confirm exactly what I have said from the very first.

Encouraged by the Baruch-Conant-Compton report, by progress in the development of synthetic rubber, and by the possibilities in reclaimed rubber, tire companies now await only the "go ahead" signal from Rubber Director Jeffers. They will do much to supply all legitimate civilian re-treading requirements. This re-treading material will be made from re-claimed rubber although three per cent may be synthetic. Synthetic rubber will mostly be used for military purposes as it will hold up longer.

The tire industry in general has anticipated the coming new developments. The big three companies have already made re-caps from both synthetic and re-claimed rubber. None of these have yet appeared on the market as their sale has been prohibited. These companies are, however, now all set to go although their productive facilities are jammed in getting out first-class off-sized tires for the military. Hence, in all probability the smaller tire companies, equipped to manufacture the size tires in common civilian use, will profit most from the new setup. This is particularly true in cases of companies whose equipment has not been removed to make way for armament machinery.

Balancing Supply, Demand

While inventories of new casings were abnormally low when tire restrictions were put into effect, stocks on hand have held up pretty well. This is due to an increase in re-treading and the fact that most cars and trucks were carrying pretty good rubber when imports of crude were shut off. When the tire ban was imposed last December only about 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 passenger cars then in use were eligible for new tires. Existing supplies, due to the efficiency and honesty of ration boards who deserve much credit, have been quite sufficient to take care of vehicles which qualify for new tires.

Normal obsolescence of passenger cars during the past eleven months, plus eastern gasoline restrictions, careful driving, and the limitations on new car sales, have all helped to conserve tires in use and to protect our stock piles. With country-wide gasoline rationing and speeds limited to 35 miles an hour, further savings in rubber will be made. True, there is now building up greater demand for new tires from qualified users. However, when Director Jeffers releases, under the Baruch plan, sufficient re-claimed rubber to re-tread 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tires a month for 18 months it will take only three or four months to balance our tire supply with its legitimate demand.

Synthetic Coming

People speak glibly of synthetic rubber but very few know what it is. Actually, it is a substance known in the trade as Buna S. This is made by combining two other materials, namely, butadiene and styrene. Both of these are derived through chemical processes complicated to the layman. Butadiene can be made from either alcohol or petroleum; hence, the interest of the oil companies and the farmers in synthetic rubber. Behind the alcohol lies grain, molasses, or other products. The plant investment to produce synthetic rubber from alcohol or oil is about the same, namely, \$300 per ton-year capacity. However, as one of the most important items in the process is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of aviation gasoline, the petroleum method is considered cheaper.

It is taking time to provide new plants and the necessary raw materials with which to produce the finished product. In all probability, no synthetic rubber in quantity will be available for the public until early in 1944. However, for the next 15 months we shall be able to get along comfortably with re-treading from

our reclaimed rubber. But readers can look forward with confidence to the coming of synthetic. In fact, it is more reasonable to expect that our passenger cars and commercial trucks will wear out rather than that a serious shortage of re-treading rubber will curtail our transportation requirements. Also, remember that we may have re-conquered Burma by that time, which would release a lot of native rubber.

About Rubber Securities

The above means that I am bullish on securities of the tire manufacturing companies although they have already risen considerably above their lows. This should encourage local tire dealers, garages, and real estate owners who are now suffering from tire restrictions. As for the supplies of gasoline, I do not worry at all. The need to conserve tires and to release transportation facilities for more important purposes, rather than any actual scarcity of gasoline, are the real reasons for its rationing except in districts depending upon ocean delivery.

We Have a Big Job Ahead

When Brazil declared war on Germany, the global conflict moved once more according to pattern.

While we're given to rejoicing in this country that our South American friends are lining up actively on our side—while we're thrilled with the rush of Brazilians to the colors—we should NOT lose sight of the fact that all this MAY mean the war's moving closer and closer to our shores.

If the Nazis ever invade this country it will be by way of Brazil. Let's not deceive ourselves about that. Before this can happen, however, they must gain control of Brazil. This can be accomplished by either one of two methods: (1) An internal coup overthrowing the government, or (2) invasion of Brazil by air from Dakar on the bulge of Africa.

First indications from Rio are that the first method cannot succeed for the reason that the government is rounding up all suspected axis nationals and sympathizers to prevent anything of the kind transpiring. Whether this will be sufficient or not, of course, remains to be seen.

There is little doubt but that Hitler has systematically sent his military men and civilian agents to South America and that he knows the country as well as the natives. This has been going on for several years with the idea that Brazil would provide the springboard for the air support for an invasion of this country.

Whether his Fifth Column organization is sufficiently strong to meet a warring Brazil, remains to be seen. The first indications may not be the last. Brazil is a big country—there are scores of great airports in the hinterlands which MIGHT fall to the Nazis IF the ground work was well enough laid.

We are of the opinion that Brazil will be able to take care of this situation satisfactorily—that she will be master of her internal affairs. But her protection from attack will HAVE to come from the United States.

On November 1, 1941, Brazil had an active army of 92,000 and a reserve of 296,318. Her air force consisted of 3,675 active men and no reserves. And yet she has a greater area and longer coast-line than the United States.

German occupation of Dakar, due most any time now unless we can prevent it, will bring the Nazis much closer to Brazil than we are—give them a jumping off place which would make possible a successful invasion of South America unless we are in a position to divert sufficient forces there—weakening other fronts, to save the day.

We have a tremendous job on our hands protecting South and Central America. Valiant though they may be, combined armies, air forces and navies would weigh but slightly in the scales against any considerable attacking unit Nazi style.

Maybe we can do the job. Maybe we're as able to spread out right now as Hitler is. But if Russia should collapse and the axis armies started moving down through Africa and then across the Atlantic to Brazil while our European armies are tied up in England or on a western continental front, and our Atlantic fleet is busy protecting supply lines to that front—a lot of things might happen.

There's no way of making any accurate prediction right now. The turn of events will depend on what happens during the next few months. It will be summer time in Africa and South America while it's winter in Europe and the United States. That means Hitler could hold the fort in Russia and still carry out his plans in the other area.

This all sounds fantastic, perhaps, because never, within the memory of the present generation has any nation menaced the western hemisphere. For 150 years other powers have been withdrawing, leaving the democracies to their own devices.

The fact that we MIGHT have an actual invasion of this continent won't register with too many because it does sound fantastic. But it CAN happen and if it DOES happen it will come within the next few weeks.

Just where we'll be if called upon to meet this threat in addition to the others we already have on our hands is something only the war strategists in Washington can answer. That they've seen it coming, there can be no doubt. Whether they've been in a position to prepare for it while preparing for all the rest, we haven't the least idea.

The first move in this direction MIGHT be occupation of Dakar by United Nations forces. This has been urged for many months but for some reason or other has not been attempted since the ill-starred British expedition more than a year ago.

8 States Get Big Bulk of Contracts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP)—More than 50 per cent of the nearly \$80,000,000,000 in war contracts distributed between June 1940, and June, 1942, went to companies in only eight states, the war production board's statistics division revealed today.

A table of contracts and allocations by the army, navy, maritime commission, the treasury and for the British Empire revealed that Michigan, New York, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois received more than \$11,000,000,000 worth. Those states, however, have more than 42 per cent of the nation's population.

YUCCA TO BE HARVESTED

A new industry was visualized for Nevada following action in which Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, authorized the harvesting of yucca, a domestic vegetable fiber which may be used for manila hemp or jute, from public lands under his control. The plant grows abundantly in sections of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and California. The Nevada yucca growing areas are confined almost entirely to Nye, Esmeralda, Clark and Lincoln counties. It was pointed out.

Nevada Auto and Tire Quotas Set

Nevada has been allowed a September quota of 101 new automobiles, with a reserve of 16 cars to supply needs in excess of the quota, the office of price administration in Washington, D. C., has announced. The national quota is 35,000.

Allotments of tire and tube quotas have been sharply re-

duced for the month of September. The tire quotas for the state are as follows: Passenger cars—New tires, 63; class B tires, 174; recaps, 736; and new tubes, 507; trucks and buses—new tires, 684; recaps, 621; new tubes, 672.

WPB Chief Plans to Take Over All Production Schedule Powers Now

(UP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson today planned to take over much of the production schedule powers which have been exercised exclusively by the armed services as the second step in his recently enunciated "get tough" policy.

The action, which may be taken within the next week or 10 days, would go far beyond the withdrawal of the services, priority powers which Nelson had announced effective September 7. It would provide what officials called "finger-

tip" controls by WPB over the flow of materials.

Officials said the projected move might be the first step in a general revision, or even junking, of the entire present priorities system.

Possible transfer of several of the army and navy to supervision by the war production board or some joint WPB—armed services group is under study. WPB officials believed that such transfer would have to be taken to insure maximum output of guns, ships, planes, tanks and munitions.

Tourists Must Bring Own Tires and Tubes

Stay home from motor trips unless you are fully provided with tires and tubes to complete your journey in case of an emergency.

This warning was issued today by Leo F. Schmitt, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, in pointing out that state tire and tube rationing boards cannot give consideration to personal needs even in case of accident or other emergency.

If a traveler who is not on the eligible list has a blow out that requires a new tube or tire, there is absolutely nothing a rationing board can do about his predicament, Schmitt said.

"Many sightseers, vacationists, and workers traveling from one state to another looking for defense jobs are besieging state-rationing boards for assistance when they have blow outs," Schmitt declared. "Nothing can be done about these cases unless the traveler is on the eligibility list for rationing."

The state tire quota for passenger cars has been reduced to 66 for September and rationing boards are urged to give the "strictest possible interpretation" to the rationing regulations, Schmitt said.

Newton Morris, chairman of the Reno rationing board, said today that he has had numerous requests for tire certificates from out-of-state motorists who have had their trips interrupted because of accidents or blow-outs, and need new equipment to complete their journeys.

Nevada Allowed 117 Autos In September

Showing a drastic slash in tire and tube quotas but an increase of 31 available new passenger cars for eligible Nevada motorists, Leo F. Schmitt, state director of the Office of Price Administration today released September quotas.

Compared to 86 in August, 117 new passenger cars will be available in September.

In the state's 17 counties, only 66 new passenger tires will be rationed in September compared to 118 in August. New Grade 11 tires, which may be used only for conveyance for plants employing more than 100 persons, has a quota of 183 compared to the August figure of 123.

For passenger cars, in September there will be 776 recaps and 534 new tubes; 655 recaps and 708 tubes will be rationed for trucks, buses, and farm vehicles.

Yucca May Become Substitute For Manila, Hemp, and Other Fibers

RENO, Aug. 29 (Special)—Yucca, which grows extensively over the western desert, may prove a substitute for Manila hemp, jute and similar vegetable fibers.

In an announcement at Washington, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said that yucca from government lands in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and California is being made available to industries. Scarcity of this fiber material is now acute, as some sources in the Orient have been cut off since the war, and others in Central America are curtailed by lack of shipping.

Experiments, and even limited production, have shown that rope, except for marine use, twine, burlap and materials used in upholstery can be manufactured from yucca.

There was some production of yucca fibers during the last war, but production ceased because it could not compete with cheap

imports. At one time the Joshua tree, a member of the yucca family, was used in the manufacture of paper, but this venture lasted but a short time.

Fred W. Johnson, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, who will negotiate yucca harvest contracts, said there were indications that yucca might compete successfully with imports following the present war because of reduced refining costs and that sap extracted from the leaves could be sold as a by-product for the manufacture of soap.

Regulations concerning yucca harvest on public lands stipulate that scenic value or recreational use of the area cannot be impaired, and that no methods can be employed which might cause soil erosion or create fire hazards.

METALS AND ALLOYS

New York City

AUG 1942

The Post-War Automobile

Aluminum is expected to cut a large figure in the post-war automobile. According to a survey by Frank Jardine, of the Aluminum Co. of America, "with an estimated production of aluminum 6½ times that of 1939 by the end of 1943 and with a steadily falling price trend of this metal" an ever increasing amount of aluminum will be used in passenger cars, "much of it in parts never before made of aluminum in production." By the use of aluminum and with careful design, the weight of the average car can be reduced 1,000 lbs. without changing the car size noticeably. "More magnesium will be used for the same reasons. Plastics also will be used in increasing amounts but he does not look for applications other than trim and small parts for some time."

SPARKS, NEV. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

Southern Nevada Industrial Growth Pleases Farmers

As a result of the rapid industrial development in Clark county, southern Nevada, agriculture has also been developing and progressing at a rapid rate, according to John W. Wittwer, University of Nevada agricultural extension agent for Clark county.

Work on such projects as Boulder Dam and Basic Magnesium's plant has brought a vast number of laborers and their families into the area. This is taxing the potentialities of agriculture to the utmost, he said.

An important expansion has been made in Clark county's dairy products, Wittwer said, through the establishment of several cooperative dairy companies.

One community association, which began with an output of 150 gallons of milk daily has increased production to over 400 gallons and is now making plans to set up an additional unit with a production goal of approximately 1,000 gallons daily for the community.

Other plants also have the facilities to process the various milk by-products.

Increase in dairy production provides an outlet for forage and feed crops grown in the area and is a means of using range and farm surplus feed supplies

Corporation Tax Schedule Revised At Solon Hearing

Spending Tax Program Is Receiving Much Attention

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UP)—The senate finance committee today approved a treasury proposal that no corporation be required to pay taxes of more than 80 per cent of its taxable income, and approved in substance, the corporate tax rates in the house revenue bill.

By a vote of 11 to 8, the committee rejected efforts of the treasury to increase the corporation normal and surtax rate to 55 per cent and of congressional experts to decrease it to the original house committee figure of 40 per cent.

80 Per Cent Ceiling

It approved the 45 per cent rate finally adopted on the house floor, along with the house's 90 per cent rate on excess profits. But the senate committee provided that in no event shall the combined taxes exceed 80 per cent of the taxable corporate income.

The house normal and surtax rate on corporations earning less than \$250,000 also were approved. On corporations earning up to \$5,000 the house normal rate is 15 per cent; \$5,000 to \$20,000, 17 per cent, and \$20,000 to \$25,000, 19 per cent. Corporations earning less than \$25,000 under the house bill, will pay a surtax of 10 per cent.

The committee rejected the house action in increasing the flat excess profits credit from the present \$5,000 to \$10,000, voting to continue the present credit. This will raise an estimated \$80,000,000.

Decisions on proposals for post-war refunds and debt relief for corporations were postponed until this afternoon.

Spending Tax

There was much interest, meantime, in a treasury proposal for a tax on all money spent by an individual. Senator Robert A. Taft, republican, Ohio, one of the leading advocates of a direct sales tax, said the spending tax amounted to just an awkward way of achieving a general retail sales tax.

He said he would not object to imposition of a spending tax, but indicated that he would not consider it a substitute for a general sales levy.

Details Arranged

The treasury will submit details of the spending tax to the senate committee tomorrow. It has the endorsement of Chairman Walter F. George, democrat, Georgia, and the support of the office of price administration.

George outlined the plan yesterday. To compute the tax, a citizen would compute net income in the same way he does for income taxes, allowing the same exemptions and deductions. In addition, however, he would be allowed deductions for expenditures for war bonds, amortization of old debts, life insurance payments, and other forms of savings. From the sum thus arrived at he would also be allowed to deduct the amount of cash on hand or in the bank that exceeded the amount on hand a year previously.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

Shipbuilder Higgins proposes new wood-plastic material for planes; brass hats generally skeptical, but General Arnold may try it out; diplomatic files back charges of axis espionage activity in Chile; state department cited evidence in note to Santiago 3 months ago.

WASHINGTON — One war plant in which the president was particularly interested on his recent tour of the country was the Higgins shipyard in New Orleans, which turns out the famous landing boats used by the United States Marines in the Solomon Islands.

Higgins proposed yard for building big freighters was stopped by the maritime commission. But his yard for building small boats has continued in full swing, and the president expressed amazement and pleasure as he drove between rows of machines.

Beside him sat famous Andrew Jackson Higgins, pioneer small boat builder. On the other side sat Rear Admiral Frank T. Leighton, commander of the 8th naval district.

As they drove through the yard, a superintendent handed Higgins a strange tube made of wood, a yard long and six inches in diameter. Handing it to Roosevelt, Higgins said:

"This is what the airplanes of the future will be made of, Mr. President."

Roosevelt examined it curiously. It was made of thin strips of wood, almost reeds, woven together and covered with a plastic substance which give it extraordinary strength.

"It's stronger than aluminum," Higgins explained, "but doesn't weigh as much."

The president expressed amazement, handed the tube over to Admiral Leighton, who examined it skeptically.

"Humph!" he jibed, "I don't think much of it."

"You wouldn't," replied the president, "you're the navy."

Plastic Planes

Since then Higgins has explained to the army air corps how giant airplanes can be made of this new substance, part wood, part plastic. With this new plastic, developed by Harry Atwood, it is possible to turn excelsior, shavings or seaweed into a hard, firm, but lightweight, substance.

Higgins contends that even if there were no scarcity of aluminum, this wood-plastic is better for cargo planes.

"Two hundred women could weave a plane together in a couple of months," Higgins has told army aviators, and demonstrated how.

So far, army brass hats remain skeptical, have given Higgins the run-around. However, General "Hap" Arnold, head of the air corps, has indicated that he may give the idea a trial.

Note.—Scientific changes come slowly. For five years after development of the automobile, its designers put a whip-holder on the dashboard. It took several years also for anyone to drop the chassis of an auto lower than the point prevalent for horse-drawn vehicles.

Capital Chaff

According to Clerk South Trimble, Representative Charles R. Clason of Massachusetts is the only Rhodes scholar in the house of representatives. But there will be another next January—William Fullbright, editor of the Northwest Arkansas Times, Fayetteville, whose nomination in the democratic primary in Arkansas' 3rd district is equivalent to election. . . . Chinese newspapers have contributed more than \$61,000 in Chinese currency to the National Press Club's fund for J. B. Powell, American newspaperman who almost lost his life in a Jap internment prison. Powell is still ill in a New York hospital. . . . Abe Cohen, Washington news dealer, says: "Next to mail from home, the boys overseas like to read home town newspapers, even old ones." . . . So Cohen donates hundreds of back-number newspapers from all over the country to the army every week, for overseas distribution.

Sabotaging a Good Neighbor
The diplomatic files of the state department tell a revealing story regarding patient United States efforts to stop axis intrigue in Latin-America, long before Undersecretary of State Welles finally cracked down with his blunt, public warning that it must stop.

As early as June 30 of this year, the state department sent an 18-page confidential memorandum to the Chilean government, citing names of axis agents in Chile, dates of their communications with agents in other countries, and in many cases the texts of their messages.

Chile contended prior to June 30, and since, that axis agents in Chile could have nothing to do with ships sunk in the Caribbean. However, the detailed memorandum of the state department cited chapter and verse regarding ships sunk, and information about their sailing dates, all sent by axis agents.

This memo was transmitted to the Chilean foreign minister, Barros Jarpa, but nothing happened. Whether or not he transmitted it to President Rios is not known.

Approximately one month later, the state department transmitted more conclusive evidence concerning activities of axis agents in Chile. But there were no Chilean moves to stop them.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Michels in Washington, genuine friend of the United States, flew to Santiago and arranged for President Rios to visit at the White House. It was proposed by Ambassador Michels that after President Rios had come to Washington and talked with President Roosevelt, Chile would break relations with the axis, thus forcing axis agents out of the country.

FBI Rejected

However, espionage activity continued. Also it leaked out that Chilean President Rios probably would not break relations after all, would merely come to Washington, go home, then wait two or three months before breaking.

This would have aroused resentment on the part of other Good Neighbors, such as Brazil, Mexico and Cuba, already in the war up to the hilt, and resentful of United States favors to a neutral nation.

Meanwhile, Chile vetoed a proposal to permit J. Edgar Hoover's crack G-men to come to Chile and ferret out nazi agents. So with the date approaching when President Rios was to attend a farewell dinner at the American embassy in Santiago, it was decided to clear the atmosphere.

The blunt Welles speech, in effect was a clarifying warning that unless Chile was ready to kick out the axis, it would be better for President Rios not to come.

It is still hoped that he will make the trip, but probably not until after some of the pro-axis advisers around him have resigned.

Note.—Welles' speech brought a telegram of congratulation from Brazilian Foreign Minister Aranha, forthright friend of the U. S. A.

State Vehicles to Get Gas Cards

CARSON CITY, Nev., Oct. 21 (Special) — Malcolm McEachin Nevada secretary of state, has been informed that all state owned commercial vehicles, including school buses, must have certificates of war necessity to obtain gasoline ration cards, it was announced today.

McEachin's information came from the American association of motor vehicle administrators. It was revealed, at the office of the state department of motor vehicles there are 9,824 commercial vehicles registered as state owned. That number includes the 62 school buses operating in the state as a part of a fleet of 187 buses of all types.

Closing Order to Affect Many Big State Producers

Effects on Nevada operators and workers of last week's order by the war production board, locking the door for the duration on gold mining, will fall with varying weight in different districts and counties, late reports have indicated.

No list of Nevada mines that will be compelled to close down under the order can yet be compiled, since numbers of gold mines produce strategic metals or siliceous ores that are needed by copper smelters. These mines will be permitted to continue operating.

Gold mines that produce 100 tons of ore or less per month, exempted under the order, are exceedingly few in this state and there are at present no small-scale placer mining operations such as come under the exemption provision.

Problems Raised

Problems that are raised by the closing order in the state's largest county are summarized by the Tonopah Times-Bonanza, which says that two Nye county gold mining operations, both rated among the largest in the state, will be affected by the war production board's order closing gold mines.

The Manhattan Gold Dredging company, only connected-bucket placer dredging operation in the state, and Northumberland Mining company, will both be forced to cease operations.

The Manhattan dredge, which has been operating in and below Manhattan gulch for the past four years, is the largest gold producer in the state.

The company is believed to have supplies on hand to continue operations until the 60-day period expires. Future plans of the company have not been revealed, although it is known that the company still has considerable acreage to cover in the vicinity of Manhattan.

Northumberland Mining company has been in production for nearly two years and J. C. Perkins, general manager, said that operations will continue for at least another 30 days.

He pointed out that his company, as well as many others, has been faced with an acute labor shortage during recent months, and that if he can secure enough workers the mine will be kept open until the WPB's deadline.

The Northumberland property, also one of the largest in the state, will be kept in repair and operations will be resumed following the war or with the lifting of the WPB's ban on gold mines, Perkins declared. The mine is believed to have a large body of ore yet to be worked and many years of operations are predicted in normal times.

Tonopah Not Affected

The mines in Tonopah were not affected by the order, since all have preference ratings from the WPB. The ores mined here have a high silica content which is valuable in the treatment of strategic minerals in the smelters.

Operators of the Tonopah mines have pointed out that local ore is in demand and that leases are being granted to workers. The Tonopah Mining Company, Belmont Syndicate and West End, all in Tonopah, and the Divide district mines all have preference ratings and will continue to operate as long as workers are available, it was said.

Silver Production Of State Greatest In Over 16 Years

By ARTHUR N. SUVERKRUP
United Press Staff Correspondent
CARSON CITY, Nev., Oct. 21 (UP)—Nevada's 1941 silver production was the greatest since 1926, Matt Murphy, state mine inspector revealed today.

Last year the mines of Nevada produced 5,786,000 fine ounces of silver; an increase of 610,072 fine ounces over the 1940 production figures, when the output was 5,175,928 fine ounces.

Silver produced in the state in 1941 was valued at \$4,114,489 while the 1940 value was \$423,829 less, or \$3,690,660. The value of the 1941 silver production was the highest since 1925, Murphy said.

Murphy's report showed the honors for the state's outstanding silver production, for the fourth consecutive year, went to Desert Silver, Inc., which treated ore from the Nivloc mine in the Silver Peak district, of Esmeralda county.

Combined Metals Reduction company, of the Pioche district, in Lincoln county, which produced silver from zinc-lead ores also ranked high among the state's producers of white metals.

Large silver outputs, resulting from capacity copper production in the Robinson district, of White Pine county, were recorded by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation, and the Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation, and its lessees. The output of silver by these concerns also was swelled by shipments of argentiferous ore to the McGill smelter for fluxing purposes, it was said.

Production of silver in large quantities resulted in the Tonopah district of Nye county where lessees were working old mining properties. Murphy said the properties of the Tonopah Mining company of Nevada were the most productive in that section.

SUNSET PEAK GROUP

WALLACE, Ida., Oct. 6.—Lessees at the old W. A. Clark property on Sunset Peak, now owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, are working 35 to 40 men and producing 75 to 80 tons of ore a day, which is hauled by truck and treated at the Golconda mill.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD CO.

St. Joseph Lead company reported for six months to June 30 net profit of \$2,142,208, equal to \$1.09 a capital share, as against \$2,518,957 or \$1.29 a share in the first half of 1941.

BRIDGE CANYON DAM SITE VISITED BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Bridge Canyon at the headwaters of Lake Mead, where it is proposed that another big dam construction project eventually will be built, was inspected early this week by a party of high ranking officials of the bureau of reclamation, who came to Boulder City from Denver.

Engineering, core drilling, and survey work, started before the war, is in progress now and crews of men are working at the site on this preliminary stage of development. Whether the project will be undertaken before the end of the war still is not known, but the bureau of reclamation is preparing all advance work so that the job can be undertaken without delay when materials and funds are available.

Included in the party of visiting officials are: John L. Savage, chief designing engineer of the bureau of reclamation; Dr. C. P. Berkey, consulting geologist; J. J. Hammond and S. E. Rockwell, senior engineers of the bureau from Denver. They conferred with V. E. Larson of Kingman, who is resident engineer for the Bridge Canyon project, and he accompanied them to the proposed dam site.

The reclamation officials also will visit the site of the Davis dam in Bullhead county, located on the Colorado river below Boulder dam.

Gold Mines' Closing Won't Solve Manpower Problem, Murphy Reports

CARSON CITY, Oct. 21 (UP)—The closing of the gold mines of Nevada will not send any material number of men into the copper, and zinc mines, Matt Murphy, veteran state mine inspector said today.

Murphy expressed the belief the closing of the state's 43 gold mines, resulting in the throwing out of work of 734 men would not accomplish the purpose for which it was ordered by the war production board—an increase in the number of men working in the copper and zinc mines.

"The majority of the gold miners in Nevada are old-timers, many of them the sons of pioneer gold miners," Murphy explained. "If they lose out in the big mines many of them will immediately go prospecting."

"Others will remain close to the town where they have been working and where the majority own their own homes. Some will find other employment close to home, or in their home town."

Not all of the state's major gold mines will be hit by the closing order, Murphy said, explaining priorities already had been granted to one mine, and he was certain similar priorities would be approved for another.

The mines to which he referred are producing ore which is being used in fluxing operations. Mines in the Tonopah area are among those which Murphy said he did not believe would be hit. The Tonopah mines, Murphy explained, are among several in the state which produce ore vital to fluxing operations at mills handling strategic defense minerals.

Murphy did not say so, but left the impression that gold miners who turn prospector with the closing of the big shafts may add materially to the state's wealth in future years as a result of discoveries they may make.

ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK NOT LINKED TO WAR IS BANNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson today ordered a halt of virtually all construction work which is not "directly essential to the war effort."

He revealed he has given instructions to revoke priority assistance to a large part of non-military construction and also has ordered a review of all military projects with a view toward curtailment.

"As a result the aggregate demand of such projects for materials, labor, transportation and technical and engineering services is so great as not only to jeopardize the various military and essential civilian production programs in general but to force the most essential war projects dangerously behind schedule," Nelson declared.

"I refer particularly to the rubber program, the high-octane gasoline program, the aluminum and steel expansion programs, the aviation program, and other like items of the most critical essentiality."

The contemplated construction program for 1942 and 1943—including building, equipment and machinery—was estimated at approximately \$33,800,000,000, WPB officials said. Of this amount about \$16,000,000,000 was

Three Kids Mine In Clark County Was Big Producer

Manganese, one of the most urgently needed of war materials, has been found at many points in Nevada but only three deposits in the state have made noteworthy production. Twenty years ago the late Francis Church, Lincoln compiled a list of some 20 districts or claims where manganese had been sampled or identified by recognized authority and many others have been discovered since that time.

During the first World war a large tonnage of low grade ore was shipped from the Three Kids mine near Las Vegas, now being equipped with a government financed \$4,000,000 recovery plant.

Large Shipments Ore

Manganese ore has been shipped during the past year from the Black Diablo mine in Pampersnickel valley, northern Pershing county, and from deposits of the Western Alloys, Inc., near the Humboldt-Lander county line.

Mining men have asserted repeatedly that Nevada could supply a large part of the nation's needs for manganese if some encouragement were afforded by federal agencies to prospectors and potential producers.

Following an intensive study of the manganese situation, during which he has made a close survey of many western districts and their resources, Congressman James G. Scrugham of Nevada recently issued the following statement:

Federal Program Starts

"The program of government plants for beneficiating and concentrating domestic manganese ore has been started, but this alone does not go far enough. It does not put to work the widespread small producer whose properties will not be served by the central plants. The manganese situation may develop into another case of 'too little and too late'."

"Some of the government plants will require approximately two years before production starts. The probable cost of the ore from the larger beneficiation plants will exceed 1¢ per unit of manganese contained.

"There are 2,000 or more known manganese deposits in the United States. Some will produce 100,000 tons of ore per year. During the war year 1918 domestic mines produced 350,000 tons of ore running above 35 per cent. During the year 1941 domestic production of ore running 35 per cent and above, totaled only 76,000 tons.

"All the government would need to do would be to peg the price at once at the equivalent of \$1 manganese index price and the ore would begin to flow.

"Production will be brought forward and the war will be won, not in Washington, but by the men in the field. The time has come to take off the brakes on domestic manganese and let producers go to work.

"Since it is estimated that the ore from the major government plants will cost more than \$1 per unit, why should the government not pay to small producers, not requiring government plants, \$1 per unit (\$40 a ton) for ore running 40 per cent and above in manganese and let widespread production in the United States start without delay?"

Sugar Rationing Rules Reported

RENO, Oct. 23 (Special)—War ration stamp number nine will be good for the purchase of three pounds of sugar between November 1 and December 15, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration, announced yesterday.

Stamp number eight, which calls for five pounds, expires at midnight October 31. Both stamps provide sugar for home use.

Allotments for industrial and institutional users for November and December were announced at the same time.

Those for institutional users, including hotels, restaurants and similar institutions, have been

set at 60 per cent of the sugar base established by them. An allotment of 85 per cent has been established for hospitals treating patients suffering from acute illness and temporarily rising in the hospital.

Industrial users of sugar will receive 70 per cent of the sugar base established by them during the November-December period. The ration period for industrial users begins November 1, but applications may be made until November 5. The present sugar supply situation does not justify the continuance of bonus increases in allotments as was possible during the September-October period, Schmitt declared.

DENVER MINING RECORD & MACHINERY JOURNAL

over 50 years the leading mining newspaper of the nation. Published every Saturday.

1829 Champa St., Denver, Colorado

TIN CANS ON DUMPS WILL RECOVER COPPER

THE building of stupendous plant capacity for the production of aluminum and magnesium presents to producers of copper, lead and steel some appalling visions of post-war competition. So far as the copper industry is concerned there are signs of awareness and the will to do something about it while the demand for copper exceeds supply and the doing is good.

The doing consists of recovering copper from its water solutions. Purely as a byproduct of copper mining operations where copper carrying mine waters and various leechings from copper mining operations had to be handled, the simple, cheap and obvious recovery of the copper by cementation with scrap iron has been the usual practice.

Now the practice has been extended to partial or complete leaching to recover the used lined can and exalt it to the dignity of a new industry. The shredded can, whether the tin is removed or not, is a most acceptable form of scrap iron for recovery of metallic copper from its solution.

If it is practicable to collect half of the 2,000,000 tons of old cans thrown on the dump annually, it is theoretically possible to precipitate a little more than 1,000,000 tons of copper by their use. This is near to the maximum capacity of domestic facilities for producing copper.

Kaiser coming to Los Angeles

Ship wizard will confer on huge cargo plane program

OAKLAND, Aug. 19.—(UP)—Henry J. Kaiser, western production wizard, returned from Washington, D. C., and tonight dug into the job of producing 70 ton cargo planes—“even if I have to provide the raw materials and produce the engines myself.”

Kaiser rolled up his sleeves, hit a big cigar and planned a conference of airplane builders in Los Angeles “as soon as possible.” He planned to marshal the west coast’s magnesium, its engineers, hydro-electric power—and westerners’ willingness to tackle new frontiers—for the job many said can’t be done.

“I have correspondence indicating we could, if compelled to, produce 1500 engines a month, starting production within 12 months,” Kaiser said.

He said the west will outproduce the rest of the nation in magnesium used to build planes; the Pacific coast will be producing pig iron and rolled steel in a few months, and that he already has aircraft engineers in his own shipyards, ready to swing to the job of producing giant planes.

“The University of California wants to help by furnishing engineers. It is ready to establish courses to train civil and mechanical engineers into aeronautical engineers,” Kaiser revealed.

Kaiser presented his proposal to build giant fleets of cargo planes to a congressional committee and government authorities while in Washington. Tonight, he said, citing tremendous stacks of mail which four secretaries are unable to handle:

“Everyone is in favor of the idea of air cargo. Disagreement starts over the methods to be used to get it. It’s just a question of ‘how.’”

KAISER'S SHIP FIRM TO TAKE MANY MORE WOMEN

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—(UP)—Henry J. Kaiser's record-breaking Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. may go into the day nursery business to speed production of Liberty ships, officials said today. Personnel director Jack Murray told 15 newspaper women on a tour of war industries sponsored by the National Manufacturers association that a tremendous increase in women workers will be necessary after January 1, 1943.

“We hope workers' wives will join their husbands in the assembly shops,” Murray said. “If necessary, we'll sponsor day nurseries for the care of minor children in order to fulfill our labor demands.”

“We've got to step up our program by the addition of thousands of workers if we're going to operate at capacity. That means more men—but it also means more women. We believe 30 per cent of

the new positions can be held by women.”

Not long ago Kaiser company officials predicted their present ship production record—46 days from keel laying to launching—would be cut to 30 or even 20 days. Yard superintendent Elmer Hann indicated today that time was near. However, wartime commission restrictions forbid release of any exact data on future launchings or production schedules.

Officials refused to speculate on possible opportunities for women in case the yard is converted to cargo plane construction, as proposed recently by Kaiser.

At present, only 300 of the company's more than 35,000 employees are feminine, and most of them are welders or in tool repairing jobs. Murray believes the field can be expanded, however.

“We want to see wives working side by side with their husbands in the assembly shops, for one thing,” he said. “Obviously, we're approaching the time when we'll have to draw on married women as well as single girls. That's why we're discussing the nursery plan—the lack of adequate facilities has been a big stumbling block in the past.”

Murray said the company hopes to recruit workers from the mid-west and east, and he indicated many more women will be employed in welding, repairing, electrical fitting and warehouse jobs when the maximum production is achieved.

Synthetic Rubber For 1944 Is Seen

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21 (UP)—John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, believed today the nation should not expect the synthetic rubber program to meet its needs before 1944.

Existing plants can produce 32,000 tons of synthetic rubber this year contrasted with a 1941 consumption of 765,000 tons, Collyer warned. But 1943 production will total from 250,000 to 350,000 tons and this will swell to 700,000 to 875,000 tons in 1944, he added.

Collyer called for more speed and less conflict in the rubber production drive and told motorists that their tires were the nation's greatest reserve of rubber, totaling about 1,000,000 tons which should be conserved.

L V Review Journal
August 21, 1942

Temperatures Are Higher Than Usual

The average monthly temperature for the State of Nevada in July, based on the records of 68 stations was 78.0 degrees, which is 3.4 degrees above the average for past years. The highest recorded was 120 degrees at Overton on the 20th. The lowest recorded was 29 degrees at Spooner Station on the 12th. The highest monthly noon was 92.6 per cent at Overton and the lowest monthly noon 58.2 at Spooner Station.

This was the fourth warmest July in the 54 years of record, only the corresponding months in the years 1889, 1931, and 1933 being warmer, and that of 1936 equalling the present month. The excess in temperature covered the greater part of the state, only 3 stations in north-central counties having minor deficiencies. The temperature excess was most pronounced in the extreme southwestern and southeastern areas and in eastern Elko county. The periods of greatest warmth occurred in the first and third weeks.

The average monthly precipitation for the state, based on the

records of 76 stations, was 0.10 inch which is 0.28 inch below the average for past years. The average at three stations in the Columbia Basin was 0.31 inches; at 19 stations in the Humboldt Basin was 0.10 inch; at 10 stations in the Truckee Basin was 0.03 inch; at 6 stations in the Carson Basin was 0.07 inch; at 9 stations in the Walker Basin was 0.12 inch; at 11 stations in the Colorado Basin was 0.32 inch. The greatest monthly amount was 1.04 inches at Alamogordo; the least monthly amount was none at 21 stations. The average number of days with 0.01 or more precipitation was one. There was an average of 23 clear days, seven partly cloudy days, and one cloudy day.

The month was the fifth driest July in the 54 years of record, with 21 stations having no precipitation and 25 others reporting but a trace. Only three sta-

tions—Alamo, Boulder City, and Smith had excess amounts, mostly as the result of local thunder-showers. Colorado and Columbia Basin stations were nearest to a normal precipitation, while the greatest deficiencies occurred in the Truckee, Carson, and Minor Basin areas. The bulk of the precipitation was received in two periods—the 14-16th and 21-23th.

Douglas Goes to Barstow

Douglas Aircraft, expanding its airplane manufacturing facilities, has decided to locate its new inland factory at Barstow, California, and work is already getting under way on a vast new industry.

Las Vegas originally was considered as the site. There is nothing Barstow has that Las Vegas hasn't, from the standpoint of climate, transportation facilities, etc. In addition, we are the SOURCE of the raw material—magnesium—and the power—Boulder Dam.

This factory will rival the plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., in number of men employed and payroll. It would have contributed tremendously to the development of this area, would have added another 15,000 or 20,000 to the population here.

The fact is, had conditions here been satisfactory at the time Douglas officials were studying their new location, Las Vegas would have been chosen, for three or four months ago we had the inside track.

Something happened to change the minds of Douglas executives. What it was we'll probably never know.

What's our loss, however, is Barstow's gain, and in our own disappointment we can be happy that a small neighboring city has been given a big industry which will stimulate its growth as much as Basic Magnesium's plant has stimulated our own.

In the final analysis, through the growth of this vast undeveloped area we will build a great empire here that will one day rival that in the industrial east, fanning out from Los Angeles as the east's spreads out from New York.

Cargo Plane Program Will Be Mapped at L. A.

OAKLAND, Aug. 20.—(UP)—Henry J. Kaiser, the Pacific Coast's “miracle” shipbuilder, today was deep into the problems he must overcome before his plants turn out huge, 70-ton cargo planes on a mass-production basis. Kaiser returned from Washington, D. C., yesterday.

Seeking to prove his assertion that the job can be done without hampering production of other types of planes, Kaiser planned a conference of airplane builders in Los Angeles “as soon as possible.”

“There are no problems of materials which the Pacific Coast can't lick,” Kaiser said. “I don't want to stop the production of a single bomber or fighter plane. We can build the engines for cargo planes in plants that are standing idle now.”

Raw materials and skilled labor will be forthcoming, Kaiser indicated, pointing out that new sources of materials are being tapped and that his shipyards generally had to train workers before they started setting production records. He said the coast will be producing pig iron and rolled steel “in a few months” and that he already has aircraft engineers in his own plants.

“I have correspondence which indicates that we could, if compelled to, produce 1,500 engines a month, starting production within 12 months,” Kaiser said.

Kaiser said he believed Washington sentiment was in favor of his mass production cargo plane program. Asked where he planned to get raw materials for the planes, he said:

“I think the Pacific Coast will outproduce the rest of the nation in magnesium. For the first time the coast is taking the steel problem and before the end of this year, for the first time in history, pig-iron will be produced on the coast and a few months

later rolled plate will be in production.”

Kaiser added he was ready, if necessary, to start from the “grass roots” to get his raw materials. “The Pacific Coast is like a group of players in a great national football game. Perhaps we are down on the five-yard line in our own territory. Japan did have trouble in Midway—that was midfield. We've got to play smart football. We've got to make yards. We've got to take to the air. And we have got to take hazards—something the Pacific Coast has never refused to do in the past.”

After a conference of airplane builders in Los Angeles he will return to Washington with all the “hows” of his program.

Concerning his own inexperience in aircraft manufacturing, Kaiser said:

“The things I know least about I've always made a success of.”

Discussing the problem of obtaining engineering talent, Kaiser said his industries have 1,500 engineers working now, among them 25 or 30 aircraft specialists.

“It is said ‘engineering is tight.’ Where did we get our first engineers? Right now the University of California wants to help. It is ready to establish courses which will train civil and mechanical engineers into aeronautical engineers. We've got a lot of aircraft engineers in our own shipyards.”

NEW YORK, N. Y., TIMES
Cir. 47,427
AUGUST 22, 1942

BANS CIVILIAN USE OF ALL STEEL, ZINC

New WPB Listing of Scarce
Materials Fixes ‘Critical’
Status of Items

MANY LUMBER GRADES HIT

Scrap Also Included in Group
Found to Be ‘Insufficient
for Essential Needs’

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—All steel and zinc, as well as many grades of lumber, are denied to civilian industry, no matter how essential, by a new War Production Board listing of scarce materials, published today. Scrap materials, including iron and steel and rubber scrap, are also included in this “insufficient for essential needs” category.

Under it there are listed as “very critical” alloy and shell steel, steel plates, structural steel and piling, seamless tubing four inches and under, wire rope, tin plate and stainless steel. Listed as “critical” are sheets and strip, wire products, black and terne plate, rails and reinforcing steel, semi-finished steel and forgings, tool steel bars and pipe.

Lists “Most Critical” Items
Also on the “insufficient for essential needs” list and described as “most critical” are aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, magnesium, molybdenum, nickel and nickel alloys, tantalum, tin, tungsten, tungsten carbide and vanadium. On the same list but not so critical are alloy iron, aluminum pigments, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, iridium, lithium, rhodium, wrought iron and zinc.

Among the chemicals on the “insufficient” list marked as “most critical” are butadiene, acrylonitrile, cresols, phenol and toluol and their derivatives. Among the miscellaneous products on the same list are long fiber asbestos, low silica bauxite, burlap, copra, chemical pulp, duck, cotton lintels and raw, long staple cotton, all rubber, shellacs, high tenacity rayon, aviation gasoline, hemp, jute, kapok, nylon, coconut, palm kernel and five other oils, silk, talc and teak.

The grades of lumber included are: All structural grades; Nos. 1 and 2 of southern pine, douglas fir, western hemlock and Sitka spruce, and Nos. 2 and 3 of white pinea and ponderosa pine, f. a. s., selected and No. 1 hardwoods, except gums.

Silver in Group 2

Silver stays in Group 2, “materials of which there are sufficient supplies for many essential needs.” It is commercially scarce because of the action of the silver bloc in Congress in blocking the Treasury's desire to make all its silver available for industrial uses.

Also in Group 2 are gray cast, malleable and pig iron, mercury, platinum, alcohol, wood pulp, cellophane, cork, flax, glues, hair, hides, leather, some grades of lumber, magnesite, molasses, natural gas, a number of oils, paraffin, vinyl plastics and resins, Vitamin “A” products and wool.

In the third group—materials available in significant quantities as substitutes for scarcer materials or in large amounts unless restrictions are imposed by labor, manufacturing or transportation difficulties—are gold, lead, short fiber asbestos, low-grade bauxite, brick, cement, ceramics, lime, lower grades of lumber, stone, coal and coke, plain concrete, glass, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and sunflower seed oils, paper, crude oil, non-aviation gasoline and lubricating oil, plywood, tile and wall-board.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT LOANS BRIDGE DEPARTMENT TO ALASKA

Las Vegas Delegation In Spotlight at P.-T. A. Convention; Murray Brick Completes Enlistment; Carson Hunters Get Plenty Game

By Florence S. Boyer

Most of the time our small town seems as far removed from the actual war effort as any community can be these days.

Of course we have our aviation school, our Red Cross, Civilian Defense and Economic Committee, our selective service draftees and enlisted men, even our WAACS and WAVES.

At the same time there are no defense plants, no nearby army camps, and life, for the most part goes its serene and quiet way.

Every once in a while though we feel the direct touch of war itself. For instance, last week the State Highway Department made a loan to the Bureau of Public Roads. Said loan was our entire Bridge department which was transported bodily to Edmonton, Alberta.

There they will do their part in preparing plans for use on the Alaskan highway which the Public Roads Administration will construct when the primitive or "tote" road is completed. The latter is being built by Army Engineers and will be finished about December 1.

The P.-T. A. convention held the spotlight last week, and we had the pleasure of a visit, all too short, from Jean Boggs. The Las Vegas delegation made a splendid showing and included Mesdames Bunker, Burr, Schofield, Van Dyne, Wright, Ullom and Foley.

Spent Saturday in Reno and was happy to meet Pearl, Arthur and Murray Brick. Young Murray had just completed his enlistment in the navy, and expects to be located at Pensacola.

My daughter came up from Gables Valley to spend the weekend with us. She plans to leave about the 1st for Ft. Smith, Ark., where her husband is to be stationed for some time.

We are indebted to some of our good friends for some delicious duck and venison dinners this past week. I told the better half it is a good thing he doesn't hunt, as that would deprive our neighbors of some most appreciative recipients of their generosity.

L V Review Journal
Oct 24 1942

Pay Boosts Given Critical Miners

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UP)—Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes today approved wage increases, previously voted by the war labor board, for 14,000 lead, copper and zinc workers to increase metal production and halt the migration of miners to other jobs.

Increases of \$1 a day went to 10,000 workers in Idaho and Utah, and 4,000 workers in seven states received boosts ranging from 2½ cents to 12½ cents an hour. The order applied to 29 non-ferrous metal mining, smelting, milling and refining companies.

Byrnes wrote WPB Chairman William H. Davis that he approved the increases on the recommendation of Price Administrator Leon Henderson. Henderson informed him, Byrnes said, that he would revise quotas under the premium price plan to meet the higher production costs resulting from the order.

The Metals Reserve company now pays mining companies a base rate for metal produced up to their quota and a sharply higher premium price for production above the quotas.

L V Review Journal
Oct 23 1942

Transport Group Meets Tomorrow

A meeting of all members of the Nevada Motor Transport Association in this area will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Sal Sage restaurant to discuss the new regulations affecting all truck operators which go into effect November 15.

Harley A. Harmon, secretary-manager of the association, arrived last night with latest information as to the proper means for obtaining certificates of war necessity, and will stress the importance of immediate compliance with the O. D. T. requirements.

"You folks here are so busy with your own local affairs, you're not paying proper attention to these matters," Harmon said.

"All truck operators who don't obtain their certificates will be out of business after November 15, because they won't be able to buy gasoline and supplies. Questionnaires have been mailed out to the registered owners as of December 31, 1941, and these must be in the hands of the office of defense transportation, Detroit, Michigan, immediately," he continued.

"Those who have purchased trucks from others since December 30, must get their questionnaires from the former owner and send them in," Harmon pointed out.

L V Review Journal
October 26, 1942

Deferred Youths Will Be Drafted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP)—Major General Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, told the senate military affairs committee today that the army eventually will have to draft young men who are now deferred for work in airplane factories, shipyards and other vital war plants.

Older men of the type which the army believes will not make as good soldiers, will have to take the places now held by the younger men, he said.

Hershey, testifying in connection with pending manpower legislation, was told by Senator Sheridan Downey, democrat, California, that draft boards in his state thought a mistake was being made in present policy under which young, able-bodied men were deferred for war jobs.

Hershey said national selective service headquarters also believed this was a mistake and that the problem was how to get the young men out without "tearing up the shipyards and plane factories—for out they must come."

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

In the laboratories of America, miracles are in the process of being wrought. New frontiers of science are being explored. And old and commonplace materials are being turned to new and marvelous uses.

Coal and oil are cases in point. We think primarily of coal as a substance which provides motive power for industry and which heats homes. We think primarily of oil as a variety of liquids which propel our engines and lubricate our machinery. But coal and oil are the basis of new materials which serve a thousand other vital purposes.

The loss of our natural rubber is leading to the creation of a vast new synthetic rubber industry. Some kinds of synthetic rubber are made from oil derivatives. Other kinds are made of derivatives of coal. All the various synthetic rubbers have special and important uses. And the chemists are certain that, in time, we will have an abundant supply of artificial rubber which will be superior in all ways to the natural product.

We are just on the verge of what might be termed the "plastic age." Again, coal and oil enter prominently into the picture. They are the basis of a long list of plastics which will be used for an astonishing variety of purposes in the future. Plastic autos, plastic airplanes, plastic window glass, plastic furniture, plastic home utensils—these are but a few of the revolutionary chemical developments of the time.

America is singularly blessed in the magnitude of its natural resources. And it is equally blessed in the efficiency and progressiveness of the great private industries which develop them. Natural resources give us strength in time of war. They will give us a higher standard of living than we have ever known, when peace comes again.

L V Review Journal
October 26, 1942

18-19 Draft Bill Action Is Delayed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP)—Further action on the bill to draft 18 and 19-year-old youths was delayed today following an unsuccessful effort by Representative John Rankin, democrat of Mississippi, to instruct house conferees to adopt the senate amendment requiring that these youths be trained for a year before being assigned to combat duty.

At the direction of Speaker Sam Rayburn, Representative Ewing Thomason, democrat of Texas, ranking member of the house military affairs committee, withdrew a request for unanimous consent to send the bill to conference with the senate. This eliminated Rankin's motion, which would have required a roll call vote. The house is operating without a quorum.

Rankin first had asked Thomason for assurance that the house would be given a chance to have a separate vote on the senate training amendment. When Thomason replied he could not speak for the conference committee, Rankin moved to instruct the conferees.

L V Review Journal
Oct 24 1942

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

H. A. Brassert wins long fight to put over new steel process; WPB yields, despite objections of its dollar-a-year experts; secret method, opposed here, was welcomed by Goering's mill; engineer's system will help solve problem of steel shortage.

(The plastic ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go-Round is awarded today to Steel Engineer H. A. Brassert, who has finally jugged the big steel companies into trying out the new, cheaper process of making steel out of sponge iron.)

WASHINGTON—In the summer of 1939 an American engineer named H. A. Brassert fled from Germany just before Hitler invaded Poland. He had been constructing the Hermann Goering Works, a big steel mill using a new process, quicker and cheaper than the big blast furnaces; and he left the job unfinished.

Later he heard that the six iron furnaces he had put in the new Goering plant had burned out in the first six weeks. Reason: Brassert had left the job without giving the nazis the secret of his new process.

More recently, Brassert has been trying to give these secrets to the American steel industry and to the war production board. But all he got until this week was a generous and consistent runaround.

First runaround came from the U. S. treasury, which put him on the blacklist and froze his funds. Brassert has been many years an American citizen, but was born in England and is distantly related to the second wife of Goering's father (Goering's mother was his father's first wife).

However, the U. S. treasury later removed him from the blacklist, apologized, unfroze his funds. Meanwhile, Brassert had been warning the steel industry as early as two years ago that there would be a scrap iron shortage, that it would be absolutely necessary to find a quick source of iron, independent of scrap.

Also he has urged that the present steel shortage could be remedied by working small iron deposits all over the United States. For instance, the Dover, New Jersey, Iron Works, which produced cannon for the Revolutionary war and the war before the states, could be reopened under the new sponge iron process. Also old iron deposits in New York and Pennsylvania, which arrived in the '80's, could be opened, to say nothing of important deposits in Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma, which are near natural gas. Iron ore is also found in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Washington, while the sponge iron process would permit Wisconsin and Minnesota to produce their own iron on the spot, and save delay due to tying up ore boats during heavy freezes on the Great Lakes.

Congressional Probe

His process, known as the Brassert-Cape process, is a refinement of the sponge iron system, and produces iron at low temperatures instead of smelting by the blast furnace method. Brassert had designed the Corby plant in England, also has signed a contract to erect a steel mill for the government of Peru. But the war production board opposed similar operation in the U. S.

The WPB was willing to erect blast furnaces costing \$13,000,000, including coke plant and Bessemer converter. It was not willing, however, to use a new process which would cost only \$4,000,000. Friends of the steel industry on the WPB were bluntly opposed to change, and didn't want to upset longtime practices in the industry.

WPB's objection was not based on the fact that Brassert once had been blacklisted. For such unsuspecting gentlemen as Secretary Ickes, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Congressman Boykin of Alabama had been hammering at the WPB for months. Opposition was based on the fact that WPB advisers just don't like change.

"Hell of a Mess"

Regardless of this, Congressman Boykin has been stirring up the WPB steel experts with a congressional investigation, trying to show that the country could get enough steel if the WPB wanted to go after it. One witness summoned was S. O. Hobart, of WPB's blast furnace unit, who, before the hearings opened, telephoned to Brassert in New York.

"You've stirred up a hell of a mess," Hobart said.

"I've stirred up nothing," replied Brassert. "I've simply been asked to testify. Are you going to testify?"

"I guess I'll have to," said Hobart. "But it's a mess, I tell you—all hell's broken loose."

Hobart is president of the Troy (New York) Furnace corporation, makers of blast furnaces and coke ovens, which Brassert's process would curtail.

Testifying before a congressional hearing, Hobart said of Brassert's method: "Of all the processes I have even seen, this is the best."

Inside the WPB, however, he has opposed adoption of the same process by the industry, as

have several other WPB boys.

Donald Nelson Yields
But the consistent prodding of the Boykin committee, plus the barrage of letters Secretary Ickes has fired at Donald Nelson, plus newspaper publicity, finally produced results.

While Brassert was testifying before the Boykin committee this week, a letter from Donald Nelson arrived stating that the WPB had reversed itself, would now okay construction of a new Republic Steel plant in Ohio using the Brassert process. The ore is to come from Port Henry, New York.

After the Nelson letter was read to the committee, Congressman Culklin of New York, referring to WPB dollar-a-year men, remarked:
"I think the committee had better interest itself further in the way the glamor boys are handling affairs."

Argentine Axis

How tough it is for an American to do business in the Argentine these days is indicated by a report which Brassert has given the state department regarding a conversation he had with the late President Ortiz of Argentina. Brassert had made a study for the Argentine government, which wanted to establish a steel mill, but pro-American Ortiz told him it would be very difficult to have the mill constructed by an American.

"Unfortunately," said Ortiz, "the German and Italian elements in my country are very strong and more recently they have been strengthened by the arrival of thousands of 'tourists' who are actually agents and spies for their country. These agents go about among the Germans and Italians in Argentina bearing two lists, a white list and a black list. They ask for information about the location of public utilities—railroads, power plants, oil fields and for information about public officials.

"These agents declare that Germany is about to win the war and will come over here to run Argentina. Those who have

obliged with information are put on the white list and are promised great rewards for the future. Those who refuse information are entered on the black list with threat of dire consequences.

"Thus, you see how difficult it is for us to deal with Americans."

Until recently Brassert concluded that the WPB was even more difficult than pro-axis Argentina.

Higher Prices Sought For Nevada Metals

Higher basic prices for copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten so that mines in Nevada can afford to pay wages which will meet competition of high wages in defense plants are being sought by Jay Carpenter, director of the Mackay School of Mines of the University of Nevada and recently consultant for the Metals Reserve company.

Carpenter was appointed as consultant for the Metals Reserve company, which is a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Charles B. Henderson, chairman of RFC and former Nevada senator.

Carpenter's job consists of advising Metals Reserve company officials on Nevada conditions and making suggestions.

A buying station has been established recently by RFC at Battle Mountain for manganese and mercury ores and a treatment plant for tungsten ores and concentrates is now being built in Salt Lake City.

Carpenter's first efforts in his new position have been devoted to trying to get the basic price of tungsten raised to \$50 a unit from the present \$24 - a - unit price, which is about the same as pre-war price.

The price now paid for tungsten by Metal Reserve company is so low that even the long-time producers of tungsten in Nevada are facing a serious decrease in production due to inability to hire and keep sufficient miners under the competition of high wages in

defense plants," Carpenter said this week after returning from a tour of mines at Getchel, Ivanhoe, Battle Mountain, Lovelock and Winnemucca.

"Nevada has many tungsten prospects and mines with an average one-half per cent tungsten ore that could add to national production if the price of tungsten were raised to \$50 per unit."

Carpenter has also been insisting that the present base prices for copper, lead, and zinc, which are also practically pre-war, are not sufficient under labor and higher cost conditions.

Important camps at Pioche, Ely, and Mountain City will show a decreased production in '42, with development work so curtailed that 1943 will be threatened with still lower production.

Premium prices paid formerly only for new and extra metal production should also apply to the total production, Carpenter said, with the agreement that the extra sum received be spent in the necessary development work to assure future production during the war period.

He also believes that the freeing of labor and the dollar a day increase in miners' wages proposed by the war labor board have been delayed too long to be of much benefit to Nevada's and other states' mines.

L V Review Journal
Oct 24 1942

Jeffers Sees "Fighting Chance" For Rubber for Civilian Tires

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UP)—Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said today "there is a fighting chance" of keeping the nation's automobiles on rubber for the duration but he emphasized that it will require the cooperation of every motorist.

He said this is the "only word of optimism" in the rubber crisis. Jeffers' observations were made at a press conference which he called to reply to reports that tires will be available for all driving—essential and non-essen-

tial—by November 15 or November 22 when nationwide rationing begins.

At the same time, he declared that there is no intention of deferring nationwide rationing. That decision, he said, is final.

"Won't voluntary rationing accomplish the same purpose?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I have an abiding faith in the American people but this situation is too serious. We can't take a chance."

L V Review Journal
October 26, 1942

Rationing of Coffee Is Ordered Today by Henderson's Office

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today ordered nationwide rationing of coffee, effective at midnight on November 23, on the basis of one pound each five weeks—about a cup a day—for all persons who were 15 years of age or over when they registered for sugar supplies on May 4-5.

All retail sales of coffee will be frozen at midnight, November 21, for the week before rationing begins to permit merchants to stock their shelves.

In announcing the order, Henderson said there was no reason for anyone to run to the corner grocer, put "the squeeze on him and try to force him to help a hoarder."

"There is absolutely no excuse for hoarding coffee at this time," he emphasized.

Coffee will be the ninth rationed product. Others are sugar, farm equipment, gasoline, automobiles, tires, bicycles, typewriters, workers rubber boots and rubber shoes.

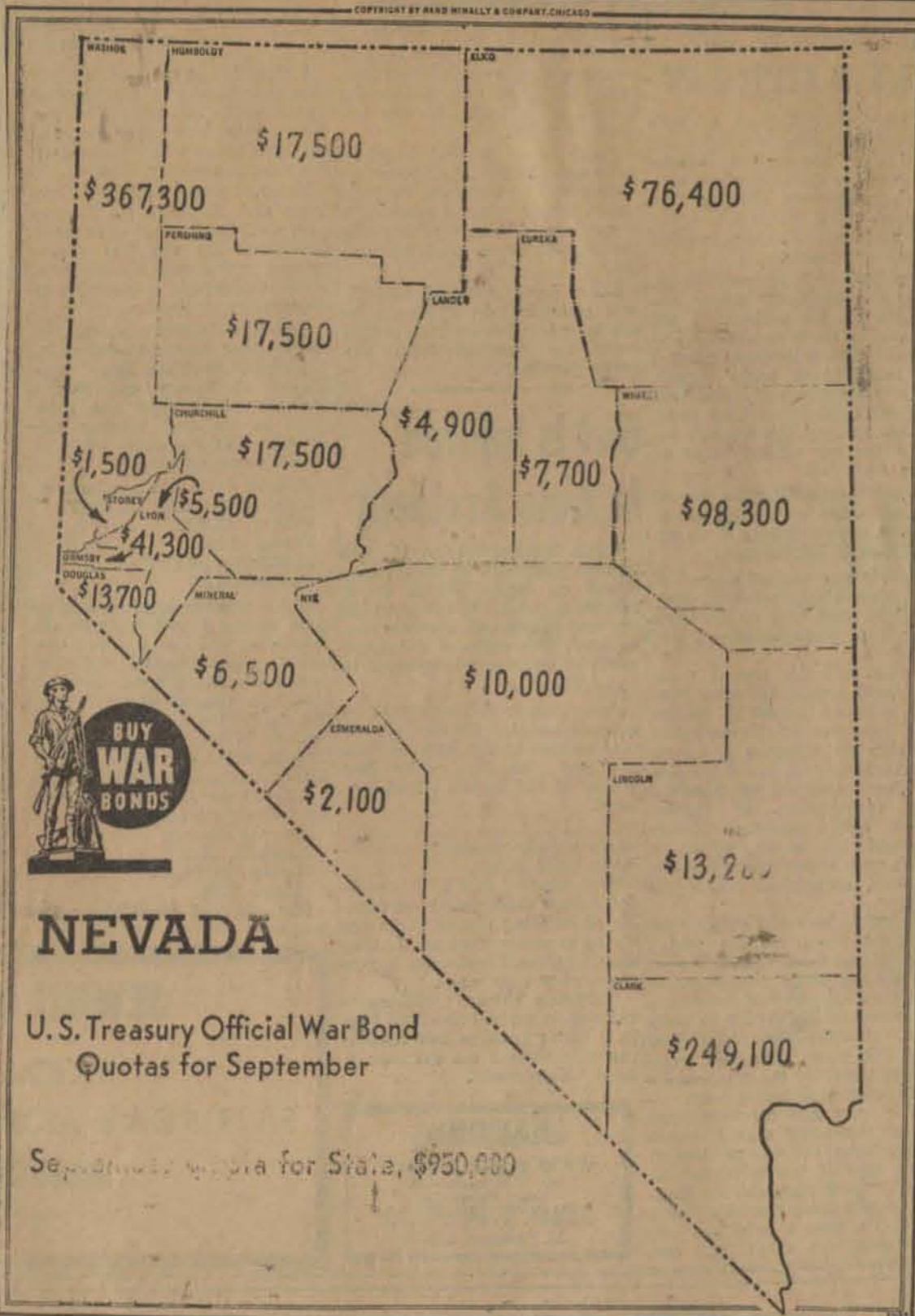
Monday, October 26, 1942

Glider Trains In Future Are Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (UP)—Glider trains which would drastically revolutionize transportation to all parts of the world, possibly within a year, were forecast today by Colonel Edward S. Evans, Detroit industrialist and international freight loading expert.

Colonel Evans, here to address the Air Transport Planning Committee and the Pacific Traffic Association, said the coming of air transport would vitally affect such ports as San Francisco, New York and Seattle.

OFFICIAL U. S. TREASURY
WAR BOND QUOTAS FOR SEPTEMBER



NEVADA

U. S. Treasury Official War Bond
Quotas for September

September quota for State, \$950,000

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—September War Bond Quotas for the 3,970 counties in the nation were announced today by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to make up the national September total of \$775,000,000.

The September quota for the State of Nevada is \$950,000.

In fixing the county quotas, the Treasury has continued its announced policy of setting the monthly quotas in line with the seasonal distribution of in-

come with the billion-dollar monthly national average as the annual goal.

The national quota for May, when the nation went on the billion-a-month annual basis, was \$600,000,000. For June the quota was \$800,000,000 and for July it jumped to \$1,000,000,000. The August quota was \$815,000,000, so to maintain the billion-dollar annual monthly average, the quotas for the Fall and Winter months must necessarily be stepped up considerably to reach the objective set.

U. S. Treasury Department

Passenger Auto Control by U. S. Presaged Today

Commercial Vehicle Order Sets Plan For New Move

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. (UP)—The government's assumption of strict control over the use of more than 5,000,000 commercial vehicles in the United States today set a pattern which could be applied to private passenger cars should such restrictions become necessary.

The office of defense transportation, in announcing that all commercial transportation facilities except railroads, airlines and passenger cars, will be placed under wartime controls on November 15, emphasized that private automobiles would not be affected.

New Regulations

But the new regulations, setting up nationwide rationing of gasoline, tires and parts for 4,890,000 non-military trucks, 154,000 buses and 50,000 taxicabs—could easily be modified to apply to 20 odd millions of private automobiles.

Some transportation experts have argued that mileage controls should be placed over all motor cars to conserve precious rubber tires on them. The Atlantic seaboard has such restrictions in its permanent system of gasoline rationing.

Key to the new control program will be a "certificate of war necessity" which all commercial vehicles must carry and show before obtaining gasoline, tires or parts. Those certificates will govern the maximum mileage that may be operated or the minimum loads that may be carried, or both, by all vehicles to which they are issued.

Check Tires

The ODT order also provides that the tires of commercial vehicles be checked every 5,000 miles or at the end of each 60-day period, whichever occurs first, at an agency designated by the office of price administration. Continued use of the vehicle can be banned unless the examining agency reports that all reasonable adjustments or repair have been made to assure prudent utilization of the tires.

Although the major purpose of the order apparently is to eliminate unnecessary driving, its potentialities are much greater.

Eastman, in a statement to all operators of vehicles affected assured them that it was not proposed to use the "certificates of war necessity" in any "arbitrary or ruthless way."

"Their purpose is to bring home to operators of all commercial motor-vehicles the necessity for treasuring these precious vehicles and tires," he said.

Break for the Individual

Several sound provisions to ease the burden of the individual taxpayer under the new \$6,271,000,000 additional revenue bill have been proposed in Congress.

Senator Brown, of Michigan, wants to permit taxpayers to take \$400 credits for the support of children attending colleges and trade schools. Under the present law children are considered dependents only until they are 18, no matter if the parents are still supporting them in school, which actually costs considerably more than if they were at home.

Senator Brown's proposal makes sense. It would encourage technical training for the nation's youth when the times cry for technicians.

Another proposal by Chairman George of the senate finance committee, would permit partial exemption from individual income tax of premiums on life insurance. Such credits for life insurance are now permitted in England and Australia.

That makes sense, too. Life insurance, up to the point where it becomes primarily an investment rather than protection for dependents, is a legitimate family expense—just as life insurance is counted as an expense by business firms.

The income tax is reaching into lower and lower income brackets. The burden should be made as equitable as possible.

8/15/42

This article was clipped from

MINING & CONTRACTING REVIEW
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

Chicago, Ill.

IT WILL be interesting to observe the progress made in building the first 100 cargo planes by the Henry J. Kaiser organization, the lieutenants he will choose to guide operations, whence the material will come, and how much the brasshats will hinder the program.—All civilization hopes Kaiser will make good and general contractors are leading the cheering.—How many remember when Henry Ford's estimate of future daily production was considered "balmy"?—Maybe Kaiser will build all-magnesium planes, conjure even more magnesium production.

RUKEYSER

Says:
Businessmen Looking Ahead

ALTHOUGH theorists are predicting a post-war abridgement of competition by government fiat or by intercorporate agreement, practical men are mentally speculating about a new and more rigorous form of competition than the country has ever before known.

Having converted from their specialties into alien fields of munition making, many companies will find themselves after the war with plants and skills on hand which are unrelated to their regular work.

It is a fair assumption that the creative mind in industry will seek ways and means of putting these facilities to productive work. With the heritage of war debts, there will be a strong urge to maintain solvency through a spurt of high productivity.

In seeking to visualize the shape of things to come, one thoughtful investment broker pointed out: "When American business gears itself to this post-war effort, the investor must not overlook the likelihood of substantial post-war industrial changes. Many of our great corporations will almost be compelled to expand into other fields; to use the new skills, techniques and facilities that the war has brought them. For making up an all important factor is the large number of new plants the American industry has built, or has had built for it, during the last year or so.

Chrysler's tank plant, Ford's gigantic Willow Run and Mathieson Alkali's new magnesium and ammonia plants are examples that quickly come to mind, and dozens, in fact hundreds, of other large American enterprises are now operating on one basis or another new plants that may find their way into corporate ownership and peace-time operation at a future date. As a result, there may ensue the greatest industrial free for all in many a decade. One industry after another will invade the other fellow's pastures. (Ship-builder Kaiser, starting on cargo planes, is a bear at hand example.)"

This observation recalls H. G. Wells' view that progress is made in the modern world when a specialist impinges on the field of another specialist.

If this situation comes to pass, there will be a new type of competition. Established companies—leaders in their field—will not be permitted to rest on their oars, but will face strong competition from interlopers. If the established companies wish to maintain their position against the threat of such new and additional post-war competition, they can immediately adopt two protective policies.

First, in order to assure themselves against obsolescence of thinking and management, they should spend heavily on research. Secondly, in order to salvage the advantage of public knowledge and approval of their products and names, they should continue institutional advertising through the war period even though they may be 100 per cent in war work without any current production available for civilians.

OF COURSE, the post-war status of the plants built with federal funds is in the lap of the gods. Final authority will rest with congress sitting at the time. Jesse H. Jones, federal loan administrator, who set up the deals, leans to the view that unnecessary surplus plants built by the government should be shut down after the emergency. He indicated that the President concurred in his view.

Mr. Jones also thought it would be feasible to arrange transactions with private companies whereby they might take over and operate modern government plants, scrapping instead of their own more obsolete factories.

It is too early to be sure of the character of the post-war economic setting. It will depend in part on the length and outcome of the war and the extent of economic exhaustion.

\$25,000 Limit on Incomes Ignored By Senate Board

Completes Action on Individual Rates In Huge Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. (UP)—The senate finance committee indicated today that it would ignore President Roosevelt's request for high bracket income taxes to put a top limit of \$25,000 on the amount of annual income any individual might retain.

The committee has completed action on individual rates in the house-approved revenue bill and hopes to dispose of remaining minor and technical amendments today and tomorrow.

Tough Taxes

Tax tables prepared by the treasury indicated that under the new high rates proposed by the senate committee a married man with two dependents, whose net income—before deductions for personal exemptions but after deductions for contributions, taxes, interest paid, bad debts, etc.—amounted to \$50,000 a year, would pay \$26,636 in federal income taxes, leaving him \$23,354.

But persons with incomes slightly above that level—including Roosevelt, whose salary as president is \$75,000 a year—would be able to retain \$25,000 or more.

The tables showed that a married man with two dependents and a net income of \$100,000 would have \$31,939 left after paying federal income taxes; the \$500,000 man would have \$59,898 left; the \$1,000,000 man would have \$92,029 remaining; and anyone earning \$5,000,000 a year would give Uncle Sam all but \$349,806.

New Schedule

The senate committee's final action on individual rates was adoption of a new surtax schedule designed to cushion the impact of the additional five per cent "victory" tax on the lowest bracket of taxpayers. Instead of paying 24 cents in federal income tax out of his first dollar of taxable income, under the senate surtax rates the taxpayer would contribute 21 cents.

But after paying on \$500 at the lower rate, his tax would jump a bit higher than proposed in the house bill, until at \$8,000 the adjustment would be removed. The surtax rates leap progressively from that point to a top of 82 per cent on highest bracket income.

The net effect is to ease the surtax burden on single persons with income up to \$1,500. For a married man the benefit would disappear in the \$2,500 to \$3,000 bracket and for a married man with two dependents the advantage would be gone after he had reached the \$3,000 to \$4,000 bracket.

Adds Big Sum

Because of the slightly increased burdens on persons above these income levels, the changes will add about \$33,000,000 to the yield of the bill. Other changes made late yesterday involved revenue increases aggregating an additional \$40,000,000. They included:

An increase in the tax railroad, bus, and airplane travel to 15 per cent on fares and 20 per cent on berths and seats to discourage civilian travel. The present transportation tax is five per cent of the amount of the ticket. Present exemptions, which include persons on government business and servicemen on furlough, would be retained.

Retention of the present 10 per cent tax on international telephone and telegraph communications, in preference to an increase to 15 per cent voted by the house.

Retention of the house tax of \$7 per barrel on beer, in preference to \$8 proposed by the treasury. The present beer tax is \$6 per barrel.

I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

California's concerned.
Wm. Jeffers, rubber czar, says we have a fighting chance to keep all cars in rubber for the duration — that all depends on the cooperation of motorists in following out the conservation rules laid down. If cooperation is GENERAL and ONE HUNDRED PER CENT, we'll weather the storm successfully.

This means that the guy who goes whizzing by when you're driving 35 miles an hour, is jeopardizing YOUR chances of getting retreats when your present tires are worn smooth. I hate to keep harping on the subject, but taxicabs are still the worst offenders.

There are still a lot of inequalities in the functioning of price administration policies,—inequalities which, if not corrected will contribute as much to putting small businesses on the rocks as any other factor.

Because we're at war, there isn't any more coastal shipping. Because we're at war, truck transportation is being curtailed — made more difficult and unreliable. Business houses are required to follow ceiling prices, which is well and good. But, they're also required to shift from water and truck transportation to more expensive railroad freight to stay in business and are NOT allowed any adjustment in selling price.

Washington says "absorb it," and most of the firms affected are patriotically doing their best. BUT — in many instances, increased cost wipes out profit, and the national capital who think regardless of the bright boys in otherwise, business CANNOT continue to function and lose money.

Prices prevailing on any given date are based on certain labor and overhead costs. When those change without any price increase, the business man is caught in a squeeze from which there's no escape.

Coffee Rationing Is Blasted Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UP)—William F. Williamson, manager of the National Coffee Association, said today coffee rationing could have been avoided if "blundering" war product board officials had not permitted vessels to return from Central and South America with unused and improperly allocated cargo space. He charged WPB had failed to appreciate the value of coffee to civilian morale.

"WPB gave preference to castor oil, babasu nuts, beef bones and glue," he said. "If the American people are smart, they'll raise hell about this."

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON
(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

Gen. Stilwell's prodding hastens preparation for Burma drive; state department forgets to notify British of alien Italian move; Davis has tough job prying news from government departments; Judge Parker in line for supreme bench if republican is named.

WASHINGTON — Most significant news that has come out of the Far East recently has been the conference between General Wavell and General Stilwell in India, together with speculation that this may mean the launching of a new offensive to retake Burma sometime in the future. Behind this conference has been a long campaign by General Stilwell to convince the British that now is the time to strike at Burma—while the Japs are busy in the Solomon Islands.

The size of the Jap forces in the south Pacific makes it apparent that not too much of their fleet can be in Indian-Burmese waters. General Wavell has just come back from reconnoitering along the Burma border, and for the first time seems optimistic.

Hitherto, General Stilwell has backed up against considerable British inertia, has had a hard time persuading the British that with a large army now in India, they could not afford to sit waiting for the Japs.

Lurking behind General Stilwell's argument is the strategy of re-opening the Burma road, which many U. S. advisers consider to be one of our most important prospective moves, if we are to re-establish bases in China from which to hit at the heart of Japan. However, the big question is how soon such strategy may be launched, and some military leaders fear it may take time.

At present, transportation over the highest mountains in the world, the Himalayas, is so difficult that not sufficient supplies for any real operations can be sent to China.

New League of Nations
This Burma Road strategy also was behind the return of T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, who probably has done more than any other one man, except Chiang Kai-Shek, to keep China still fighting. Soong's chief accomplishments have been prodding the United States to disgorge enough war supplies to keep Chinese armies going; helping create the council of the Pacific, through which there is perhaps more unified strategy in the Far East than in Europe; and finally, setting forth his idea to get a League of United Nations established now, rather than waiting until after the war.

This latter idea may be one of the most important to have been spawned from the war so far. Dr. Soong points out that victorious nations fall to hickering over politics; that it is much easier to weld nations together for peace while they are still united by the bonds of war, and that now is the time to begin.

His idea already has begun to gather momentum.

State Department Forgoes
Day after Attorney General Biddle made his historic broadcast removing Italians from the list of enemy aliens, the British government began cabling to Washington to know what it was all about.

The British were laboring under the impression that they were in this war too, and would like to know about such important political moves in advance so they could make the same gesture toward friendly Italian aliens.

The British probably are more popular with the Italians than the Germans, even though officially at war, and the British would have been glad to ride along with the United States in any move to undermine Mussolini.

However, believe it or not, the state department had forgotten to inform the British government of what Attorney General Biddle was about to do.

Whopper Tax Bill
Things you didn't know about the \$9,724,000,000 war tax bill: Heaviest bill ever passed by congress, weighing nine pounds, six ounces.

Longest Bill, requiring 249 red-bordered parchment pages, totaling 135,000 words, and 504 senate amendments.

The regular hand punch drill at the capitol couldn't bind it, and a big mechanical drill at the government printing office had to be pushed into service.

The government printing office reprinted the tax bill 40 different times while in various legislative stages.

Elmer Davis
Admiral Land's failure to submit his "shoot organizers at sunrise" speech to Elmer Davis first, has brought out the fact that despite White House orders for full co-operation, Elmer Davis' office of war information has had very tough sledding. Some people have dubbed it "office of war arbitration," because one of Davis' jobs is to be the diplomat among various government agencies as to which shall say what, and whose information is correct.

Davis' toughest job is with the state, war and navy departments, who don't think the American public should know much more than a five or six line communique about what is going on. These three outfits stick together in considering Davis a nuisance, his men a bunch of boondogglers.

However, Davis is gradually and tactfully gaining ground. His careful, enlightening statement regarding the status of American airplanes was a case in point. He hopes to do the same thing some day regarding the general aims of American diplomacy—if and when he can ever get the state department to budge.

Davis is a fast worker, says yes or no immediately, doesn't call tedious staff meetings to arrive at a decision, fights for what he thinks is right.

Note: Admiral Land's failure to submit his speech to Davis in advance, as required by the White House, may cost him his promotion to the rank of vice admiral.

Republican Supreme Court Justice?

Some of the inner circle want the president to make a bid for stronger national unity by appointing a republican to Justice Byrnes' place on the supreme court. There are now only two republicans on the court—Stone and Roberts—while seven democrats have been appointed in a row.

If the president accepts this advice, he is almost sure to turn to Judge John J. Parker, of the U. S. circuit court of appeals in North Carolina, only living man appointed to the U. S. supreme court who failed of senate ratification.

Judge Parker was blackballed by senate liberals because of the hue and cry from negroes and the AFL; whereas he has turned out to be one of the great progressive jurists of the country.

Roosevelt has considered rectifying that injustice, and will do so—if he finally decides to appoint a republican.

American Air Arm To Have Strength Of 2 1/2 Million by the End of 1943

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 28. (UP)—Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces, said today that the army's air arm will have 2,500,000 officers and men by the end of 1943—about one-third of the total predicted army strength.

Arnold's estimate, given in a speech before 2,500 graduates of the air force officer candidate school, was 300,000 higher than previous figures revealed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson before the house military affairs committee in Washington two weeks ago.

Arnold gave a graphic illustration of the huge jump in air force personnel when he told the graduates that their class alone outnumbered the entire air force officer list of 1938, which had only 1,800 names.

He said the new officers were "ready to get off the bench and take your place in the game—and it is the roughest, toughest game you will ever be called to play in."

How rough and tough the game was, he said, he found out on his recent tour of the Pacific war theater.

Nevada Observes 78th Birthday On Thursday

By UNITED PRESS

Nevada observes its 78th birthday October 31 by stepping up bond sales and digging from its old mines, mills and smelters scrap iron and steel that is needed today more than the riches of the Comstock were needed by President Lincoln in 1864.

Nevada, with its slogan "Battle Born," came into the union in 1864 when the country was torn by civil war and the gold and silver of the great Comstock lode was needed badly to bolster the sagging finances of the north.

Carved out of Utah territory, Nevada territory was created in 1861, following closely the great gold rush that resulted from the discovery of the huge ore deposits at Virginia City and Gold Hill. In 1860 the population of the territory was 6,857, of whom 710 were women. That year, however, and in the year following, miners and prospectors, adventurers and politicians poured in from all parts of the country to boost the population to more than 30,000—far too few to justify statehood.

What was missing in numbers, was made up in enthusiasm and that, coupled with the desire of President Lincoln to acquire two more senate votes, set in motion a string of events that within three years emblazoned the star of Nevada on the flag and brought fame to a desert region which was the envy of many commonwealths in the middle west and west—commonwealths far more populous.

Nevada did not take the question of statehood lightly and its 12 counties (there are now 17) sent their best men to the constitutional convention to draw a basic law for the state. These men labored hard in 1863, with Mark Twain as one of the assistant clerks. When the constitution emerged after a prolonged battle between the mining men and the ranchers over taxation of the mines, it provided for mine taxation that the miners said was "too tough."

At a statewide election that constitution was rejected with Storey county — then the dominant county of the state because of the Comstock lode — turning it down almost to a vote.

Again a constitutional convention was called, and this time the mining taxation was compromised and at an election on September 24, 1864, the constitution was ratified. It immediately was telegraphed to President Lincoln. It was the longest telegram ever sent up to that time.

Lincoln required only a few weeks to issue the necessary proclamation declaring Nevada territory a sovereign state.

Celebrations of admission day since then have taken various forms.

The old, home-made cannon that boomed out the news on the Comstock on October 31, 1864, and which was one of Virginia City's most prized possessions, a few days was added to the nation's pile of scrap metal as a patriotic gesture.

There were those who wanted to retain the cannon until Octo-

STANDBY POWER IS DISCUSSED HERE BY POWER OFFICIALS

A conference was held in Las Vegas Monday by representatives of Boulder dam power contractors in Nevada and members of the Nevada Colorado river commission. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problems connected with standby power, which is emergency reserve power needed in case the Boulder plant source would be temporarily unable to furnish power.

Until recently there have been excesses in both generating capacity in machines and water for all demands, according to Alfred Merritt Smith, state engineer. Now, however, the demands are increasing rapidly because of the war. The Los Angeles department of water and power has a reserve of standby power in its steam plants, which it puts into operation when necessary, and has offered to enter into an arrangement with Nevada to supply standby.

Generally speaking, standby power costs for hydroelectric plants in the United States are about 25 per cent of the total cost, Smith reports. What it will increase costs to Nevada has not been determined yet but will be based upon generating demand which is governed by peak loads.

All of the Nevada power officials expressed themselves as favoring the plan of securing the necessary standby power through Los Angeles. The state of Nevada is constitutionally unable to incur the great expense of erecting a standby plant and at present materials would not be available, the state engineer reports.

Present at the conference here Monday were: Charles F. DeArmond and Alfred Merritt Smith of the Colorado river commission; J. H. Buehler of the Lincoln county power district num-

ber one; J. Lewis Pulsipher and John Lewis of the Overton power district number five; and C. Leiland Ronnow of the Southern Nevada Power company.

Questionnaires and Such

One of the greatest troubles with Washington commissions, bureaus, and boards is the predominance of lawyers who take it for granted that the educational training of most everybody in the United States is the same as theirs.

During the war, we're shaping our business and personal life to fit a lot of rules, regulations and edicts stemming from these groups, and instead of couching things in simplest terms, these gentlemen seem bent on making them as complicated as possible.

Right now all truck operators are being called upon to get in applications to the OPA for certificates of war necessity showing their vehicles are being used in the war effort. If they don't get these certificates, they will be unable to buy gasoline, oil and other necessities for their trucks, after rationing goes into effect next month.

As usual there's the big hurry-up. Applications MUST go in at once if the truck owners are to be in operation after November 15.

That wouldn't be difficult IF the applications were simple and understandable. But they aren't. In fact they're so complicated the OPA has sent along a THIRTY-TWO PAGE pamphlet explaining in detail how to fill them out.

That might be all right for trucking concerns large enough to maintain legal departments, but for the little fellow in business for himself, it's going to be a considerable chore.

The pamphlet is written in the English language, but for the average individual, an interpreter is as necessary as though it were in a foreign language. It will take most of the truckers from now to November 15 to figure out how to fill out the questionnaires, and that's no reflection on the truckers either. Only a lawyer could figure it out, and even he might not be able to get it right, considering that lawyers don't always agree on legal questions.

This may seem a long way round, but our point is simply this: Washington ought to streamline its efforts in taxes, questionnaires, rulings, etc., so as to be understandable to old party of the first part, i. e., Mr. Average Citizen. Things would work a lot more smoothly.

Davis Dam Work Is Halted by WPB

The war production board today issued a stop order on the construction of Davis dam, and it appeared that the edict would be final for the duration, press dispatches from Washington revealed.

The WPB revoked priority ratings previously granted to Davis dam and six other far western power and reclamation projects, including a section of Grand Coulee.

Action was taken as part of its policy of "curtailing the flow of critical materials to construction projects," WPB said. The power units affected were scheduled for completion in 1944 or 1945.

Under the order, builders are prohibited, effective today, from continuing construction or installation on the projects, except for purposes of safety or health or to avoid undue damage to materials, in which case the stop date is November 15.

SPONGE IRON PLANT FOR KAISER FIRM LOOMS HERE, SAID

Possibility of the construction of a big plant for the production of sponge iron in southern Nevada to furnish the big shipbuilding industry of Henry J. Kaiser was seen here today as a direct result of successful experiments now being carried on by the bureau of mines in Boulder City, which were fostered by Congressman James G. Scrugham, democratic candidate for the United States senate.

Kaiser now is arranging for the delivery of 100 tons of ore from the company properties for tests at the pilot plant in Boulder City.

R. G. Knickerbocker, who is in charge of the bureau of mines at Boulder City, in a communication with Congressman Scrugham, stated that the "continuous operation of the sponge iron kiln" has proved satisfactory on the Eagle Mountain ore.

"The present rate of ore feed is 12 tons per day. The conversion to metallic iron is 93 per cent, producing seven and two-tenths tons of sponge metallic iron per day."

Kaiser will send ore to Boulder City from his properties for test, and if the operations are successful at the pilot plant in Boulder City, it is possible that plans will be developed for large-scale production of the sponge iron.

The importance of the sponge iron is that it replaces scrap iron in the production of steel. The process has been operated successfully in Europe and experiments carried on by Knickerbocker in Boulder City have been satisfactory. The funds for the experimentation at Boulder City were obtained through congress under the sponsorship of Congressman Scrugham.

Henry J. Kaiser, Jr., and other officials from the shipbuilding concern owned by his father were recent Las Vegas and Boulder City visitors.

Congressman Scrugham arrived here today to join other democratic candidates in rallies at Boulder City and Las Vegas.

Price Ceilings on 25 Relatively Minor Services to be Eliminated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP)—Ceilings on prices of 25 relatively minor services will be eliminated August 19, and sellers of 61 other services will be given a choice of methods in figuring their maximum prices, the office of price administration announced today. The two changes in the maximum price regulations will have

little effect on the cost of living, OPA said.

Those services which will be taken from under price regulations included repair of toys, cigarette lighters, fountain pens and mechanical pencils; repair or rental of tricycles, baby carriages, umbrellas, wagons, clocks, watches, musical instruments, saddles, handbags or luggage; cider pressing or grape crushing; disinfecting; taxidermy; engraving of diplomas, resolutions, and similar documents.

The services were exempted because it was found impracticable to administer regulations governing them, OPA said.

The 61 services included repair and rental of automobiles, portable electrical appliances, bicycles, store and kitchen equipment, shoe repairing, dry cleaning, mothproofing, radio repairs, processing of vegetables, fruit and nuts and rental and maintenance of aircraft.

Biggest Rubber Contributor

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (UP)—The largest single contribution of scrap rubber in the government's recent rubber drive was made by the Desser Tire and Rubber Co., of this city, officials stated. The total amount, consisting largely of old tires, was 10,000,000 pounds and the pile covered 10 acres.

Ration Stamp 8 Gets Long Period

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP)—War ration stamp number eight will be good for purchase of five pounds of sugar at any one time between August 23 and October 31, the office of price administration announced today.

This is the longest period yet assigned to any stamp, but it does not alter the original allowances, which is at the rate of a half pound a week.

Reno Has Housing Difficulties

Reno is now experiencing the same difficulty that Las Vegas was up against a short time ago—still is, in fact.

Hundreds of army air corps personnel are moving in and finding no place to stay. Rooms in private homes are at a premium. Rooming houses and moderate priced hotels are bulging. There aren't sufficient accommodations to take care of the influx.

The city council, chamber of commerce and other civic groups are joining hands to solve the problem. They're making a complete survey of every available accommodation with a view to meeting the situation.

Reno, which has been a sizeable city for many years, and has expanded gradually, should be in a much better position to start with than Las Vegas. And yet the pinch is already beginning to tell.

This indicates that the war depression which hit the northern metropolis a few months ago should be on the wane, and that Reno has every reason to expect to keep up during the war.

In the main, Nevada is extremely fortunate. Few states have experienced the development, comparatively speaking, that has come to Nevada as a result of war preparations. Reno, Hawthorne, Tonopah, Las Vegas and Boulder City are benefitting from construction of necessary army training camps and industries. Ely and Mountain City are working to capacity to get out all possible copper, a strategic metal. Other communities producing zinc, lead, and other base metals are stimulated by the increased demand.

In the agricultural areas, every producer is now assured of a good market at better prices, either in the bustling nearby communities or in the larger centers further away.

At the moment, Reno is hardest put to provide accommodations with both construction workers and army officers to take care of. The other communities have already solved their problems or have the solution on the way.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DEWE PEARSON
Robert S. Allen on Active Duty

Loss of bauxite ships threatens aluminum shortage No. 2; ALCOA's competitors pointed out possibility months ago; now aluminum company is forced to develop domestic ores; nazis building "sea otter," which got a run-around here.

WASHINGTON—On March 13, this column warned that in addition to aluminum shortage No. 1, the nation might face aluminum shortage No. 2 through inability to get bauxite (the raw material for aluminum) from Dutch Guiana because of submarine sinkings.

It hasn't leaked out yet, but on August 7, WPB's Arthur Bunker appeared before a WPB materials meeting and yelled to high heaven because the aluminum industry was not getting enough bauxite. Too many ships are being sunk.

It also never leaked out, but one year previously Arthur Bunker had flatly opposed any other source of bauxite except Dutch Guiana. When WPB's Bill Elliott warned him of a shipping shortage in the Caribbean, Bunker replied:

"As long as my brother can ship sugar from Cuba, I'm going to ship bauxite from Dutch Guiana."

Arthur Bunker, former vice-president of Lehman Brothers, long has been stamped as a good friend of the Aluminum Company; as favoring its process of making aluminum from high grade Guiana bauxite rather than from low grade bauxite or aluminum clays which are plentiful inside the U. S. A.

For weeks, competitors of the Aluminum Company camped in WPB offices trying to persuade Bunker, William Batt, and Z. Jeffries of General Electric that the United States should not put all its aluminum eggs in one "basket"—the high grade bauxite imported from abroad, but should also use the German, French, Russian lime soda process by which aluminum is smelted from low grade ores.

The Royal Run-Around However, Alcoa's competitors got the royal run-around. Professor Grenville Holden, now with OPA, longtime friend of Alcoa, frankly said:

"If you want a hat you go to a hat store. If you want aluminum you go to the Aluminum Company of America."

However, inside fact is that the Aluminum Company is now frantically asking Jesse Jones' defense plants corporation for \$54,000,000 with which to convert its plants to low grade bauxite, as proposed by Alcoa's competitors several months ago. This \$54,000,000 is to be used for Arkansas and Georgia ores.

So far Alcoa has been very careful not to get into the smelting of aluminum clay. This is found all over the United States and is so plentiful in some areas that widespread development probably would break Alcoa's hitherto airtight monopoly on the aluminum business.

However, Secretary Ickes, no lover of the Aluminum company, has his bureau of mines working on pilot plants to smelt aluminum clays in the far west. And it may be that even the reluctant big business friends of Alcoa in WPB eventually will come around to the aluminum clay urged on them months ago.

Note: The aluminum shortage is one reason why Henry J. Kaiser is given the run-around in building giant cargo planes. Aluminum shortage No. 1 was caused when Alcoa experts blandly assured Ed Stettinius that the country needed no more aluminum facilities. Shortage No. 2 is being caused by Alcoa's earlier insistence on using only high grade bauxite from Dutch Guiana across the submarine-infested Caribbean.

Capital Chaff
Naval Lieutenant Barry Birmingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will go to London, where his father was the late much-loved ambassador, to handle naval press relations for Admiral Stark.

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth will be campaign manager for republican Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire against ex-republican Francis Murphy, now democrat. Like Bridges, President Hopkins has been a militant supporter of Roosevelt's foreign policies. One snag in bringing the CIO and AFL together is the fact that Bill Green wants the CIO to come back into the AFL fold, with the combined organization being known as the "American Federation of Labor." But Phil Murray and CIO leaders say there must be a complete new organization with a new name.

To help relieve desperate shortages, the CIO and AFL will urge organized labor to collect scrap iron around industrial communities.

Aluminum Strike Threat Stronger

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22 (UP)—The Aluminum Workers of America (CIO) threatened today to strike in seven Aluminum Corporation of America plants and practically stop production of the most strategic war material, in protest against a labor board decision that denied them a \$1-a-day increase.

A conference committee ordered a strike poll of 32,000 members on August 27.

"If the locals reject the board's decision, President N. A. Zonerich has declared that he will im-

First Edition Of Nevada Paper Is Given To Society

RENO, July 27. (Special)—A copy of Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Churchill County News, published March 31, 1888, at White Plains, has been presented to the Nevada State Historical society by Mrs. Addie C. Albee. The paper was found in an old wallet.

White Plains was a railway station on the Southern Pacific before the line was straightened and the shops moved to Sparks from Wadsworth. The present highway runs along the old railroad bed.

The paper, four pages and seven inches by 10 inches in size, carries a large advertisement of the Desert Crystal Salt Works of White Plains. The company received diplomas at the Humboldt agricultural fair in 1876 for pure salt, at the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco in 1885 for pure salt and at the state fair in Reno in 1885 for pure crystal salt.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

New York City

AUG 27 1942

Silver Limitation Order

An order limiting the industrial use of silver in order to divert larger quantities of other metals to war uses has been issued by the War Production Board with approval from President Roosevelt. Through substitution of silver for copper in low voltage wiring in new government owned aluminum and magnesium plants it is estimated that at least 20,000 tons of copper will be saved this year.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Nevada has made an enviable record in meeting its war bond allotments so far. Since the nation was put on a quota basis in May, we have made 98.4 per cent of every one assigned. But for this month we're supposed to buy \$970,000 worth of bonds to keep the vast American war machine in operation. That means \$9 for each man, woman and child in the state.

their country, and thousands have already given ALL they have for \$50 a month. Life is just as pleasant, just as dear to them as to the workers in the factory most of whom are making that much every week.

The men of the armed forces live wherever they happen to be. And no soldier on the fighting front will suggest that his quarters are comparable to the most humble dwelling of the humblest industrial worker. Sometimes your fighting man has food, sometimes he doesn't. He misses many a meal, goes for days with but a few hours' sleep. His loved ones are far, far away, and he knows not whether he'll ever see them again. The companionship of women is occasional and casual.

I can't for the life of me understand what is the thinking process of these strikers and would-be strikers. How do they justify in their own minds walking away from their jobs and leaving whole plants idle, stalling production that can never be recovered? How do they save the conscience that must keep telling them they're letting down the boys at the front who need what they're making SO badly?

How can they walk down the street, look their fellow Americans in the eye? How can they justify themselves to their families—how can they romp and play with the children they brought into the world, tuck them in bed at night, hear their prayers, knowing all the while they're NOT doing their bit to make this a safe world for those youngsters—that they're actually RETARDING the effort of their country to make it safe and a better world.

I would like to understand, but I can't. There seems no answer at all, except one of extreme selfishness—either I get mine or I don't play—and the strange part of THAT is, if the axis wins the war, there won't be any wages to worry about—won't be any children to play with. We'll all be slaves of Japanese or Nazi dictators.

I realize that has been said so often so much it begins to sound hackneyed, but the strange thing is, it's the truth. I can't believe thousands of Americans would deliberately make such a choice, and yet that's just what they're doing, in effect.

Undoubtedly these men expect that regardless of what they may do, Uncle Sam is big enough and powerful enough to go on to win—that their effort won't lose the war. The fact is, of course, that this is everybody's war, and anyone who holds back places an undue burden on the rest.

Leaders of organized labor have pledged no-strike cooperation in the war effort. Those who strike now are in no different category than deserters from the army. If there's no other way, striking workers COULD be inducted into the service and assigned to duty in the factories, under military discipline. That, of course, is extreme, but this is the time for extreme measures.

There is NO reason why loyal, patriotic fellow workers should be penalized, their homes jeopardized, their right to live in a free country periled, because some are selfish, self-seeking individuals with loyalty to only one cause, the Almighty Dollar. And there's no reason why the boys at the front should be left WITHOUT weapons, airplanes, tanks etc., because there are boys at home who place that dollar above country, above family, above freedom, and are unwilling to voluntarily make a sacrifice to victory that falls far short of death or injury.

Speaking before the Reno Rotary Club the other day, R. W. Carney, sales manager for a large concern, discussed the length of the war, the people, our war effort, our system of finance. The talk was not exciting—it made no chills tingle up and down your back. His words were cold and factual. One paragraph plucked from the address tells the story. It is worthy of reprinting throughout the land that every one may read. He said:

"This isn't a war to be fought only by armies and navies and air fleets. This war attacks and must be fought by civilians as well—farmers who grow food—workers who forge weapons—and the great American public who buy War Bonds and Stamps! And I said FIGHT, not 'dabbled' at!"

"It takes more than men and courage and slogans to win. It takes weapons and equipment and supplies in enormous quantities to sustain our armed forces now fighting, or ready to fight, in over 30 sections of this world-wide front, and we have just begun."

"It takes dollars to pay for the weapons and equipment—to arm American boys, so that they may destroy, and protect American boys, so they will come back some day."

"There can be no rooting section on the sidelines in this struggle."

Dollars are just as important as any other phase of the war. If you, a resident of Nevada, have NOT made your cash contribution of \$9 to war bonds this month, and another \$9 for every member of your family (always provided you are able to do so) you're a member of the rooting section on the sidelines who's letting the other fellow take the knocks, the bruises and make the sacrifices while you contribute nothing. The more there are in the rooting section, the tougher it is on those down there on the field.

A fifty dollar bond will take care of a family of four. And if you HAVE any extra, it'll help make up for the contribution the unfortunates would like to make and can't. If you haven't done your bit yet—there's still a week remaining in August. How about getting the money down where it will do the most good TODAY!

Can't help thinking, while considering Carney's remarks, of the sudden rash of strikes which have broken out in several sections of the nation. Most threatening, of course, is the one which, if called, would halt the production of aluminum—next to steel, the most vital raw material (airplanes) in the whole war effort.

There just isn't any consistency at all in the picture of the marines fighting through stiff opposition to capture the Solomons from the Japs, or the American Rangers fighting alongside the British and Canadian Commandos, and workers in factories walking off the job because they aren't getting paid enough, or because members of a rival union (Americans too) are allowed to work in the same factory, or because some grocery clerks across the street can't get along.

The men of the armed forces offer life, limb and health for

Salary Control Job Taken Over By Federal Units

Nearly Everyone Is Reached by Edict Made by Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UP) — The war labor board and the treasury department today took over one of the most gigantic jobs in history—control of wages and salaries of virtually all Americans and the prevention of any salary higher than \$25,000 a year.

The rules were placed before the public late yesterday by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, who said the order was so all inclusive that "it comes damn near getting everybody."

Reaches All

The order reaches the smalt weekly wages of the shop girl—by preventing further increases except in special cases—as well as the millionaire industrialist—whose net income after payment of federal taxes and deductions for prior fixed obligations must not exceed \$25,000, starting January 1.

Salaries below \$5,000 a year were frozen as of yesterday with reductions below the highest rate paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942, forbidden along with increases above present levels.

Rise Prevented

Salaries above \$5,000 a year were prevented from rising, but reductions to the \$5,000 a year level were expressly permitted. The stabilization date for those salaries was October 3, when President Roosevelt set up the office of economic stabilization by executive order.

Employees working in plants with less than eight workers were exempted from the order, but "unreasonable" increases still will be disallowed.

The big six-figure incomes of super-corporations and movie studios disappeared automatically under the orders. At the same time, the small wage and salary earners learned that before they can get a raise, they must have government approval, with the exception of certain exempt categories outlined by Byrnes.

The war labor board was given jurisdiction over all wages and salaries under \$5,000 covered by labor contracts and going to employees "not employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity." Control over all other salaries went to the treasury department.

Automatic Ban

Any raise for an income, wages or salary, over \$25,000 is banned automatically.

The new regulations provided, however, for raises in salaries without prior approval of the treasury in these categories:

"Individual promotions or reclassifications, individual merit increases within established salary rate ranges, operation of an established plan of salary increases based on length of service, increased productivity under incentive plans, operation of a trainee system."

The \$25,000 salary limit had these provisions:

1.—Forbidden was the "payment to any employee of an amount of salary which, after deduction of the federal income taxes on the whole salary, would exceed \$25,000."

2.—Exceptions included "customary charitable contributions," with 1941 as a yardstick year, and also "payments on life insurance policies and fixed obligations which were in force on October 3, 1942, and past income taxes due."

Byrnes explained that the net computation did not recognize state or local taxes and that these must be paid from the \$25,000 balance left after computation of the federal net.

He also specified that "when a person has more than one employer, all his salaries will be totaled to arrive at the \$25,000 limit."

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

(Major Bob Allen on active duty)

Navy kept army in the dark about severe losses in Solomons; Ambassador Gauss, disliked by Chiang, hampers our diplomacy; U. S. committee gets a tip from Canada on manpower controls; Washington disturbed by the random tongue of General Hershey.

WASHINGTON — Army-Navy co-operation is reported to be improving in the Solomon Islands and Secretary of War Stimson has expressed his complete satisfaction.

However, here is an illustration of how scantily the Navy hitherto has kept the Army informed about its important losses.

Shortly before the Navy announced that it had lost three heavy United States cruisers and one Australian cruiser on the second day of battle in the Solomon Islands, Hanson Baldwin, crack naval correspondent of the New York Times, returned from the Solomons and was asked by a joint strategy board of the Army and Navy to give a newspaperman's observations on the Solomons.

Near the start of his remarks, Baldwin stated that of course everyone knew the Navy had lost three big cruisers on the second day of battle.

Whereupon one of the naval officers present hastily interrupted to say that he was the only one there supposed to know that. The Army officers present knew nothing about the loss.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Queen Elizabeth

Now that Mrs. Roosevelt is in England being entertained by Queen Elizabeth, one story of how the Queen was entertained in the White House can be told. Mrs. Roosevelt herself relates the story.

She says that ordinarily she doesn't pay too much attention to White House rooms, since the very efficient White House staff keeps them spick and span. However, before the arrival of the King and Queen, she thought it would be a good idea to inspect their suite.

She found everything perfect—except for the book case. It was filled with books pertaining to the American Revolution.

Hastily the Revolutionary war books were replaced.

U. S. Ambassador in China

The state department isn't admitting it, but one factor which seriously hampers U. S. relations with China is our American ambassador—hard-working, unimaginative Clarence E. Gauss.

Incapable fact is that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek just doesn't like him. Ambassador Gauss grates on his nerves. And since Chiang Kai-Shek is the Chinese government, this is a handicap.

Also, Gauss has not been too diplomatic among the Chinese. He has served in China for more than a quarter of a century. However, he virtually makes it a boast that in that time he has not learned to read, speak or write Chinese.

During one Chungking reception recently, he remarked to some Americans—and Chinese could not help overhearing—that the sooner he got out of the place the better.

General Stilwell and General Chennault, chief U. S. military defenders of China, are just as unenthusiastic as the generalissimo about Gauss.

Note: Chiang Kai-Shek would like very much to have Lauchlin Currie, White House secretary who has so consistently and effectively pleaded the cause of China, come to Chungking as ambassador. The two men are warm personal friends, but Currie is inclined to think he can do more for China by remaining in Washington.

\$1-A-Year Men

Here is the latest story told about \$1-a-year men-in Washington.

A chicken farmer was given a ferocious watch-dog by a neighbor. But after that, chickens were stolen every night.

Finally the mystery was solved. The chickens were being stolen by the man who had given the dog to the chicken owner.

The dog, according to some Washingtonians, was an unsuspected \$1-a-year servitor.

Compulsory Manpower Control

The war manpower commission's committee for management-labor policy recently heard an interesting report on how compulsory manpower controls were working out in Canada.

The report was made at a closed-door meeting by Elliott Little, Canada's selective service director. He explained that the Canadian selective service law did not apply to the recruiting of soldiers, as in this country, but to the mobilization of labor—especially farm labor.

Since March 23 all agricultural labor in Canada has been frozen, he said. Farm workers can move from farm to farm, but not from farm to factory. Also, laborers in essential war industries cannot change jobs without first obtaining a "certificate of separation" from Little's agency.

So much stress is being placed on the procurement of workers for war industries in Canada, as well as maintaining an adequate labor supply for agriculture, Little testified, that a move is on foot to consolidate manpower and army recruiting functions under the ministry of labor, so as to expedite occupational deferments from military service.

Note: The "national service act," now being considered by the management-labor committee, is patterned closely after the Canadian manpower law, but McNutt is having a tough time convincing the committee that compulsory regulation of labor is necessary. Some members feel that the country isn't ready for this, prefer a voluntary program as a starter.

Random-Tongued General

General Lewis Hershey, who is conceded to have done a good job of administering the draft act, is getting on a lot of people's nerves lately with his random and sometimes conflicting statements over what classes are going to be called next.

Not long ago Hershey was quoted as saying that an army of between 10 and 13 million men would be needed. This caused a considerable furor in informed circles, and even more so on the outside, where a lot of men with families began to get ready to leave. Later, Secretary of War Stimson indicated that the army would total around 7,500,000 next year.

More recently, General Hershey testified before the senate military affairs committee regarding the 18-19 draft act that induction of married men with children might be necessary in the last quarter of 1943.

The next day, talking to newsmen at the house hearings on the same bill, Hershey declared there was no prospect of conscripting men with children at any time during 1943 if the 18-19 year old draft became law.

Hershey's past remarks are reported to have caused many men in the California aircraft plants to enlist to get ahead of the draft, and congressional circles are urging that he be more careful about his vocal aberrations in the future.

ALASKAN HIGHWAY OPEN TO TRUCKS OVER FULL LENGTH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP) Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today that the Alaskan highway is now open to truck traffic for its entire length of 1,871 miles.

Stimson said trucks started carrying munitions and material to troops in Alaska this week.

Formal opening of the highway probably will take place Sunday, November 15, at the Alaskan-Canadian border, he said.

"Ten thousand soldiers divided into seven army engineer regiments and 2,000 civilian workmen under direction of the public roads administration completed the job in slightly over six months," Stimson said.

"They pushed forward at the rate of eight miles a day, bridged 200 streams, laid a roadway 24 feet between ditches, and at the highest point between Fort Nelson and Watson Lake reached an altitude of 4,212 feet.

"Thousands of trucks will run all winter carrying soldiers and supplies to Alaskan posts. Plans are under way to haul strategic raw material southward on the return trip.

"The bridges are of simple construction and will go out when rivers start moving in April. However, other bridges will be waiting, ready cut, with machinery to set them up, on every river bank, and detachments of engineers stationed along the route will put them in immediately."

The road runs from Dawson Creek, northwest of Edmonton, to Fairbanks.

Wartime Salary And Wage Control Machinery Set Up

Treasury, War Labor Board Are in the Driver's Seat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP) Machinery for nationwide enforcement of sweeping wartime salary and wage regulations, promulgated this week, was set up today by the treasury and war labor board.

As the WLB met with directors of the 13 wage hour administration regions to formulate plans to put part of the program into effect, the treasury announced establishment of a salary stabilization unit to control salaries not under WLB jurisdiction.

Offices To Open

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan said that seven regional offices of the unit would be opened "within a week" in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. Four to seven more such offices probably will be established later.

The regional wage-hour directors were summoned here by WLB Chairman William H. Davis to arrange for handling employer queries on all wage and on salaries of less than \$5,000 a year through the more than 100 wage-hour offices scattered throughout the country.

Davis expected the necessary machinery to be set up for operation in about 10 days. He asked that in the meantime employers refrain from submitting applications for salary or wage increases for their employees.

Plan Revealed

The treasury enforcement plan was revealed by Sullivan at a press conference, in which he also sought to answer a few questions raised by the wage-salary order issued Tuesday by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Sullivan said the new salary stabilization unit will be under supervision of a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The unit, he said, "shall be independent of all other units of the bureau of internal revenue."

He explained that no new personnel would be hired to staff this unit but that the treasury would use the "cream of the internal revenue bureau's personnel."

These would be men who have had at least 10 years' experience in the internal revenue bureau.

Gross Higher

Sullivan said that the top limitation on net salaries, fixed at \$25,000, would permit gross salaries of at least \$67,200 next year. The gross could be larger since the wage regulations also permit the deduction of life insurance premiums, fixed obligations and certain charitable contributions, as well as federal taxes, before arrival at the \$25,000 net.

But as a general rule, Sullivan said, screen stars employed by more than one studio, who would get salaries aggregating more than \$67,000 next year, "should get together with their studios" to effect the salary limits.

The same principle would apply to other employees of more than one concern. Lawyers retained exclusively by one client are covered by the regulations, he added, even though attorneys generally are in the "professional" category exempted from the regulations.

Dividends paid to employees will not be regarded as part of their salaries but the term salary does cover "commissions" paid to such workers as salesmen, he said. He added that firms which normally pay bonuses, such as Christmas bonuses, would not be prevented from paying similar bonuses in the future.

KAISER'S FIRST CARGO PLANE TO TAKE 16 MONTHS

BOSTON, Oct. 29 (UP) — Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder, said today that the first of his giant cargo planes—"at least twice the size of the 70-ton Mars"—will be ready for its test flight 16 months hence.

"There is no question that the cargo ships will be a success," Kaiser said after arriving here to address the Associated Industries of Massachusetts wartime conference tonight.

Declining to predict when mass production of cargo planes would be undertaken, he indicated that his plant might be ready to start mass production immediately after the government had approved specifications. He expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in construction of the three experimental planes for which the government has awarded him an \$18,000,000 contract.

Problems demanding immediate action by the shipbuilding industry were listed by Kaiser as: 1.—Production of enough escort vessels to guard supply lines to American outposts.

2.—Continued rapid production of cargo vessels.

3.—Continued high-pressure production of warships.

Kaiser praised the press "for the magnificent job it has done to keep the nation aware of production problems."

"If any group of people are more trustworthy, or have greater ethical responsibilities, toward the interests of America, I just don't know them," he said.

Canada's Doing a Grand Job

While we're patting ourselves on the back for the truly remarkable record made by American industries in meeting the demands of a vast war production schedule, we can't overlook what neighbor Canada is doing in the same field. The Dominion today is handling billions of dollars in war contracts for England and the U. S. in addition to supplying virtually all the needs of its big air force, army and growing navy.

Department of munitions and supply spokesmen say that Canada will hit her war production peak early in 1943. Materials, manpower and electric power shortages will be the only limitations on output.

Each year since Canada entered the war in 1939, the Dominion has broken its own war production records. Some Canadians say, on the basis of population and industrial facilities, it has thus far outstripped the U. S.

That the war has strengthened the bonds between the U. S. and Canada is evident on every hand. Common defense and production problems have produced a closer relationship. Canadians view their war effort and that of the United States as continental rather than national.

In 1939 Canada had a navy of 15 vessels; now, the navy has 500 vessels and 70,000 men to man them. The army was small three years ago. Now Canada has 370,000 men available for overseas duty besides the home army for a total of 600,000. There are 14,000 women in uniform, each doing a man's job.

Canada is now an arsenal for small arms for the United Nations. In addition, she is building 400 planes a month as compared to 40 a year before the war started.

Strangely, it was the U. S. neutrality act that forced Canada to industrialize. That act barred shipments of guns and munitions to warring nations or those threatened. When the war broke out in 1939, several new munitions plants were just being completed in Canada. These were rushed into production and their guns, planes and other equipment helped England to stave off invasion by Germany in 1940.

Since 1941, Canada's production in 1942 has soared like this: Ships, increase 185 per cent; aircraft, 158 percent; shells and transport, 95 per cent; guns and small arms, 985 percent; shells and bombs, 143 percent; chemicals and explosives, 102 percent; tanks and armored vehicles, 857 percent; small arms ammunition, 206 percent; instruments and communications equipment, 1083 percent.

Canada is certainly doing her part magnificently.

Has Done a Good Job

The office of surveyor-general is a constitutional post that has existed since the beginning of statehood in Nevada. It was established because this was essentially a public land state in which there was (and still is) a considerable amount of federally owned land as well as a great deal of state and school land. The surveyor-general was commissioned to take care of the state and school property, and to make such exchanges with the federal government, as would be advantageous to the state.

One of his most important jobs is to get as much of the public land as possible into private ownership with profit to the state from the sale thereof, and taxes to the various counties from the ownership.

At the present time the surveyor-general is custodian of 300,000 acres of state land. Income of the office during the past two years has averaged \$70,000 each year as against expenses of \$8,700, which means it is a revenue producing office which pours money into the state treasury.

For years this office was regarded as a spot for a pensioner and was run on that basis. No pretense was made of keeping the maps and ownership records in order. Income was not great and talk was frequently heard that the office should be abolished.

Since Wayne McLeod took over four years ago, things have been in splendid shape. McLeod, a competent, experienced engineer, immediately brought the records up to date and for the first time in years prospectors and miners have been able to obtain reliable information on patented claims.

McLeod has made the office of important service to the people of the state, has built up the revenue beyond anything ever expected, and has generally done an excellent job. He is entitled to a good majority in appreciation of his service to the state during the last four years.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Airplane production is lagging because of labor shortage. Women are being pressed into service wherever possible, and thousands have already been given employment. They make ideal factory workers because, according to production engineers, they're faster than men.

But—feminine employment has struck a bottleneck, and the factories can't employ any more. The California law prescribes certain kinds of rest rooms that must be maintained in all factories where women work, factory owners want to comply, BUT, plumbing materials can't be obtained.

So—no plumbing materials, no rest rooms; no rest rooms, no more feminine workers; no more feminine workers, lag in airplane production; lag in airplane production—more of this too little, to late business, and battles lost, lives sacrificed unnecessarily, and perhaps whole campaigns turning on the fact that airplanes that MIGHT have been in action were still on the assembly line—all because the California law says women workers must have special kinds of rest rooms or they can't work.

Fantastic—overdrawn? Not exactly. Women workers ARE needed in the airplane factories and they are NOT being hired because of the California law. You can't help wondering how we won the Revolution without modern plumbing facilities—how our forefathers managed to conquer the wilderness and bring up their families in this wild western country that used to be. The rest rooms they had in those days were quite crude affairs, but we seem to have survived, quite famously, in fact.

Maybe the old Chic Sales three-holders aren't as sanitary as they might be—maybe it would be better to shut down the airplane factories than to go back to the old facilities, but Good Lord, we're at war—we need airplanes—we need women workers, and we're going to have to make SOME sacrifices—might even have to forgo the comforts of modern bathroom facilities for a while in order to get the job done.

Wonder if our fully equipped army divisions are carrying their enameled toilets and wash-bowls with them? Wonder if they're getting a bath daily in modern bathtubs or in tiled showers? What of the nurses out there in the field—do they have special rest rooms for them?

What I'm trying to say is there's too DAMNED much "you can't do that," "it can't be done" attitude in the war effort to date. Too many people sitting back looking for obstacles to stop 'em, looking for reasons they can't get the job out.

Back in Pontiac, Michigan, a short time ago, workers in the Pontiac Motor company plant on war orders for the U. S. Navy couldn't work because some grocery clerks were having a dispute nearby. The fact that we're having a dispute with a few million Germans and a few million Japs didn't seem to matter. We had to settle the grocery clerks before we could get down to the business of winning a war.

And, along the industrial front, there are too MANY captains of industry who are more interested in who's going to control the market AFTER the war, than in

how quick they can get into production with needed synthetic rubber, steel or what have you. These industrialists give Labor particular fits, yowling to the high heavens every time there's a stoppage or slow-down, and they're right. But they're doing something JUST as tragic in jockeying for position in the post-war market when the war ISN'T won, and won't be unless and until it becomes the main objective.

Thank God there are a few PATRIOTS emerging—a FEW men who are determined to win the war regardless of all else, and who are willing to do whatever they can to that end.

Henry Kaiser's one of these. He's knocked the generals and the admirals glassy-eyed with his proposal to build air freight cars so fast whole armies can be transported to the far corners of the earth in twenty-four hours within another ten months. And because he's proved everybody wrong who sat back and said it couldn't be done (the it being whatever Kaiser had his mind on at the moment) they don't dare say him nay.

Kaiser captured the fancy of the whole nation on July 19 when he made his proposal to construct a fleet of 5,000 cargo carrying airplanes in his shipyards without interfering with the war effort otherwise. And he didn't wait for anybody to come to him—he went to Washington and won in on Congress.

Congress was in a mood to welcome the first appearance in this war of that spark of American genius, which in all previous wars has stood this nation in such good stead, and he was met there by another patriot who believes in moving NOW—in finding ways to DO things instead of how NOT to do them.

That man was Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma who, up to now, had little to recommend him except his oratorical ability. Lee headed a subcommittee which tackled the job with as much enthusiasm and energy as Kaiser brought to Washington, and as a result it probably won't be long until we're actually producing those airplanes, BECAUSE there was a senator with vision and sufficient courage to run interference for the production genius.

And it's Senator Josh Lee who is breaking out in the open with the evidence that the steel shortage which may hamstring war production if it isn't solved is due to the determination of monopolistic iron and steel magnates to keep control of the industry after the war.

Thank God for Henry Kaiser and Josh Lee. Here are two patriots in key spots who are of the "damn-the-torpedoes-full-speed-ahead" type with sufficient energy, determination, ingenuity and ability to ride right on over the "it-can't-be-done" "rest-rooms-or-no-production" boys.

One by one they'll emerge, and they'll be powerful because they'll have ALL the people behind them in full force. They're already behind Kaiser—they'll rally to Josh Lee when they discover what he's doing. Yes—it's the best news in a long time, the appearance of these blockade-busters in high places.

Oil Is Key For Winner of War Babson Declares

Attention of All U. S. Now Is Focused on Oil Situation

WHAT ABOUT OIL?
Babson Summarizes The Situation

BABSON PARK, MASS., August 14—Oil may be said to be the world's most important commodity. Certainly, Hitler is today fighting the battle of his life for it. Aside from gold, oil also has probably held more fascination for men than any other business venture.

Fortunes have been quickly made and as quickly lost in its discovery, production, exploitation, and refinement. The attention of householders, autoists, investors, government authorities and our armed forces is now focused upon oil as never before.

Perhaps the greatest development in our own oil industry may shortly come from the production of butadiene and styrene. These are essential ingredients of synthetic rubber, particularly the buna type. Only small additions to plants and but little use of critical materials is necessary for existing refineries to begin turning out these badly needed products. This represents an entirely new phase of the search for the "royal road" to synthetic rubber. It is quite apart from the government's other programs now under way. The successful production of rubber from oil will contribute materially to our war effort. It may also mean the difference between riding and walking.

Rubber From Oil

It is not far-fetched to speculate that some day we may derive a great part of our rubber requirements from crude oil sources. Oil is valuable for many purposes aside from running automobiles, lubricating machinery, and heating homes. Even the so-called impurities in oil, such as sulphur, asphalt and wax, have great value. The major producing and refining companies are constantly seeking new uses for the increasing variety of products from their stills. Stockholders in these companies should ultimately profit from the results of this research and development work.

Of utmost concern is the situation relative to fuel oil. The eastern section of the country is bothered by lack of sufficient transportation facilities. There is little question but what the east will suffer as a result this winter. However, the rest of the country has also need for some uneasiness. Inventories of fuel oil are around their low point for the past five years, now off 18% compared with the same month a year ago.

Gasoline

Nation-wide rationing of gasoline is probably out until after elections. It is entirely possible that well before we can get into production of synthetic rubber worn out tires and the subsequent laying up of automobiles will ease the gasoline situation. My best guess, however, is that rationing will increase rather than decrease for the nation as a whole. It has been said to put 1,000 allied planes over Cologne took 1,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline. That required 200,000 barrels of crude petroleum. Add to the Cologne raid gasoline required for ground use and for allied planes the world over and you will get some conception of the military gasoline needs. Much of the gas used must be supplied by the United States.

As yet, however, we have hardly tapped our gasoline supplies for war requirements. Stocks on hand compare favorably with a year ago standing for the last month of record at about 86,730,000 barrels. But automobile users even outside present restricted areas are bound to be pinched unless production of gasoline rises. For the last month of record it was some 300,000 barrels less than for the corresponding period last year. This unfavorable comparison will probably continue until the German submarines are eliminated. Less gas for all except military needs will bring distinct changes in methods of doing

Air Raid Warning Will Be Tested

The public is being acquainted with the nature of its air raid warning siren, Saturday, August 15, at noon. It is not expected that the tests, given advance notice, shall create any undue alarm, but it is important that all be familiar with what to expect in case of a bona fide air raid, officials said.

For the information of the public there will be three distinct tests, first using the old circuit, second using the air whistle at the federal garage and finally the regular siren using the new recently installed circuit.

The all clear signal will be used, the two-minute continuous sound in each case. This Boulder City series of tests will be followed by a test of the Camp Sibert siren according to an announcement of the army headquarters. It will consist of a two-minute air raid alarm, followed by the all-clear signal. This is to be the initial test of the camp equipment.

WPA Rules Under War Status Told

RENO, Aug. 14 (Special)—Process applications for war public works are now being received by the Nevada WPA office here but before a project can be approved it must have the endorsement of the army, navy, maritime commission or the war production board, it was announced last night by Noah H. Kearns, state WPA administrator, who just returned from a regional conference in Salt Lake City.

The principal test as to the acceptance of projects is to determine if the construction of the project assists the war effort and will its disapproval harm the war effort, Kearns said. The amount of strategic materials needed and the number of workmen needed must be carefully studied, he said. Communities that have had to extend their facilities as the result of war plants being constructed in their area will no doubt be given WPA assistance, he said, but he warned school boards against optimism about applications for school buildings.

Kearns said that if a WPA relief project that meets the war service test has been closed because of absence of relief labor, it may be continued under contract. The federal works agency will determine if the project is to be operated under the public roads administration, the public buildings administration or the WPA. If the WPA operates war public works projects the operation will be by contract with the payment of prevailing wages, Kearns said.

Automobile Tires America Wants

The charge that oil companies have deliberately blocked the production of artificial rubber for mercenary reasons is an example of political buck-passing of the worst type.

One of the largest oil companies recently stated categorically that it "supports and will fight for just one program for the production of synthetic rubber. That is, whatever program the government adopts to give our nation the most rubber in the shortest time, from any raw material whatsoever, and with the least possible drain on vital construction materials." That is the policy of the industry generally.

What has delayed the synthetic rubber program is inexcusable political manhandling. Bureau after bureau has stuck its finger into the pie. The public has been fed one conflicting opinion after another. Only recently has any order come out of the chaos—and only recently has any real start toward solving the problem been made.

Whether synthetic rubber can best be made from petroleum, grain alcohol or anything else is a chemical problem, not a political problem. The oil industry, like the rest of the country, wants results. It's interest, like the interest of all of us, lies in getting tires in the shortest possible time, irrespective of the process used to manufacture them.

Scrugham Reports On Goodsprings

48,000 Tons of Zinc Per Year To Be Recovered from Ores of Yellow Pine District

Of vital importance to the Goodsprings District in this county, is the following announcement by Congressman James G. Scrugham printed in the Mining Press, for August:

"Arriving at his Reno office on a week-end air trip from Washington, Col. James G. Scrugham, five-term Nevada representative in congress and currently a candidate for U. S. senator, brought news that the Defense Plant Corporation, after investigation by its technical staff at Rep. Scrugham's instance, has allocated \$341,000 for construction at Jean, Clark county, of a plant to recover zinc from carbonate ores of the near-by Goodsprings district.

Operating on a custom basis, the mill as now planned will have a capacity of approximately 48,000 tons per year and will be designed and operated by the Western Metals Co., reported to be a subsidiary of the Menardi Metals Division of the Harshaw Chemical Co., principal plants of which are in Ohio.

"With a plant at El Segundo, near Los Angeles, the Menardi Metals Co., which in late years has purchased considerable quantities of carbonate zinc and antimony ores in Nevada, was taken over within the past year by the wealthy Harshaw Chemical Co. and has continued to operate under the name of the Menardi division of that company, under the direction of H. B. Menardi, son of the late Capt. J. B. Menardi, widely known in Nevada and active in the operation of mines in this state during the first two decades of the century.

"Action by the Defense Plant Corporation in allocating funds for the zinc oxide plant was the outcome of conferences between Rep. Scrugham and officials of the federal agency, extending over a period of several weeks. The camp of Goodsprings is seven miles from the Jean rail point and mines of the district are within short trucking distance of the plant site.

"During the first World War Goodsprings was the largest zinc producing district in Nevada, its production of that metal in 1916 having been valued at \$3,781,164 from ore of uniformly high grade.

"Although some production of gold, silver and lead had been made at Goodsprings since around 1885, the presence of zinc was discovered only in 1905 and between that year and 1935 the district is credited with production of 193,548,608 pounds of zinc, valued at \$16,791,902.

"In the U. S. Bureau of Mines bulletin on Clark county by William O. Vanderburg, a half-dozen or more Goodsprings mines are cited that have produced zinc or lead-zinc ore of highly profitable grade, but activity in the mining of base and rare metals has been sporadic and largely confined to periods when metal prices were at high level.

"Construction of the plant at Jean was expected to start shortly, since its products are urgently needed in the war program, and ore containing more than 20 per cent zinc, or combined lead and zinc, will be accepted from Goodsprings claim owners."

Representative of ODT to be in Vegas

In order to assist owners of commercial vehicles in complying with provisions of the office of defense transportation, Royal Stewart, assistant district manager of the office of defense transportation for the state of Nevada, will come to Las Vegas next week.

He will be in the office of J. H. Wittwer, United States department of agriculture extension agent, next Thursday and Friday, November 5 and 6, to answer general and specific questions concerning the information required on the applications, as well as to explain the ODT program.

Application blanks have been mailed out to all registered owners of motor vehicles, and the information requested thereon much be supplied immediately and the form returned to the central mailing bureau of the office of defense transportation, post office box 2259, in Detroit, Michigan, in time for the certificates to be issued and in the hands of the applicants on November 15.

Coffee In Cafes Not to be Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP)—The office of price administration will exercise no control over serving of coffee in restaurants, but the decrease in available supplies probably will bring consumption down to the cup-a-day limit set for those who drink coffee at home, it was indicated today.

The war production board already has limited restaurant purchases of coffee to 65 per cent of normal. That figure corresponds closely to the 62 per cent of normal home consumption expected to result from the rationing program beginning November 23.

Registrars Are Asked to Aid Here

I. R. Crandall, executive secretary of the office of civilian defense, today issued a call for volunteers to assist with gasoline registration November 9, 10, 12, and 13. Persons who helped with sugar rationing will be especially appreciated. Volunteers should call or go to the office of civilian defense, room 8, federal building, in Las Vegas.

Citizens may register in the Las Vegas schools during the daytime or evening. No registrations may be made on November 11, Armistice day.

SOLDIERS RETURN TO NEVADA MINES

ELKO—the war department's announcement that soldier-miners would be granted furloughs in order that they might return to work in strategic metal mines, has already been put into effect, it was revealed here.

The first of the soldiers arrived here last week and were immediately dispatched to vital mineral mines in northern Nevada. Nine of the returning soldiers went to the Copper Canyon district near Battle Mountain while eight others went to the Rio Tinto copper mine in northern Elko county.

Sponge Iron Output To Help Steel-Making

Will Be Used As Substitute For Scrap Iron

The commercial-size pilot plant for the production of sponge iron, to be built by the Bureau of Mines under a recent authorization by Congress, will be located at Laramie, Wyo., on a site made available to the government, it was announced today by the Office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

This location was chosen, it was stated, mainly because of its nearness to available sources of iron ore, natural gas, and coal—the three chief materials needed to produce the porous and granular metal. On the basis of its studies to date, the Bureau of Mines has concluded that sponge iron can be utilized as a suitable substitute for scrap iron to mix with ordinary pig iron in manufacturing steel.

To Make Study

While the construction of the pilot plant is progressing, the Bureau of Mines will make a thorough investigation of various processes for producing sponge iron in small-scale pilot plants which are owned by private companies, the secretary stated. Arrangements are being made for the Bureau to operate and experiment in these small plants.

Three of the processes to be investigated by the Bureau in the private plants are reported to have produced sponge iron successfully on a pilot plant scale. One of the private companies producing a similar material is known to have been in continuous production 24 hours a day for more than a year; and another successfully designed a 500-ton plant in Japan several years ago. The Bureau of Mines will incorporate the best features of the private plants into the new Government operation in Wyoming.

The new commercial-size pilot plant will use both natural gas and solid fuels, it was stated, so that the method best for particular regions may be readily adopted.

Will Fill Demand

Increasing wartime demands for steel to manufacture ships, planes, tanks, guns, and other fighting implements, has emphasized the problem of obtaining sufficient scrap to mix with pig iron in making steel, the Bureau of Mines stated. Based on experiments originating about 20 years ago, and on more recent investigations of the direct reduction of iron ores, the Bureau of Mines believes that sponge iron will provide the Nation with a shortcut to obtaining vital steel for the war program.

Because it is porous and in spongy form, this type of iron is called sponge iron. It is the product of a process whereby metallic iron is obtained directly from iron ore without going through the liquid stage such as that employed to produce pig iron in a blast furnace. With natural gas or coal as the reducing agent, the oxygen is taken away from the ore at a temperature below the melting point of the iron or the iron oxide.

Direct Process

The direct reduction process is adaptable to smaller and less expensive plants than the standard blast furnace installation, according to Bureau of Mines metallurgists, and it produces an iron which is low in carbon. Iron low in carbon content can be used in place of scrap in steel production.

The successful commercial production of sponge iron by private industries that may utilize the procedures developed by the Bureau in the new pilot plant, would not tend to displace the existing methods, it was stated. It would merely supplement the present inadequate facilities for meeting pressing wartime demands for iron to manufacture steel.

"The installation of sponge iron plants in the United States would not interfere with the operation of blast furnaces producing pig iron for the successful prosecution of the war," Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines, reported to Secretary Ickes. "They would permit a continued operation of the large blast furnaces by aiding in continuing fullest operation of open hearth furnaces."

Sponge iron plants can be built on a smaller scale than blast furnaces, according to the Bureau of Mines, and deposits of ore which are too small to supply a modern blast furnace can be used to supply ore to a sponge iron plant.

WPB stops construction on 7 dams

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—(UP)—The war production board, carrying out its policy of clamping down on construction, today issued stop orders affecting seven far western power and irrigation projects, including a section of Grand Coulee dam.

The order, effective today, revokes priority ratings previously granted. It prohibits builders from continuing construction or installation on the projects, except for purposes of safety or health, or to avoid undue damage to materials, in which case the stop date is November 15.

The affected projects are all sponsored by the federal reclamation bureau but the two orders affecting Grand Coulee apply to a private contractor. One order is directed against the east power house and the second covers three units in the west powerhouse.

The other projects affected are: Davis dam, 30 miles west of Kingman, Ariz., entire project. Colorado Big Thompson project, including Green Mountain and Granby dams on western side of the continental divide, a 13 mile tunnel and dams and power plants at Big Thompson, Estes Park and Mary's Lake, Colo.

Keewick dam on the Sacramento river, California, including dam and three power plant units, all stopped.

Anderson ranch project on the Payette river near Boise, Idaho. Stop order affects entire project including dam and two power units.

Shasta dam on Sacramento river, California, affects only one unit, No. 5, scheduled to begin generating 75,000 kilowatts in 1944.

Airmail Packages Must Be Inspected

Under a recent ruling of the postoffice department, no parcel may be accepted for transmission by airmail until it has been examined by a postal employee "to make sure no inflammable, explosive or other unmailable matter is enclosed."

Postmaster General Walker has ordered that to be handled by airmail, every sealed package, parcel or other sealed article, except ordinary letters, must be enclosed to provide for opening for postal inspection.

A recommendation is made by the department that the employee who opens such package have another employee as a witness.

Carpenter Wants Higher Metal Prices

Increases Necessary To Pay Rising Wage Costs

Higher basic prices for copper, lead, zinc and tungsten so that mines in Nevada can afford to pay wages which will meet competition of high wages in defense plants are being sought by Jay Carpenter, director of the Mackay School of Mines of the University of Nevada and for the Metals Reserve Company recently appointed consultant any.

Carpenter was appointed as consultant for the Metals Reserve Company, which is a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Charles B. Henderson, chairman of RFC and former Nevada senator.

Carpenter's job consists of advising Metals Reserve Company officials on Nevada conditions and making suggestions.

Buying Station

A buying station has been established recently by RFC at Battle Mountain for manganese and mercury ores and a treatment plant for tungsten ores and concentrates is now being built in Salt Lake City.

Carpenter's first efforts in his new position have been devoted to trying to get the basic price of tungsten raised to \$50 a unit from the present \$24-a-unit price, which is about the same as pre-war price.

"The price now paid for tungsten by Metals Reserve Company is so low that even the long-time producers of tungsten in Nevada are facing a serious decrease in production due to inability to hire and keep sufficient miners under the competition of high wages in defense plants," Carpenter said this week after returning from a tour of mines at Getchel, Ivanhoe, Battle Mountain, Lovelock and Winnemucca.

"Nevada has many tungsten prospects and mines with an average one-half per cent tungsten ore that could add to national production if the price of tungsten were raised to \$50 per unit."

Carpenter has also been insisting that the present base prices for copper, lead and zinc, which are also practically pre-war, are not sufficient under the present labor and higher cost conditions.

Important camps at Pioche, Ely and Mountain City will show a decreased production in 1942, with development work so curtailed that 1943 will be threatened with still lower production.

Premium prices paid formerly only for new and extra metal production should also apply to the metal production, Carpenter said, and the agreement that the extra price received be spent in the necessary development work to assure future production during the war period.

He also believes that the freezing of labor and the dollar a day increase in miners' wages proposed by the war labor board have been delayed too long to be of much benefit to Nevada's and other state's mines.

Carpenter keeps in touch with the mining industry of the state through a steady stream of visitors to his office, correspondence and a complete file of mining news and information.

The army has a new material for making raincoats. It is the same stuff that is used in safety glass to hold the layers of glass together. Coats made from the material are two pounds lighter, and will not crack at 70 degrees below zero nor become sticky at temperatures high enough to boil water. The chemical is a resin and there is no shortage on it, especially since the stoppage of automobile manufacture.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers says that gasoline will be rationed in the midwest and west according to the distance the men have traveled, and according to the facilities available for transportation. He says "whatever happens, we've got to get the men to work and the farmer to town."

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 11 1942

Why Prices Will Go Up

Reno is having a revealing experience with her milk supply—one that should be studied by other communities which might face similar situations in the future.

Apparently an impasse has been reached between the producers and distributors because of increasing production costs running head on into government price ceilings.

Producers, accounting for approximately ninety per cent of the milk produced in that area, signed an agreement calling for a thirty per cent increase in the price to retailers and distributors effective September 1. This price was made necessary, they say, by increased feed and labor costs.

The Milk Distributors' Association replied by describing operations under a thirty per cent increase as "an impossibility," based on the theory that with the selling price fixed by the government, they would be forced to absorb the increase and that their margin was not sufficient to do so.

At first glance, this would seem to indicate a situation without relief, but there is a solution, as pointed out by the Reno Gazette which quotes the OPA as giving assurance that an immediate careful cost accounting study of production costs would be made for producers as well as distributors and if price increases are found to be justified, the ceiling will be lifted.

This is the same procedure followed under similar circumstances in New York City, not so long ago.

As the Gazette points out, this is fine in theory, but it all takes time and, what's more serious, the procedure is cumbersome and fraught with dangers for the retailers who bear the burden of proof.

The significance lies in the fact that price control has not worked so far as the producers are concerned—that they have to pay increased feed and labor costs and can no longer produce at the same price. Had feed and labor costs remained stationary, the price of milk could have been kept at the ceiling originally set.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 13 1942

McCarran Charges Present Taxing Laws Retard Metal Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP)—McCarran, chairman of a special senate subcommittee on silver, charged today that present tax laws are retarding the production of vitally needed metals by discouraging the investment of private capital in mining operations.

"Private capital is the one and only thing that will produce these metals," McCarran told the senate finance committee during hearings on the \$6,270,000,000 war revenue bill. "The present tax law is retarding private investment in mines producing strategic metals."

McCarran, chairman of a special senate subcommittee on silver, charged today that present tax laws are retarding the production of vitally needed metals by discouraging the investment of private capital in mining operations.

McCarran was joined in his plea for special tax treatment of mines by Dr. Wilbur A. Nelson, head of the war production board mines division, who participated in the silver committee's hearings in Reno, Denver, and Salt Lake City during July.

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Las Vegas Review Journal
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Nevada Contracts Total \$2,917,744

Construction contracts awarded in Nevada during the month of July amounted to \$2,917,744, according to statistics compiled yesterday in San Francisco.

Total for the 11 western states was \$263,057,016, an increase of \$92,917,823 over July, 1941.

Awards in California headed the list at \$77,343,045, Colorado, \$55,063,390; Utah, \$35,230,230; Oregon, \$32,124,287; Washington, \$25,226,776; Arizona, \$16,267,071; New Mexico, \$9,356,500; Wyoming, \$4,400,325; Idaho, \$2,835,435; Montana, \$2,172,184; Alaska and Hawaii, \$69,951.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 13 1942

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

BY DREW PEARSON
Robert S. Allen on Active Duty

Russians offered us synthetic rubber patents 6 months ago; but we have still made no answer on their alcohol process; baseball's Moe Berg to serve as Latin-America good-will; navy attacked Solomonis to halt frenzied Jap entrenchment.

WASHINGTON: It will probably be denied, but last February the Soviet government offered the United States all its patents, information and technical experience in making synthetic rubber—and now, six months later, still has received no reply.

The offer was made by Russian officials at a meeting with Will Clayton, assistant secretary of commerce and Jesse Jones' right hand man; and with George H. Hill, Jr., vice president of Jesse's Defense Supplies Corporation.

This was shortly before the fall of the Dutch East Indies, but when its fall appeared imminent.

Russia, realizing the danger to our rubber sources, and being then the biggest synthetic rubber producer in the world, offered its information to the United States. The Soviet uses an alcohol process for synthetic rubber, which it developed, and published in its trade journal, even before Germany.

However, the Rubber Reserve decided to use a petroleum base for rubber instead of alcohol. It clung to that thesis until recently when congress raised such a terrific furor over discrimination against midwest grain and contended that Jesse Jones was favoring the big oil companies of Texas.

Note:—The Russians asked nothing in return for their synthetic rubber information, but, even so, got no reply.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 12 1942

Four Questions On Rubber

President Roosevelt's veto of the act of Congress to speed up synthetic rubber production from alcohol was expected.

Whether Congress overrides it or not will probably depend upon the speed shown by the new commission of three, named by the president to

"Investigate the whole situation—to get the facts and to report them to me as quickly as possible with their recommendations."

Chairman of the commission is Bernard Baruch. Its other two members are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The caliber of these appointees makes it clear how seriously the president regards the problem. This is highly encouraging.

It doesn't matter whether the objective is attained through a separate synthetic rubber agency, as proposed by Congress or through a War Production Board divested of its lieutenants of special privilege.

Main thing is the objective:

Production of an ample supply of synthetic rubber, from the faster, cheaper, tried and tested alcohol process—instead of handing the bulk of our synthetic rubber program over to one favored group of oil interests who have never gotten past the experimental stage in rubber production.

Yet whatever the new commission does, Congress deserves a mighty vote of thanks from the nation—and the president—for blasting the truth out into the open.

Without the investigation of the Gillette committee, which many feel makes a further inquiry needless, our people never would have known how, or why, the WPB came to choose the slowest, most costly process, and one untested in large-scale production.

As we see it, the president's new commission really is faced with the job of umpiring between the WPB and Congress.

That being the case, the public will look to the president's counselors for the answer to these four questions, which lie at the heart of this whole rubber controversy:

1.—Why did the WPB rubber experts—Messrs. Newhall, Crossland, Weidlein and Madigan—tell their superiors that production of butadiene from oil is faster and cheaper than from alcohol—when the reverse is true?

2.—Why were Donald Nelson and Jesse Jones told by these men that the alcohol process would require more critical materials than the oil process—when the exact opposite is true?

3.—Why were Nelson and Jones misinformed on the purity of the butadiene product from alcohol?

4.—Why was the offer of the Soviet Government, to send over its experts to help get our rubber program started, never given the courtesy of a reply? Was it because the Soviet process uses alcohol?

There are, of course, still other questions to be met. But the answers to these four will be expected by every citizen who has watched the efforts of Congress to get the facts.

We've got a war to win. We need rubber to win it—and we need it as quickly as that rubber can be produced.

No face-saving, no favoritism, no nothing must be permitted to stand in the way. We are confident the president's new commission will follow this course and we HOPE for some fast work.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 13 1942

Nevada Exceeds War Bond Quota

August war bond quotas for the seventeen counties of Nevada were announced at Washington today by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Washoe county has the largest quota, \$375,000, while Clark county's allotment is \$254,300. The allotment for the entire state this month is \$970,000.

In arriving at the county quotas for August, the treasury department took into consideration major factors affecting incomes which in turn cause significant variations in sales during the twelve-month period.

Hereafter actual bond sales in the various states will be compared with quotas on a cumulative basis. The amount by which sales fall short of or exceed quotas in any month will be added to or subtracted from quotas for future months, the treasury officials said.

Quotas for Nevada counties

County	Quota
Churchill	17,900
Clark	254,300
Douglas	14,000
Elko	78,000
Esmeralda	2,100
Eureka	7,900
Humboldt	17,900
Lander	5,000
Lincoln	13,500
Lyon	3,600
Mineral	6,600
Nye	10,200
Ormsby	42,200
Pershing	17,900
Storey	4,600
Washoe	375,000
White Pine	97,300
Total	970,000

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 12 1942

Men Encouraged To Take Jobs In War Production

Men who are in occupations which are considered as non-essential to the nation's war effort are being encouraged to enter some industry where their latent talents may assist in production of necessary war materials, according to word received here.

The United States employment service is assisting with this phase of placing men where their efforts can be of greatest benefit to the country under the present emergency. If a man is interviewed who formerly was a watch maker, he is encouraged to accept employment in a job where a precision machinist is needed or in some other type of work where his talents can be directed to war production.

In this way the manpower of the nation gradually is being diverted into the channels of war production.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 12 1942

NEVADA TO SAVE FATS

RENO, Aug. 12 (Special)—Nevada is expected to provide at least 5,000 pounds of salvage fat each month, according to A. J. Caton, chairman of the state salvage committee. From 5,000 pounds of grease, at least 500 pounds of glycerine can be extracted for the war effort. Every Nevada community is asked to participate in this essential salvage endeavor.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 13 1942

Rubber Is Needed For Stirrup Pump

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (UP)—Wanted: an inventor who can provide the office of civilian defense with a non-priority rubber substitute that can be used in the production of stirrup pump hose, an important tool of the civilian defense fire-fighter.

The sixth regional office of the OCD said today that army and navy demands for the total production of polyvinyl-butyl, a plastic substitute hitherto used for the hoses, will force an indefinite delay in the production of stirrup pumps.

Use of this plastic material by the armed forces for raincoats, flotation bags and water-bags has resulted in the cancellation of contracts for 2,258,000 pumps and 22,580,000 feet of polyvinyl-butyl hose, the OCD said.

The OCD said every possible source is being explored to develop another satisfactory stirrup pump hose.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 12 1942

Aleson Party Is Back From Trip To Colorado River

Harry L. Aleson and party have returned from a 227 mile trip up the Colorado river in the boat specially designed for rapids. Leaving Lee's Ferry in July, they passed the mouth of the Escalante river, traveled about a mile up the San Juan river, and returned to the entrance to Forbidden Canyon.

Jack Richardson of Cameron Trading Post was his companion for 12 days of the trip and Mrs. Richardson, niece of Wm. Wilson of Rainbow lodge joined the party at Forbidden Canyon for the return.

Aleson reports that with two movie cameras running alternately, they have 1400 feet of continuous film of the rapids. He also reported the discovery of a large cave with evidence of its habitation only by bats. Aleson left early this morning for Lee's Ferry.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 13 1942

Army Takes Over CCC Buildings At Mt. Charleston

The old CCC camp in Kyle canyon on Mount Charleston is destined to become a rest and recreation camp for army personnel of the Las Vegas army air corps gunnery school. The transfer of the property from the CCC to the gunnery school already has been completed, and one officer and 25 men have been moved to the camp to start initial rehabilitation of the buildings, it was announced today by Colonel Herbert W. Anderson, executive officer at the gunnery school.

When construction work is complete, the camp will be used for year-round rest and recreation for members of the gunnery school command. Enlisted men will comprise the principal part of the total of 200 who will be accommodated at one time, but a few officers will be assigned with each group. The groups will be permitted rest periods of one week each at the mountain camp, under present plans.

Captain John G. Steele of the gunnery school will be commanding officer at the rest camp. His wife is postmistress at the gunnery school.

CCC buildings at Wells Siding have been taken over by the gunnery school, and some of them will be moved to Kyle canyon and will provide additional accommodations for the soldiers.

Colonel Anderson said today that a complete rehabilitation of the buildings will be carried out first, then the area around the buildings will be landscaped.

Gasoline Rationing Rules Told By Civilian Defense Council

Registration of all passenger motor vehicles and motorcycles for the basic ration of gasoline will take place at the schools of Clark county beginning November 12 and continuing through November 13 and 14. Owners of trucks and all other commercial vehicles will not register at schools but must go to the Las Vegas chamber of commerce where registration is being handled by the office of defense transportation, it was announced today by the Clark county civilian defense council.

Prior to November 12, motorists are asked to call at service stations in their neighborhood to secure an application form for the ration books. Forms will also be available at the registration site. A separate form must be used for each automobile owned.

After securing the application forms, motorists should follow this procedure:

1. Fill out the blank, including serial numbers of four tires on the wheels plus one spare (serial numbers on tires are indented and not raised. If tires do not bear serial numbers, an accurate description of the tires will do.)

2. Take the blank to the nearest elementary school starting November 12 and continuing through the registration days of November 13 and 14, in Las Vegas at the War Memorial building. White slip motor registration certificates must be taken to the registration center.

3. Certify by signing the blank that neither the applicant nor any member of the household has any tires except those listed; that tires will be kept in repair and not worn beyond the recapping

point, and that the car will not be driven more than 35 miles an hour.

4. After the applicant gets his "A" book, he must write the serial number of his federal automobile use tax stamp on the back of the book. Gasoline retail distributors will not issue the ration called for unless the book carries this number. The holder of a book also must write his license number on the back of each coupon.

The basic ration book "A" carries eight coupons valued at four gallons each, and is limited to a two-month period. No motorist may use more than the 32 gallons allowed in any two-month period, but he may use it all at one time.

The "D" ration book for motorcycles carries coupons each valued at 1½ gallons of gasoline.

Ration books will not be issued to any motorist who has more than five tires per passenger vehicle prior to the registration date. The gasoline rationing program does not provide for any pleasure driving. Actual rationing will not begin until November 22.

Gas Rationing Is Set Back by Order To December First

Delay in Getting Out Coupons and Forms Causes Shift

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP) — Nationwide gasoline rationing will start on December 1 instead of November 22, as originally scheduled, because of delays in distribution of forms and coupons, the office of price administration announced today.

"The delay was caused largely by the wartime congestion of America's transportation system," OPA said.

Schedule Delayed
To date, OPA added, delivery schedules have been met on only one-third of 1,000,000 pieces of printed matter necessary to put the program into effect.

OPA also announced delay of school-house registration for gasoline coupons from November 12, 13 and 14 to November 18, 19 and 20, "where necessary." A spokesman said registration would go ahead on the original dates "in all places where the forms and books have been received."

Any delays in registration will be announced locally, OPA said.

The new effective date of the rationing program applies to commercial as well as passenger vehicles, but the gallonage allowed commercial vehicles from November 22 to December 31 will be cut by 20 per cent to compensate for the shorter ration period.

Gas Bonus
OPA said, "The effect of the delay on 'A' book holders in the (now) unrationed area will be to give them a gasoline bonus of a little more than a coupon's worth," since no coupons will be deducted to allow for the change in dates.

The life of 'S' books in the present eastern rationing area, originally scheduled to expire November 22, was extended to December 1.

Asked if the postponement was in any way the result of reported letter-writing campaigns asking that voluntary conservation be tried first, the OPA spokesman said definitely not.

The delay in registration, where it is ordered, will be the third, the original registration period having been set for November 9-11.

It was learned that in five states—Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada and Washington—the registration date already has been postponed to November 18.

Local rationing officials were urged by OPA not to delay registration unless it was absolutely necessary.

Airmail Packages Must Be Inspected

Under a recent ruling of the postoffice department, no parcel may be accepted for transmission by airmail until it has been examined by a postal employee "to make sure no inflammable, explosive or other unmailable matter is enclosed."

Postmaster General Walker has ordered that to be handled by airmail, every sealed package, parcel or other sealed article, except ordinary letters, must be endorsed to provide for opening for postal inspection.

A recommendation is made by the department that the employee who opens such package have another employee as a witness.

"War Tires" Are Flowing To Market

AKRON, O., Nov. 6—Hundreds of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company's sleek, new "war tires" are flowing daily to distribution centers all over the country in preparation for a few weeks hence when they will be released to qualified civilians, company officials disclosed today.

The tires are being stocked in strategic places for quick delivery to dealers as soon as the government's new regulations are announced, it was said. Thousands more are being held in readiness at the Akron plants, wherever they are needed.

Although made with regenerated rubber from the nation's scrap-pile, the Goodyear "war tires" will include the same fabric which the company used in its pre-war deluxe lines, according to P. W. Litchfield, chairman of Goodyear's board of directors.

In addition, he disclosed that the "war tires" will utilize the company's latest tread design—some of them developed since Pearl Harbor—to help motorists obtain the maximum possible mileage.

The new tread designs incorporate a development which compresses the tread rubber when a "war tire" is inflated, producing more mileage per tire and lessening the possibilities of punctures.

When civilian motorists receive their "war tires" they will lack the familiar paper wrappings—a move to save paper for urgent war purposes—but carry tags pointing out that the tires are made with regenerated rubber and should be driven at speeds of 35 miles per hour or less.

In addition to the regenerated rubber each tire takes four ounces of natural rubber for cementing the fabric and the tread-rubber. Idle almost since this country entered the war, Goodyear's passenger car tire-building rooms are humming again with production of "war tires."

Consumption of Meat To Be Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP) — The office of price administration today warned the public that it must cut down its consumption of meat during the remaining weeks of 1942 or face the possibility of bare meat counters during the Christmas holidays.

Representatives of the meat industry said the situation was serious and that they would act immediately to thin out distribution of the meat quota during the rest of the current quarter.

Tough Policy Is Laid Down Today By WLB On Freezing of Salaries

Level Prevailing
On September 15
Basis of Order

(UP) — The war labor board today laid down a "pretty damn tough" policy for freezing virtually wages and salaries up to \$5,000 at levels prevailing on September 15.

Increases will be provided only in exceptional cases which Board Chairman William H. Davis emphasized likely will be few and far between.

In detailing the program to a press conference, attended by nearly 100 newspapermen and most members of the board, he said:

"If the ladies present will excuse my language, I'll say our policy is going to be pretty damn tough when it comes to granting increases."

He said pay raises for persons with salaries and wages up to \$5,000 — those over which the board has control — would be authorized only to "correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequalities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Meanwhile, the treasury relaxed somewhat its order limiting 1942 salaries to \$25,000 — a move of special interest to high-salaried Hollywood stars, and others, who have planned on retiring for the rest of this year.

If amended an earlier ruling that 1942 salaries above \$25,000 net must not exceed those of 1941 in order to permit the higher figure was stipulated in bona fide contracts entered into before October 4, 1942. The original regulations were announced on that day.

Automobile Owners Get Gas Rationing Forms From Dealers

Application forms for gasoline rationing books are now in the hands of all major firms and are available to all motorists at The Texaco Station, Scotties Standard Station, R. R. Orr's Garage, "Y" Service Station and at the Rationing Board Office.

The application forms for basic "A" Ration Books must be filled in by the applicants and presented to registrars at the school houses on November 12, 13, or 14.

The basic allowance is for 240 miles a month. If additional miles are necessary to drive to work application for a "B" or "C" Ration Book is to be made with the Rationing Board after that date. Anyone that is sure he will need it should ask for a supplementary application blank at the time of registration so that all questions may be answered and then presented to the Rationing Board for approval.

Applicants are not required to have their tires inspected until after the first of January 1943. An applicant having smooth tires may have them inspected and make application for recapped tires any time after gas rationing goes into effect November 22, 1942.

The reason for getting the application blanks in the hands of the motorists is so that they will have the necessary information and tire serial number and it will not take so long to register each car. The serial number of the Federal Tax Stamp must also be entered on the application blank. There

GAS RATIONING PLAN OUTLINED TO SAVE TIRES

A gas rationing committee to work out a plan of maximum use of public conveyances and of private automobiles is being formed in Las Vegas and is expected to be functioning next week. Mayor Howell C. Garrison of Las Vegas is administrator for this area, Robert A. Allen, state highway engineer, is Nevada administrator, and Bryan L. Bunker is local administrator for Las Vegas.

The committee will be composed of representatives of industry, labor, business, schools, civilian defense, and other interested groups and will be charged with the duty of working out details on a plan of staggering working hours, distributing information, and emphasizing the need of absolute compliance with gas rationing restrictions.

Employers of more than 100 persons will be required to have a co-administrator, to whom workmen will apply for a certificate for necessary gasoline to drive to work. The drivers must show that all seats in their cars are filled. If several men alternate in using their autos, then the gas certificate will apply only for the period each car actually is used in transporting a capacity load to work, the local officials of the committee report.

The federal director is Joseph B. Eastman of the office of defense transportation, who has inaugurated a nation-wide drive for the maximum use of available public conveyances in order to save rubber on private automobiles. Private autos will be used to supplement the bus transportation in this area, the committee heads report.

is no space provided for this on the blank and it is to be written at the top of the sheet.

An "A" Ration Book will be given for each passenger automobile owned regardless of how many may be owned by each person.

A separate application must be filled out for trailers. No gas Ration book will be issued but all tires must be accounted for.

How To Get Your Gas Ration Card

All residents of Pioche, Casleton, Bristol and Ursine districts will register for gasoline mileage books at the Pioche School on November 12, 13, 14, from 4 to 8 p. m.

Each person applying must have fulfilled the following requirements:

1. Look over your tire supply. Choose five of the best tires for your own use. (No spare allowed for trailers.)

2. Call the American Railway Express Co. to pick up excess tires, (including scrap tires). No charge for this service. Tires will be tagged. You receive a receipt and in a short time a check for your tire at ceiling price.

3. Obtain from the ration board Pioche, an application blank. Fill this out. The registered owner or his authorized agent must sign the application—any member of the family may present it to receive the mileage book, providing a written order from him is also presented. The serial number or brand name of the tire must be written into the application and the white registration slip must be presented. Take good care of these application blanks as but one will be given for each vehicle. You must turn in all excess tires before a book will be granted.

4. Go to the Pioche school (where sugar books were issued) on November 12, 13, 14, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., being sure to have the application, complete with serial numbers of the five tires, signature of the registered owner, and the white registration certificate for each vehicle.

5. You will receive an "A" Book granting you four gallons per week. If you are entitled to more, application must be made to the local rationing board for additional allotment. You will also receive a tire inspection blank for periodic inspection record.

6. Before January 21, 1943, you must have the five tires inspected and their numbers recorded by an officially appointed inspector. After that date, tires must be inspected every four months, with inspection periods at least 30 days apart for holding of "A" and "D" books or every two months, at least 30 days apart for holders of "B" and "C" books.

Take good care of these records, as they must be presented to the board each time an application for tires is made.

PRODUCTION — The combined warplane production of Great Britain and the United States now exceeds the total output of Germany, Italy and Japan, according to the report of Merrill C. Meigs, Deputy Director of WPB Aircraft division.

Mr. Meigs predicts that the output will be seventy five percent greater than that of the Axis nations before the end of the year. This is interesting information because the figures are for Warplane production alone and, presumably, does not apply to training planes.

While we know practically nothing definite concerning the production of aircraft in Great Britain, the output of the United States will increase greatly from now until the end of this war. Certainly, the number of four-engined bombers is growing with splendid impetus and there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Anglo-American combination to blast Germany's vital areas during the approaching winter.

MANY TIRES ARE BEING RECEIVED AT EXPRESS OFFICE

In accordance with the OPA, more than 200 tires were turned in to the Railway Express agency in Las Vegas yesterday. J. G. Chamberlain, local agent, said that an average of from 70 to 80 tires per day was coming into his office.

The deadline for disposal of extra tires under the "idle tire purchase plan" is November 15 or 16. From here they are shipped to the Lawrence Warehouse company of Los Angeles, central storage point for this area, where they are stored until needed by the government.

One enthusiastic patriot brought in 11 tires Sunday with many miles of wear left on them. Everyone is urged to take advantage of this opportunity while it is still available, Chamberlain said.

Aleutian Defenses: Wallgren Says Army Sanctions Trip to Inspect Alaska Air Bases

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (UP)—Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Wash.), advocate of an immediate attack against Japanese-held Aleutian islands, announced today the Army had sanctioned his proposed inspection tour of Alaskan air bases and defense measures to start August 10.

Wallgren, chairman of a subcommittee investigating the war effort, said his committee and members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee would leave Spokane, Wash., August 10 and fly the inside passage to Alaska.

The Washington Senator said Army sanction will permit the Senators to penetrate the danger zones of Dutch Harbor and other bases in the Far North to determine how well prepared the United States armed forces are in that region.

Senator Wallgren recently declared that United States forces should immediately launch attacks against the Japanese in Alaska "because the longer the Japs stay in

the Aleutians, the harder it will be to get them out."

"What's to prevent the Japs, if they maintain their foothold and establish bases in the Aleutians, from moving down the Alaskan peninsula and into the United States?" Wallgren asked.

"We have to start punching mighty soon. I don't want to imply that we are doing nothing, but we are not doing enough."

Wallgren said the forthcoming

Senate inspection tour of the Alaskan front would permit the Senators to make a detailed report to Congress of actual conditions in the Far North.

Wallgren and Senators Harold H. Burton of Ohio and Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico complete their inspection of Los Angeles defense plants today and leave for San Diego tonight. They will leave for Las Vegas, Nev., Monday to visit the large basic magnesium plant.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
August 7, 1942

Let 'Em Parade—Over There!

The Pontiac plant of General Motors was closed down for a day last week. This plant is engaged in war production for the Navy. It ceased operations because of the most reckless, irresponsible and unpatriotic walkout of labor since this war began.

There was no dispute between the Pontiac management and its workers—not even a grievance. But the Pontiac plant was closed—

Because of a jurisdictional dispute between two unions of grocery store employees.

What does a dispute between grocery store clerks have to do with war production at the Pontiac factory? Nothing whatever.

But the CIO union of wholesale and retail store employees was fighting the American Federation of Labor's Retail Clerk's Union. The CIO grocery clerks threw a picket line around the General Motors plant, apparently to induce the war workers to join them in a mass demonstration against the AFL—who, in turn, had enlisted the teamsters in shutting off food supplies to groceries hiring CIO workers.

So, because of this CIO grocery clerks' picket line—the war workers didn't work. The plant closed down. Production stopped.

The fact that the Pontiac strike was called off at the end of a day does NOT excuse the irresponsible leadership which prompted it. Every one day lost at so vital a defense plant can mean the difference between defeat and victory on a distant battlefield.

We agree with C. W. Wilson, president of General Motors, that this wanton disregard of a national obligation "approaches treason." If somebody had hoisted a Nazi flag over the plant that day, the nation would have risen up in arms. What did happen, however, helps the axis even more.

Some will argue that this sort of thing cannot be stopped. We cannot agree. If labor chiefs cannot stop it by use of their authority, then the government will have to stop it—even if it means drafting such industrial slackers wholesale into the army.

Men are being deferred from the army to work in defense plants. Reason for the deferments is that they are essential to the war effort. What will the boys at the front think when they see men they thought were behind them on the factory front—deserting—and that's the only word for it—DESERTING the war on the axis to engage in a private petty fight between grocery clerks?

Uncle Sam can't beat Hitler with that kind of discipline behind his lines.

President Roosevelt has been patient. He has leaned over backward to meet labor more than half way. His administration has given labor guarantees which never existed in this country before, and which will NOT exist much longer if we lose this world struggle.

Yet, here are men so blind to their country's need, so blind to the faith of their President, so irresponsible they force closing down a war plant—to join a parade.

We hope the President will act swiftly. If they want to join a parade—LET THEM PARADE OVER THERE AND FIGHT, instead of going A. W. O. L. over here.

Las Vegas Ago
August 7 1942

Vacations Are Approved by Gov.

Vacations—planned to coincide with the nation's all-out effort to conserve transportation facilities serving the home front—are by no means frowned on by government, according to a statement of recreational policy approved by the Office of Defense Transportation and released to the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Recognizing vacations as an essential phase of American life and doubly important in crucial war-times due to physical strain on all engaged in furthering the war effort, the ODT has endorsed vacations "consistent with the program aimed to prolong life of motor vehicles."

Holding that limited use of the automobile for a vacation trip, provided other pleasure or social driving does not exceed 1200 miles yearly, is neither inconsistent with conservation nor is it unpatriotic, the ODT at the same time condemned aimless and useless driving of the car as a wasteful consumer of rubber and gasoline.

Las Vegas Ago
August 7 1942

PEACE PLAN: For CIO-AFL

A proposal that the Congress for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor "initiate discussions regarding possible establishment of organic unity" was made by Philip Murray, CIO president, in a letter to William Green, AFL chief.

Peace proposals between the two organizations have been discussed for several months as a step toward speeding war production. In his letter, Murray proposed the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of both organizations, with an impartial arbitrator, to settle all jurisdictional disputes between the two groups.

Murray named a committee of three to discuss the problem of "organic unity." He named himself, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, and Julius Emspak, secretary of the United Radio and Machine Workers union.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
August 6, 1942

AFL-British Labor Meet May Break Unity Plan

Green to Choose Only AFL Men On Confab Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (UP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today that he expects to appoint only AFL members to a committee to discuss war effort cooperation with British labor despite the protests of CIO President Philip Murray.

Green referred to a committee which will meet with representatives of the British trade union congress in discussions on labor cooperation in the war effort. The meeting was arranged by Green and Sir Walter Citrine, executive secretary of the B. T. U. C., and will be held at Washington, September 23.

Green's exclusion of the congress of industrial organizations from the AFL-BTUC conference was made despite Murray's protest yesterday against the "AFL" "inclusion in the Citrine matter."

"The record shows that the AFL and British trade union congress have maintained a close fraternal relationship for more than half a century," Green said at a press conference.

"We recognize them as representing the British labor movement and the BTUC has recognized the AFL all these years as representing American labor."

In a speech yesterday before the CIO United Automobile Workers convention, Murray objected bitterly to the fact that Citrine had asked the AFL to invite the CIO and independent railroad brotherhoods to participate in the war cooperation talks with the British.

"If Murray were asked to participate in the conference he probably would refuse," Green said today.

Despite the apparent conflict between Green and Murray over the British conferences, Green said the question of CIO participation in the conferences would have no effect on AFL-CIO amalgamation. Green said AFL delegates would speak only for the AFL in the conferences with the British.

"However, any policy reached on the war effort by the congress should be acceptable to everyone because we are all united on the war," Green said.

Las Vegas Review Journal
August 4 1942

Large Per Cent Of Nevadans Need Birth Records

CARSON CITY, Aug. 4 (UP)—About 60 per cent of the Nevadans born prior to 1917 have no birth certificates, John J. Sullivan, head of the vital statistics bureau of the state board of health, said today.

Sullivan said that prior to the ruling by Man-Power Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, that defense workers do NOT need birth certificates, his office handled approximately 50 applications daily for an increase of 1300 per cent over the normal year of 1940.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
August 6, 1942

Synthetic Rubber Study Board Is Named to Clarify Existing Muddle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP)—A committee of three prominent citizens headed by Bernard M. Baruch went to work today under presidential orders to clarify the entire synthetic rubber muddle and to determine whether nationwide gasoline rationing will be necessary to conserve rubber.

Roosevelt directed the group to study and report on the best means of filling the nation's synthetic rubber needs with respect to both military and essential civilian needs. Baruch subsequently said the committee already had "organized itself and is in action."

The committee's report, the president said, "will form the basis for future action not only with respect to synthetic rubber but also such matters as nationwide gas rationing and motor transportation."

Associated with Baruch, who was chairman of the war industries board of World War I fame, are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Roosevelt asked the committee, which will be aided by a technical staff, to report its findings "as quickly as possible."

Las Vegas Review-Journal
August 6, 1942

GREATER PART OF CALIFORNIA AUTOS WILL BE OFF ROAD

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 6 (UP)—Nearly 75 per cent of the automobiles being used by California defense workers will be off the road within a year due to the tire shortage, OPA officials said today.

Basing their prediction on a survey by the California railroad commission, the officials also warned that at least 20 per cent of the cars would be eliminated in three months.

The OPA group said the railroad commission had found in a preliminary survey of transportation used by approximately 34,000 San Francisco, South San Francisco and Alameda county war workers, as of last April 15, that:

1. Approximately 65 per cent were transported to work in private automobiles.
2. Thirty per cent used common carriers.
3. Slightly more than five per cent walked.

With private automobiles carrying 2.1 passengers each last April, if the present trend of auto retirement continues, cars still on the road next April would have to transport 13.3 passengers each, "inside, on top and elsewhere," the OPA group said.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
August 7, 1942

A Gold Statue of Liberty

Shed a tear for Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. For one thing, it's hot in Washington. For another, evidence is piling up that his big \$22,000,000 gold hoard isn't going to be worth much except for filling teeth, once the war's over.

A lot of folks have had the idea that the British are just waiting for the gold standard to be revived. But Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, told the House of Lords the other day that he had:

"... heard no whisper of any intention on the part of Britain to return to the gold standard after the war. Our return to the gold standard after the last war was not a very happy one."

Now comes the suggestion of Arthur Greenwood, Labor Member of Parliament, that the United States use its gold hoard after the war to build a golden Statue of Liberty to "tell the world that we no longer worship the Golden Calf."

To which Mr. Morgenthau replies that his gold's still useful, without saying for what.

Tires, maybe? Ships of gold? Must be the heat.

We sat down to write Mr. Morgenthau a sympathy card, but we found the gold point in our fountain pen wouldn't work. So sorry.

Gas bonus flows from new date

Rationing delayed to December 1

Unavoidable delays in the distribution of necessary forms and rationing books yesterday caused the official postponement of nationwide mileage rationing from November 22 to December 1.

But with the delay came good news: Not only will southland motorists have an extra week of unfettered driving, but they will start rationing with a "bonus" of four gallons of gasoline.

It was explained that all A books have groups of eight coupons good for two months periods, each dating from the 22nd of July, September and November.

Each coupon is good for four gallons—or one week's supply. No ration coupons will be removed from the A books to allow for the change in dates—hence, the bonus.

The postponement, announced in Washington, was blamed on the unavoidable delays in the distribution of necessary forms and rationing books.

War-time congestion of America's transportation system made it impossible to maintain delivery schedules in all parts of the country on the \$30,000,000 pieces of printed matter necessary to put mileage rationing into effect.

Washington, at the same time, authorized regional OPA administrators to delay the schoolhouse registration from tomorrow, Friday and Saturday to November 18, 19 and 20.

In the absence of Samuel Leask Jr., Southern California director of the office of price administration, Durward Howes, his assistant, assured reporters that the delay would be necessary here.

"We haven't received all the required printed matter so the Southern California OPA will take advantage of the postponement," said Howes.

"Otherwise we were ready to go. We have all the administrative structure set up and in working order."

The new effective date for the start of gasoline rationing applies to all commercial as well as passenger vehicles.

In the case of rations for commercial vehicles, war price and rationing boards will reduce by 20 per cent the gallonage allowed by the office of defense transportation for the 40 day period from November 22 to December 31, due to the shortening of the ration time within that period.

The transportation rations to trucks may be granted by the local boards to holders of ODT certificates of war necessity as soon as the rationing materials are available.

L V Review Journal
Nov I2 1942

Data Given for Mileage Ration

"Things you should know about mileage rationing" is the title of a compact little folder issued by Shell Oil Company, Incorporated, and is available free at Shell dealers and Shell service stations.

Another wartime service that Shell is giving to motorists goes hand in hand with gasoline rationing. It is called the "Pace Pointer," a small colored arrow that is to be stuck on the glass face of the speedometer dial at the 35 mark—and acts as a forceful reminder that 35 miles an hour is the new war speed for all vehicles. Violation of the new speed limit is likely to cause offending motorists the loss of their rationing privileges.

The office of price administration has announced that mileage rationing application blanks (which must be filled out before gasoline rationing books are given to car owners) will be distributed shortly. These also will be available, free, at Shell dealers and Shell service stations.

L V Review Journal
Nov I2 1942

Water Storage In Lake Is Cut

Lake Mead, the huge man-made lake behind Boulder dam, has decreased more than 2,000,000 acre feet in the amount of water stored since this year's highest record of 29,914,000 acre feet, and now contains 27,537,000 acre feet, according to figures released yesterday by Otto Littler, office engineer for the bureau of reclamation.

Although water is rushing into the lake at a rate of about 5,980 cubic feet a second at Bright Angel Point, water is being released through the turbines and other outlets at the rate of 19,000 second feet, causing an average loss of 2 foot a day in elevation. The elevation of the lake at present is 1197.45 feet and is gradually approaching last year's lowest elevation of 1186.75 feet.

This great reservoir extends 118 miles upstream from the dam.

L V Review Journal
Nov I2 1942

Deadline Set on Excess Auto Tires

The date set ending the "idle tire purchase plan" is November 22, according to W. M. Jeffers, rubber director of the war production board.

New forms for disposal of idle tires have been received at the Railway express office, in Las Vegas, official purchasing station, J. G. Chamberlin, agent, announced today. Those seeking to dispose of their idle tires have been requested to take them to the express office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

It is necessary that all extra tires be turned in before gas rationing cards may be acquired.

L V Review Journal
Nov I2 1942

Supplies Run Low As Motorists Try To Meet Rulings

Southern Nevada residents, preparing to meet requirements for gas rationing cards, have caused shortages in federal auto stamps and have exhausted the supply of printed forms for excess tires, it was revealed here today.

The federal auto stamps, required for all automobiles before rationing cards will be issued, were exhausted at the Las Vegas postoffice yesterday, but a new supply was received today. Postmaster F. F. Garside stated that his office "never has had such a run on federal auto stamps" since the first stamps were issued. From the rush to the post office now, it is indicated that many auto owners failed to comply with the federal ruling on the auto stamps previously.

Complying with the requirement that owners could have only five tires for an auto, local residents used up all the certificates from the local Railway Express office, where the tires have been received. Not only was the supply of the forms exhausted here but in Los Angeles as well, and local officials were without the necessary forms today, bringing the business of turning in tires to a standstill temporarily. It is expected that the certificates will be available tomorrow, it was reported.

To explain the ruling on the number of tires allowed to trailers, Irwin Crandall, executive secretary of the civilian defense council stated today that there are two types of trailers under the gas setup. For commercial trailers, spare tires are allowed, but owners must get clearance through the office of defense transportation. On house trailers, only tires on the vehicles are permitted and no spares are allowed. Car owners are permitted to have four tires plus a spare.

Gas Registering In County Delayed

Registration for gasoline rationing in Clark county has been postponed until November 19-20-21, it was announced today by A. H. Harrington, advisor to the gas rationing registration group.

Those who were to assist in the work of registering motorists have been requested to report on the 19th.

L A Daily News
Nov I2 1942

Further coffee cut seen

Coffee may disappear from the nation's breakfast tables altogether—if the government needs more ships for its second front activities.

That was the prediction made yesterday by an official of a coffee roasters association, who declined to permit his name to be used.

The coffee man said the reason for the impending rationing of the beverage bean even now is the lack of shipping from Brazil and Central American republics, where coffee surpluses exist in millions of sacks.

Additional curtailment in shipping space by the demands of the military situation might cause even a greater scarcity, said the executive.

The present supply of coffee will last for not more than 60 days and perhaps only 30 days, depending on the degree of hoarding.

Meanwhile, two "big" southland coffee roasters were faced with government prosecution by reason of alleged violations of quotas imposed by the war production board.

Donald Ainsworth, WPB compliance attorney here, said cases had been prepared against the two firms and are now pending in San Francisco regional offices awaiting action.

"These firms engaged in a little phlegging," Ainsworth declared, "but we are not greatly worried because the general observance has been very good indeed."

He estimated there are 100 roasters, those who prepare the green beans for final consumption, in Southern California. Conservation orders previously limited roasters and wholesale coffee receivers to 65 per cent of the amount they had handled in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Because of the large number of new war workers who have migrated here the quotas were raised by various percentages of the general quota. In Los Angeles county this bonus allowance amounts to 10 per cent.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

I was a bit confused about this gasoline rationing business, the probable attitude of rationing boards, the connection between gasoline rationing and tires, and various details of operation. I was worried as to the probable effect on the motoring public, industries dependent on the automobile, and businesses servicing the nation's cars.

I had read many things. Tried to analyze various stories out of Washington. But the picture was still confused. Like most everyone else, I regarded rationing as something to be feared—to be avoided if possible, and I felt when rationing DID come, I would be expected to practically lock the family car in the garage and take its usage out in dreams of other days.

I asked Fred Morledge of the rationing board to give me the picture in detail. He has made a careful study, with other members of the board, and knows what's coming. I was surprised at his opening statement which assured me: "It isn't going to be so bad. The boards have been instructed to be liberal and NOT tough."

That sounded much different than I had been led to expect—much different and rather encouraging. I discovered that all Uncle Sam is attempting to do is to cut down UNNECESSARY use—that there will be gasoline for all legitimate business usage, and NECESSARY personal use.

As he explained it—every car is entitled to four gallons per week, 240 miles a month. That is basic rationing. You ask your service station operator for an application, fill it out, turn it back and get an "A" card. The application gives the history of your car, serial number of tires, and use sticker number. The card is issued against the use sticker.

Every passenger car in use is entitled to an "A" card. No questions asked about the 60 miles a week provided for there. Books will be issued on an eight week basis. That means, you get coupons good for 32 gallons at the outset. You can use that gasoline as you see fit. But you get no more until eight weeks later. If you want to shoot the works on one trip—that's your privilege.

If you have three cars and plan to get gasoline for all three and then siphon out to provide additional use for one—you're doomed to disappointment. The gas is sold to the use sticker on the windshield and checked against the mileage shown on the speedometer. If you've travelled more miles than four gallons should take you, or if you've travelled less and are out of gas, you'll have a lot of explaining to do to save your ration card.

There'll be inspectors around

to check up any reported violations and your service station operator to help out—not only in the matter of gasoline, but tires as well. He is expected to report any carelessness in use of tires, wheels out of line, running without proper pressure etc.

Now, if you can't get by on 4 gallons a week—if 240 miles a month aren't enough for you in your ordinary business or working schedule, stripped of all UNNECESSARY travelling, you can get a "B" card, which will take care of your needs up to 470 miles a month.

To get a "B" card, you appear before the rationing board, fill out an application, setting forth the need and usage. The board is instructed to accept your statements, and to approve whatever mileage you establish as NECESSARY. The same procedure applies to "C" cards which are good for 1,000 miles per month. If you need 1500 gallons, you get one "C" card and half of another. If 2,000—two "C" cards.

At the end of the first eight weeks, your card will be adjusted to actual use. Any coupons unused will be void and you start over on the basis of use established under the first book.

Tire rationing is geared to gasoline rationing. "A" card holders will be entitled to purchase used tires and tires made from reclaimed rubber. "B" and "C" card holders will be given an "A" rating for tires and will be able to buy new tires and retreads as they become available.

While the shortage continues, of course, preference will be given in order of need to the war effort, the same as at present. It is hoped, however, that before long—ALL motorists will be able to get some kind of tires, and that the net result of the rationing program will be to keep ALL cars rolling for the duration that are now in use.

The boards will be able to grant additional gasoline for emergencies—sudden illness necessitating a trip to another city—workers transferring from one job to another. The board is the judge and has full power to make all decisions.

In simplest terms, the picture is about this. Every car is entitled to four gallons of gasoline a week for unnecessary or pleasurable usage, and no questions asked. If more is needed for necessary business or work purposes, it can be obtained without question, if need is established.

The matter of good faith plays an important part. In fact the rationing program is based on good faith. Provision is made for the chiselers, however, and the penalty will be—NO MORE GAS.

Friday, November 13, 1942.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Some weeks ago it was predicted here, through my friend who reads the stars, that Japan would be dumped into the sea next spring by the greatest earthquake in all history—that the islands would sink out of sight forever, carrying the millions of occupants including Hirohito and all his war lords into oblivion.

It was pointed out that the Chinese sages had been forecasting this eventuality for years—that one reason they had fought on for so long was in anticipation of this help from a greater power than any on earth.

Comes now Dr. Albert Newlin, famed director of the observatory of the University of Santa Clara with the prediction that next year in Japan, one of the world's worst earthquakes, comparable to that of 1823 and 1933, would strike. He doesn't go so far as to suggest that Japan will be wiped out entirely, but even such a tremor as he predicts, would knock the Nips out of the war. So—maybe so SOME-THING.

Women mail-carriers may be with us in Las Vegas ere long, according to Postmaster F. F. Garside, who's having the same trouble as everybody else getting help to keep the P. O. in operation. The draft doesn't make any exception for postal employees, and the younger men are being called out thick and fast. Mail trains are running six to ten hours late and arrive mostly at night. This means two deliveries a day are unnecessary and one has been eliminated.

Even that doesn't solve the problem of man-power. Garside says if the situation doesn't change, he'll have women carrying the mail—invading a field that has been strictly for the males from the very beginning.

If you think YOU have a headache—consider the problem of the postoffice officials locally. Right now the Christmas season is approaching rapidly—they're swamped with unprecedented mail loads TODAY, can't handle

the present any too satisfactorily, but will be required to take care of double the amount in another three weeks.

With this prospect, Uncle Sam steps in, says he wants eight of the more experienced clerks for the army, RIGHT NOW, and no replacements in sight. Besides that—the postal scale of pay is very low—no increase for fifteen years—nowhere near the amount being paid in other lines of business in the area. If you have an answer for that one, call at the post-office some afternoon—you'll be welcomed with open arms.

Man-hour losses on magnesium plant construction approximate 16 per cent, I am reliably informed. That means one out of every six men lays off every day. That means somewhat in excess of 5,000,000 man-hours of work lost in a year's time for an average of 10,000 men employed, six days a week, ten hours a day.

On that basis, if every man worked his six days a week, it would have required 1,600 less men on the job—1,800 men who could have been working on some other project. The record is pretty much the same on most other construction jobs, according to best information, and that's ONE REASON for the great man-power shortage.

Add 1,000,000 men to every 5,000,000 men now employed in this country, and the picture would look a lot different. And yet that's the story of lay-offs, most of them unnecessary. You don't take time off in the army unless you're sick. You're on the job seven days a week, 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Concerning the squawk which arose recently when construction crews on the magnesium plant were cut from 10 hours to 9 hours a day, a prominent local labor leader had this to say: "Here we work for forty years to get the working time cut down to eight hours, five days a week, and now some are complaining because they can't work ten hours a day, six days a week. How do you like that?"

Must Recognize CIO Objectives, Leader Declares

Many Knotty Problems Are Seen by Both Union Chiefs

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (UP)—Philip Murray, president of the congress of industrial organizations, said today that he hoped for the success of peace negotiations with the AFL but that unification of the two great labor groups depended upon "a changed attitude by the AFL."

"The next move for unity between the AFL and CIO is squarely in the laps of the AFL executive council," Murray said in an address before the convention of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Hopes For Change

"I don't know what the attitude of the AFL is going to be when we meet to effect a common understanding," Murray said, "but I hope the attitude of the AFL will have changed, that experience will have taught them the need to give recognition to the aspirations and objectives of the great body of organized labor comprising the CIO."

Alleged AFL discrimination against racial groups and recent AFL negotiations with Sir Walter Citrine, executive secretary of the British trade union congress, in which the CIO was not represented, may have been among the "attitudes" to which Murray referred.

William Green, AFL president, in endorsing negotiations looking toward unification of the AFL and CIO said yesterday that a formula for the amalgamation would be for "the CIO to come back to the AFL, the house of labor."

No Reference

Murray made no direct reference to Green's unity formula.

"I will represent what I believe to be CIO thinking in any peace negotiations that may develop," Murray said in his extemporaneous address.

"My attitude won't necessarily be arbitrary. I realize that in such negotiations due consideration must be given to the other fellow's point of view."

"Like President Green, I too foresee many knotty problems that will arise and also appeal to the patience of workers and the public."

"In any kind of agreement which may be reached, and we hope one will be reached, the AFL must continue its practices of racial discrimination. Equal and exact justice must be accorded all wage earners."

Date Forecast

Conferences between the peace committees of the two groups looking toward organic unity were forecast today for the week of August 16-22 at Washington.

The forecast came from Harry C. Bates, head of the AFL branch layers and chairman of the standing AFL-CIO peace committee which is charged with considering AFL-CIO amalgamation with a similar CIO committee named Sunday night.

John L. Lewis Again

Indications are that the American Federation of Labor and the CIO will bury the hatchet and work out an agreement that will bring national unity to the labor movement.

William Green, AFL president, said yesterday that he would be glad to meet with the CIO at any time to discuss President Phillip Murray's proposal for organic reunion of the two great labor groups, and that is tantamount to actuality.

There could hardly be any more important contribution to the war effort than such an agreement which could go as far as to solve ALL labor problems for the duration.

The meeting, if it comes about as it undoubtedly will now that the groundwork has been laid, will be in response to a plea from President Roosevelt himself, and therefore is PART of the president's program for winning the war.

Only fly in the ointment, according to press dispatches, is one John L. Lewis, who started the disastrous split in labor in the first place, whose own selfish interests have perpetuated it, and who now threatens to use his United Mine Workers to sabotage any labor peace set up by Green and Murray.

If Mr. Lewis follows any such course—if he attempts to thwart the important gains to the war effort accruing from AFL-CIO peace—he should be treated as any other saboteur or traitor.

The American people are fast becoming fed up with men in high places who place their own selfish interests ahead of the war effort, who are seeking to further their own personal ends at the expense of the welfare and security of their fellow citizens, and are getting into a mood to be tough with the whole kit and caboodle.

Certainly ALL of the German saboteurs the FBI grabbed recently could have hardly caused the damage John L. Lewis already has caused to the war effort or WILL, cause if he carries out his threat to wreck any labor peace program simply because he's on the outside looking in.

Rubber Collection Figures Show 3,148,657 Pounds for Nevada

RENO, Aug. 5 (Special)—Official figures on the scrap rubber drive in Nevada were released last week by Arby Martin of Carson City, state chairman of the petroleum industries' campaign for salvagable rubber.

The list reveals that Washoe county topped the state with a total of 657,934 pounds turned in to the various oil companies during the campaign. Nye county topped the state on the basis of population, with a figure of 53.81 pounds per capita.

Nevada's grand total for the drive was 3,148,657, which included 2,790,376 pounds purchased at a cent per pound by

the oil company stations, and 358,281 pounds donated by Nevadans without recompense.

Nevada, as previously announced, leads the entire nation on the basis of population, and held this lead from start to finish of this campaign. Nevada averaged 30.13 pounds per person, almost twice the per capita figures of the nearest other state.

Here are the official figures, giving the number of pounds purchased in each county, the pounds donated, the county totals, population based on the 1940 census and the per capita figure:

County	Purchased	Donated	Total	Popula- tion 1940	Pounds Per Capita
Churchill	214,399	19,195	233,594	5,317	43.93
Clark	370,193	107,754	447,947	16,414	29.12
Douglas	86,035	2,193	88,228	2,050	42.91
Elko	308,229	27,890	336,029	10,912	30.79
Esmeralda	21,831	2,469	24,300	1,554	15.64
Eureka	37,389	572	37,961	1,361	27.89
Humboldt	184,638	15,505	200,143	4,743	42.20
Lander	56,919	8,911	65,830	1,745	37.55
Lincoln	96,407	18,880	114,287	4,130	27.67
Lyon	100,519	13,055	113,574	4,076	27.88
Mineral	65,793	30,360	96,153	2,342	41.06
Nye	182,391	11,647	194,038	3,606	53.81
Ormsby	84,614	12,020	96,634	3,209	30.11
Perkins	79,252	11,595	90,847	2,713	33.48
Storey	35,364	3,662	39,026	1,216	32.09
Washoe	663,187	54,747	657,934	32,476	20.26
White Pine	264,516	17,936	282,452	12,377	22.82
Grand Total	2,790,376	358,281	3,148,657	110,247	30.13

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

This is a time when we all are trying to get our feet on the ground—get ourselves set for our role in the big push ahead—a just our inner thoughts, our motives and ideas toward the one goal that means anything at the moment—victory in the greatest struggle the nation has ever known—a struggle for our very existence.

We're still groping—still going about our regular tasks in a detached sort of way, realizing we should be doing more than we are, and yet wondering what it is. There seems to be something mildly wrong with something somehow. We don't seem able to see clearly and perhaps to think clearly.

There have been many explanations offered—none have rung quite true. Lewis E. Rowe mailed me one the other day that seems to hit the nail on the head. Says he: "The article gave me a lift... I thought I would pass it on." It gave me a lift so I'm passing it on to you with thanks to Mr. Rowe. It is titled "After Hours" and was written by W. J. Weir, copy director for Lord & Thomas, nationally known advertising agency. Here it is:

Don't get me wrong—I'm just an ordinary guy. I'm not trying to pose as an expert on moulding public opinion. I'm not talking big about what I'd do if it was MY job to whip up the country on the war effort.

I'm talking as an average citizen. I'm saying, not what I'd like to tell them, but what I'd like to be told—soon.

Because I'm concerned, and I've been concerned, about my reaction to all that's going on. Sure, I'm buying bonds, I'm paying taxes. I'm doing with less sugar.

But deep down inside, down where it really matters, something hasn't taken place yet that I feel ought to take place. I'm all a welter of confusion there. It keeps me scratching my head and mopping my brow when I know I ought to be clenching my fists.

You understand? It's like this:

I want to be told—not to buy Defense Bonds or stamps. I want to be told to buy VICTORY stamps or WAR bonds.

I want to be told—not about the construction of housing in Defense Areas. I want to be told about the construction of houses in War Production Areas.

I want to be told—not to remember Pearl Harbor. I want to be told to take Tokyo, to bomb Berlin, to raze Rome.

I want to be told—not to do my part to keep Naziism or Fascism from these shores. I want to be told to do my part to spread Americanism to ALL shores.

I want to be told—not to help keep our world and our way of life from being lost. I want to be told to help build a NEW world and a BETTER way of life.

I want a positive program in-

stead of a negative one. I want something to fight FOR—I'm sick and tired of having only something to fight against. I'm hungry for something to get pepped up about—I'm repelled from having only something to do—not just wait for.

It hasn't been so long since the last war that I forgot what happened then. I remember the parades and the speeches and the ringing slogans. Then we fought to make the world safe for democracy. We bought Liberty Bonds. We sang that the Yanks are coming. We set out to avenge Belgium—not just to remember it. We made a vow that we'd reach Berlin or bust. We toyed with plans to hang the Kaiser. We warned the Hun to "keep your head down, Fritz! Boy!" We girded ourselves for the Crusade—we didn't close the doors for a siege.

We hated the Kaiser—we didn't laugh at him. We printed his loathsome physiognomy on toilet paper—to make the most ignominious use of it. We likened his upturned handlebars to the devil's horns—not anything so harmless and pathetic as the famous hirsute Charlie Chaplin plasters on his upper lip. We saw nothing to be amused about in his vain and pompous posturings—as we do today in Mussolini's puffy strutting. We didn't pin our hopes on the defective eyesight of our enemy.

We planted war gardens. We poured our money into war chests. We had gailess Sundays and yelled "Slacker!" at anyone who dared to venture out in his Winton or Hupmobile or Sterns-Knight. We churned one pound of butter into two pounds and did it with as much will as if we were turning out ammunition.

We took the offensive psychologically long before we took it physically. And if we hadn't taken it psychologically, we'd never have developed the drive to take it physically. And don't tell me we can't do the same now.

I want to sing that today we control our own destiny, tomorrow the destiny of the whole world. I want to sail against Germany, against Italy, against Japan. If they can sail against us and our allies, why can't we sail against them?

I want to construct a greater America co-prosperity sphere. I want to correct the mistakes of the Versailles treaty insofar as they allowed all this to happen. I want to win lebensraum for the democratic way of life.

I'm fed up with singing plaintive songs—I want to sing BATTLE songs. Don't tell me there'll be bluebirds over the white cliffs of Dover. To hell there'll be bluebirds over the there'll be vultures and a deathly silence over Berchtesgaden.

I'm bored with keeping a stiff upper lip—I want to develop a being made sad. I want the experience—the purging, marshaling, driving experience—of being made to feel mad.

FIGHTING MAD!
You get me!

War Conscious BEHIND THE NEW

Vacation took me to the Northwest, where you see less of the war but feel it more. Like San Francisco, Seattle has its planes and uniforms and ships. Like



San Francisco, its streets are full of overalls and hard hats. But Portland, with few signs of war, is the interesting spot. Still so conservative it wears long underwear under its pajamas, Portland is bursting with a one-third increase in population.

My impression is that the Northwest is going through a phase which San Francisco has not yet reached. Hence, for us, it may be prophetic. As cities, its centers of population have come face to face with problems in every municipal service from housing to hospitalization. One of these days San Francisco will begin to feel the same strains.

But the people are more interesting than their towns. While military secrets don't swarm under their windows as under ours, they're more war-conscious. War is in their thoughts and in their talk—all the time. One reason for this is that Japanese planes in the Aleutians and Japanese submarines at their doorstep have convinced many people that they're wide-open.

So they take things like civilian defense much more seriously than we do. Whereas San Francisco bristles when Judge Denman suggests that no evacuation plan is known to the populace—which may live or die by it—Portland grates because OGD officials from Washington have failed to wide in and raise hell about everything they can find wrong with the city's fire-defense plans.

Portland may also turn out to be the national bellwether of inflation. The same call for manpower which has so swollen the census has put women and youngsters to work. A 15-year-old kid earning \$3 a month is considered out of luck by more fortunate pals who are knocking down \$6.00 a day. Women are already in industry to the point where some employers are figuring to use them on heavy duty jobs—two women for one man.

All around you it's easy to see that a 10 or 15 per cent raise for papa doesn't mean a thing compared to the increase in family income when mama and the twins become auxiliary breadwinners. Here's an actual example: A fireman married a stenographer. She quit her job and they set up housekeeping on his \$170 a month. He works every other day. So he has started driving a taxi on his day off. It pays him more than his city job. So his income has jumped from \$170 to \$340. Now she has gone back to work and a family with an original \$170 budget earns at least \$465. Even after bonds and taxes, these people have some money they'd like to flitter.

The people in the Northwest are pretty generally for Henry Kaiser's plan to build skyscrapers. They don't know much about the problems involved. But they do know they have a vast confidence in Kaiser. Carl Vinson's "shoemaker-stick-to-you-last" retort brought forth a community burp that sounded as if the community were the Bronx. The people especially like to think that the suggestion was unprogrammed and that the master shipbuilder is needing the Administration to a long step forward.

This attitude may be somewhat due to the fact that Oregon—while fresh out of dinosaurs and passenger pigeons—can still produce some surviving Republicans. Republicans still seem more inclined than Democrats to view President Roosevelt as the great national bottle-neck. I don't want to put them in the wrong light, because they are patriotic enough. But they do put more trust in Henry Kaiser than in Harry Hopkins.

Now that Kaiser has suggested transport planes and Simon Lake has come out for transport submarines, we can be sure more "marginal" ways of winning the war will be brought forth by reputable bigshots. By "marginal" I mean things we might win the war without, but which might prove a vast help. We must have the regular stuff first, but...

I'll bet that if Hopkins or Vice President Wallace or any one with real authority called together a dozen or so of San Francisco's rich men, within an hour or so he could form and finance a nonprofit corporation which would furnish money and management to build "marginal" munitions—whether one-legged airplanes, flying submarines or tank-busting robots. I've asked some of the men who naturally would be called upon to put up, and they've told me such a corporation could be formed in every sizeable city in the country. They could build simple standard munitions, too—invasion barges or fuel scows—taking the pressure of sudden requirement off more vital producers.

True, they couldn't operate without materials. But it won't be long before there'll be more steel and more magnesium and more rubber and more everything. Even 100 such plants would mean a whole new stratum of production. And the men who'd furnish the money and effort say it's not a question of can-do, but of let's-do.

Order Shutdown Typewriter Plant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UP)—The war production board last night ordered a shutdown of all typewriter manufacturing except in the plant of the Woodstock, Illinois, Typewriter company, which will continue to make "a relatively small number" of machines for the government.

The order, which becomes effective October 31, was a step in the WPB's "civilian industry concentration" program, designed to release more plants and skilled workers for war jobs.

It IS a Full Time Job

After three months as commander of the Washoe county defense council, J. T. McLaughlin has resigned, explaining: "It is humanly impossible for an individual doing part-time work to accomplish the tremendous task of handling civilian defense."

In his letter, McLaughlin suggested the appointment of a full-time paid commander with full authority, reducing the size of the coordinating board and enactment of legislation "to clothe the office of civilian defense in the respective counties and cities throughout the state with sufficient power of an enforcement nature."

McLaughlin, former federal bureau of investigation agent in Nevada, now a practicing attorney, was named commander of the civilian defense groups in Reno and Sparks when a reorganization was worked out last summer.

All over the United States, in the larger communities, this same problem stares civilian defense organizations in the face. It is has been found that the decentralized units set up at the beginning—units with conflicting authority and without a commanding executive in charge—do not work out satisfactorily or efficiently.

It has been found that a single head with full authority over all units, including city and county employees—police, fire and the rest—is absolutely essential if the defense organization is to function. And it has been recommended to county councils that a commander be named and given such authority.

The Clark County council is considering this recommendation at the present time with a view of taking favorable action. But it will run up against the same snag as Reno did—that such an office is NOT a part-time job.

This is a vital area. It is far more vital to the war effort than many other communities which have already established this system. What goes for Reno in connection with naming a commander goes doubly or trebly for Clark County with the many important units of national defense here.

Of course, civilian defense is like a fire department. It may never be called into action, actually. But if it is, it will be needed more than we ever needed anything before in this area.

It's easy to talk volunteer workers. Sure—most anyone would be glad to serve in such a capacity, but there's always the problem of feeding the wife and kiddies, and money still doesn't grow on trees.

It's our own problem—the problem of our own country. There is no money available from federal sources. The commissioners already are paying the running expenses of the local defense office in addition to the salary of the secretary. If a full-time commander is named, the county will have to assume that burden also.

It's a difficult one to meet, and yet there's only one thing to do—meet it. We're of the opinion that Reno's McLaughlin is right and that if a commander be named for Clark County, he should be on a full-time basis.

Why Are They Here?

It wasn't so long ago that representatives of California Japanese attempted to purchase farms in the Moapa Valley so their clients would have somewhere to go after their removal from the coastal state.

Only a determined stand by the local defense councils prevented this plan from being put into effect. There was considerable secrecy surrounding the move and it was not until the Japs were ready to come that it was discovered.

At that time Governor E. P. Carville served notice on all concerned that Nevada was not interested in having any Japanese moved into the state and said he would resist with all the authority at his command, any attempt.

The Japanese did not move in. The farms were not purchased. The threat was avoided, we thought, for the duration.

But here they come again. Twelve now, fifty soon and a hundred ultimately. American-born Japanese, of course, but so were the others. No guards, no surveillance—as much freedom of movement as any patriotic American resident of the valley.

No wonder the defense council is concerned. No wonder they're demanding the ouster of the Japs from that strategic district. The defense council doesn't like the situation any less than the rest of us.

We don't trust Japanese—not after Pearl Harbor. We don't want any of the race around—not after the way their countrymen treated the white residents of Hong Kong, Americans in the Philippines, and American soldiers taken prisoner.

And we don't trust them if they're second or third generation Americans.

Maybe they're just as patriotic as we are. Maybe they love the stars and stripes just as fervently as any of the rest of us. We still don't want them around.

This is OUR United States. Our forefathers made it great. They gave it to us to protect and defend. We never invited the Japanese here. They just came. And they came to destroy our homeland.

This is OUR United States. Our forefathers made it great. They gave it to us to protect and defend. We never invited the Japanese here. They just came. And they came to destroy our homeland.

These American-born Japanese knew what was up. They knew what their countrymen were doing here—they couldn't help it. And yet they kept very, very quiet. No one of the thousands here made any effort to warn our officials of what was going on.

They have forfeited their right to any consideration at our hands. They deserve nothing but isolation for the duration, deportation back to their islands when the war is over.

Certainly we aren't compelled to put up with them, running at large, in our very midst. Somebody had better whisper some pertinent words in the ears of these recent arrivals. It would be much better if they decided to leave, PRONTO!

PRICE CONTROL ON ALL CONSTRUCTION IS SET BY OPA

RENO, Nov. 13 (Special)—Maximum prices on construction of all types except prime contracts with the war department, navy department or other agencies of the United States, have been placed under control of the office of price administration.

Maximum price regulation No. 251 which covers all construction and maintenance services and sales in which contractors, builders, installers and erectors furnish building or industrial equipment or materials together with the labor or services required, therefore, will cover a field so broad that it extends from the simple repair of a leak in a roof to the construction of a huge project such as Basic Magnesium, Inc.

For all such contracts exceeding \$500 in amount, whether on a cost-plus or lump-sum basis, the seller is required to file with the state OPA within 10 days after entering into the contract, a complete description of the job and all estimates of materials, labor and other costs together with the contract price. No less than 10 days before the anticipated final settlement under the lump-sum contract a further report shall be submitted to the Nevada state office of OPA setting forth the actual costs for each of the estimates previously submitted.

The regulation went into effect November 5.

22 Nevada Towns Are Dependent On Buses and Cars for Travel

CARSON CITY, Nev., Nov. 13 (UP) — Twenty-two Nevada communities, with a combined population of approximately 11,000, or one-tenth of the state's population, are entirely dependent upon busses, automobiles and trucks for travel and transportation of supplies.

At least twice that number — persons residing outside the incorporated or unincorporated towns — are dependent upon those communities for their supplies.

A study made recently for the United Press by Robert A. Allen, state highway engineer, revealed that condition — a condition which with the coming of gasoline rationing, following closely on the heels of tire rationing, may mean many of these communities will be forced to rely to a certain extent at least upon horse-drawn vehicles or stay closely at home, losing personal contact with more populous areas for the duration of the war.

Already, it was said, some of the communities are feeling the pinch because of curtailed service by bus and truck.

The communities, as listed by Allen, which are dependent entirely upon automobiles, bus lines and truck lines, for their contact with the outside world, are: Alamo, population, 100; Austin, 375; Baker, 25; Beatty, 125; Brucite, approximately 1,200; Bunkerville, 225; Central, 20; Copper Canyon, 50; Dayton, 225; Denio, 25; Eureka, 450; Gardnerville, 829; Getchell, 200; Gold Hill, 40; Gold Point, 110; Goodsprings, 145; Jarbidge, 80; Lamolille, 50; Lida, 30; Lund, 100; Manhattan, 100; McDermitt, 75; Mesquite, 375; Metropolis, 10; Midas, 110; Mountain City, 375; Nelson, 50; Nixon, 250; Owyhee, 300; Pahrump, 25; Paradise Valley, 30; Preston, 100; Rio Tinto, 600; Round Mountain, 75; Searchlight, 150; Silver City, 100; Silver Peak, 200; Stillwater, 30; Tungsden (Humboldt county), 200; Tuscarora, 25; Virginia City, 950; Wellington, 25; and last but not least the boom town of Hawthorne, whose population is estimated all the way from 5,000

Las Vegas Age
Nov 11 1942

Las Vegas Age
Nov 13 1942

Idle Nevada Silver Creates Idle Hands

In a country that has been asked to contribute scrap of all kinds to the war effort, we are witnessing at the same time the hoarding of a metal vital to war production and essential to the maintenance of civilian industry. That metal is silver.

While the American people are making substantial sacrifices in money and time in amassing scrap to keep the steel mills supplied with raw materials for the machines of war, a self-interested group is opposing the release of more than one billion ounces of silver buried at West Point. This is badly needed for brazing and soldering in the manufacture of tanks, airplanes and battleships and indispensable to civilian industries. Silver is the slacker metal of the war.

There are 3,331,000,000 ounces of silver in the U. S. Treasury. This is equivalent to 10 years world production. Of this, 813,200,000 ounces are in the form of coinage, 1,167,500,000 ounces are backing for silver certificates, and 1,350,300,000 are unpledged or "free."

The Treasury is lending in the form of electrical conductors to government controlled plants for non-consumption purposes from the unpledged stock. It is to be returned at the end of the war. Because the silver loaned by the Treasury to government controlled plants is still owned, controlled and technically in the possession of the Treasury, the silver so loaned could properly be taken from the stocks pledged as backing for silver certificates. This reserve is now lying idle in treasury vaults. The unpledged silver could then be sold at current market prices for industrial uses at the discretion of the WPB.

The most constructive move to release this slacker metal for consumption purposes has been made by Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island. He has introduced a bill which would release the idle silver for industrial use at the discretion of the War Production Board. Because it would release to industry material that is sorely needed but is now lying idle, the Green bill deserves support.

Coffee Ration Book May Be Obtained

Consumers who did not receive their war ration book one because of an excess supply of sugar on hand will be permitted to receive books for coffee rationing under office of price administration regulations to be issued before November 21, the date set for freezing coffee sales, the State OPA announced today.

Coffee rationing for home use will begin November 29, with one pound every five weeks or each person over 15 years. The last ration stamp, No. 28, in sugar rationing books will be good for the first pound of coffee. Persons who do not have sugar rationing books because of excess sugar stocks on hand at the time the first books were distributed may sell their excess sugar to eligible retailers or others holding proper certificates issued by the local war price rationing board.

Before sugar transactions are made, consumers who have sugar to dispose of must receive permission from local war price and rationing boards. The sugar must be in the original, unopened packages of a manufacturer, and stamps or certificates must be surrendered to the local board.

Sugar rations for army and navy personnel on furlough have been set at a half pound a week the OPA also announced. A service man's furlough must extend longer than a week before he is eligible for the half pound of sugar, but the full weekly allowance will be granted for any fraction of a week over one.

Sugar certificates for service men on furlough are available at local war price and rationing boards.

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Nov 12 1942

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Nov 13 1942

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Nov 16 1942

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The regulation went into effect November 5.

Mine Priorities Assured by WPB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP) — The war production board today assured the mining industry that it will receive "the highest priority assistance" for purchase of needed mine maintenance and repair materials in the last quarter of 1942.

The high ratings will not be blanket ratings, it was explained, but may be applied only under specific WPB direction. The amount of material to which they may be applied may not exceed the amount already set aside for the mining industry for use during the quarter.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION IN U. S. IS GROWING

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17 (UP)—The United States will surpass Germany in production of synthetic rubber, probably by the end of 1944, and will fill 90 per cent of this nation's rubber needs, Dr. Robert V. Yohe told a farm chemurgic council conference today.

Dr. Yohe, of the B. F. Goodrich company's chemical division, estimated that Germany "is living on 75 per cent synthetic rubber."

He said that in two years, "this country is endeavoring to do what no single industrial concern of the greatest portions would dare attempt to do in 15 years, even if it had all the scientific brains of the country at its disposal."

Dr. Yohe said that tires whose rubber content is 99.84 per cent synthetic are being tested on highways now, and that under certain severe service conditions they wear better than natural rubber tires.

"Almost all essential rubber articles can be made from this 'all-American' rubber, including hundreds of important products being used by our armed forces," he said.

Meat Ration To Be Cut Under The 2 1/2-Pound Per Week Figure, Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (UP) — Agriculture department officials said today it would be a "good guess" that meat will be rationed at somewhat less than 2 1/2 pounds per week for each adult, with proportionately smaller amounts for children.

Meat rationing now is scheduled to begin early next year, probably about February 1. Civilians were urged voluntarily to limit consumption to two and one-half pounds a week.

"The amount to be allowed each person and the ration unit—whether on a poundage or dollar basis—still are under discussion," an official said.

Discussions between agriculture department and office of price administration officials have included the suggestion that meat rationing be based on value, perhaps \$1 worth of meat per week for adults.

That would allow those buying the cheaper cuts to obtain probably up to two or two and a half pounds per week, while those purchasing the more expensive cuts would get less. Officials said, however, that no figure had been decided upon, even if it finally is decided to use the value restriction.

Scrugham Announces Opposition To Gas Rationing in Western Section

Upon his arrival in this area from Washington, Congressman J. G. Scrugham, who is a candidate for the nomination as United States senator in the forthcoming democratic primaries, announced that he was opposed to gas rationing in this state as well as other Pacific coast and intermountain states.

"Gas rationing in Nevada and nearby states would be a positive detriment to the thousands of workers engaged in vital national defense projects in those areas," Scrugham stated upon his arrival here. "This goes for rubber tires also and some method should be devised whereby the scrap rubber could be processed in the areas collected and used for recapped tire rationing. Nevada led the nation in backing up the president in his appeal for the collection of scrap rubber and this state is where tires will be needed for the workers as much as any place in the west."

Before leaving Washington Nevada's lone representative in congress initiated a non-partisan caucus call attended by 137 members of the house of representatives out of which came the formation of a committee of eight members of the house, who were appointed a special committee of the congress to call upon the president and lay before him for consideration and solution the matter of gasoline and rubber rationing particularly in the western states.

Congressman Kleberg of Texas was designated chairman and Scrugham vice-chairman and secretary. Other members of the bi-partisan committee were Lea, California, Holmes of Massachusetts, Houston and Hope of Kansas, Brown, Ohio and Fogarty, Rhode Island. A report of this committee and the findings which they submitted to the president was presented to the congress and carried in the proceedings in the Congressional Record.

In part, this report which was prepared and placed in the Congressional Record by Scrugham as vice chairman, stated: "We have no shortage of petroleum products either for military or normal needs. There is, temporarily at least, a shortage of transportation facilities for shipment to the eastern seaboard of the country. All recognize such shortages justify and require the rationing of gasoline in this section (the east)."

"So far as the supply of gasoline is concerned, there is no need of nationwide gasoline rationing. The proposal to establish nation-wide gasoline rationing as a means of restricting and conserving our rubber supply is properly a matter of deep concern to the country."

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Rubber Supply

Fortunately, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, large amounts of crude rubber were added to the available supply. During the past seven months our normal source of crude rubber has been practically eliminated. Fortunately nearly one year's normal supply was at hand when our sources were cut-off. We had a maximum number of automobiles in the main well equipped with good tires, and the largest stock of manufactured rubber in history. We now have no certain substitute sources for an imported supply of natural rubber in any comparable quantities.

"We are faced with the necessity of making the best use possible of our present supply of rubber and providing a substitute supply within the earliest practicable time. We must match the diminishing supply by new sources of production to stabilize our supply of rubber for essential uses. In addition to that, we have the increased and important demands of our military forces."

Synthetic Rubber

"We feel warranted in saying, with confidence, that synthetic rubber of a quality comparable to standard rubber can be produced and that we have an abundance of materials from which it can be made. Synthetic plants, outside of the government program, give promise of substantially adding to our quantity of rubber during the remainder of this year and 1943."

Returning to the subject of gasoline rationing the report continued: "Under these circumstances, we believe gasoline rationing as a means of conserving rubber is now unwarranted. Rubber restrictions are, however, imperative. There is every reason to believe that before the first of next January the extent to which and the time in which we may rely on synthetic rubber to supply our rubber for military and other needs will be definitely determined."

"In the meantime, attention should be given to conserving our tires now in use. This, we believe, should be done by restrictions in the use of rubber rather than in the use of gasoline of which there is a surplus."

Get Good Rubber the Fastest Way

There's something funny about the synthetic rubber program. Apparently we haven't gone all out yet in this phase of the war effort. We're still hung up on the question of whether the rubber is to be made from petroleum or alcohol or both.

Here's an issue vital to this nation's war effort. It is an issue which we hope will NOT be compromised.

There should be only one question in all our minds: Which process—alcohol or petroleum—will give us the most rubber, soonest, and give rubber of a quality which has been tested in action and not merely in laboratories?

The President himself hints at the need for new administration of the synthetic rubber program. How this is brought about is immaterial, but it seems it is highly desirable that it BE brought about and shortly. For it appears there are men in the present set-up who have put national interest second in our rubber program.

Above all, the public is entitled to an official explanation of these questions:

Why did these alleged rubber experts—Messrs. Newhall, Crossland, Weidlein and Madigan—tell Donald Nelson that production of rubber from petroleum is faster and cheaper than production from alcohol—when the reverse is true?

Why was the Soviet Government never even given the courtesy of a reply when it offered to send its synthetic rubber experts over here to help us get our program going?

Was it because the Soviet process uses alcohol—and the four men on a rubber horse in WPB are backing the petroleum process?

None of these mysteries ever has been explained. We know Nelson, Jones, the President—and the nation—have been lied to. But we still don't know WHY.

We may suspect. But in time of war, the nation should KNOW.

It is to be hoped that the President will act boldly, recognizing that the present crew in charge of rubber for WPB has completely forfeited public confidence and respect. We hope, too, that Mr. Roosevelt will thank congress for a great job, a patriotic service, in forcing this synthetic rubber scandal into the open.

From now on, we've got to be tough. There should be no hesitation in treading on the toes of men whose negligence or venality could mean the needless death of other men at the front.

Let's not risk losing the war—by trying to save faces. Let's get the BEST rubber—the quickest way we can.

PUBLIC IS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE WITH BUS LINES

In a statement released today by Arthur M. Hill, president of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators, it was pointed out that buses have reached an all-time high in passenger traffic. Hill, on behalf of the bus industry, asked the public to cooperate with bus operators.

Hill states that in May this year traffic was 67 per cent above May of 1941, and that this exceptional increase was handled with only 27 per cent increase in mileage. This record-breaking movement of people has been accomplished with but very little new equipment and—with the greatest economy of operation in tires that the industry has ever realized.

The traffic increase, Hill pointed out, was due to war demands—the carrying of war workers, men in uniform, and other essential travelers. The bus industry has absorbed a great share of the war transportation burden because the flexibility of the motor coach permits it to proceed directly to all war production plants and military camps along the highways. Buses too have absorbed a great deal of increased passenger traffic due to the decrease in the operation of private automobiles, with stops and schedules arranged in the interest of intermediate or short haul traffic.

Speaking for the bus industry as a whole, Hill urged that non-essential travel be cut to the absolute minimum and that only vacations relating to public health and morale be taken. He also stated that the bus industry is recommending that people start vacations in the middle of the week and stagger them through the year.

Hill further urged that passengers of all types travel on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday whenever possible in order to level off peak periods and enable the bus lines to obtain the greatest load factor during each day of the week and month. By so doing, Hill emphasized, the buses could handle much more essential travel.

To help in spreading the traffic load evenly over all available equipment, the bus lines suggest that passengers secure advance information as to the particular trip that will best meet their needs.

The public today, said Hill, is giving the bus lines splendid cooperation, and, in turn, the bus lines are cooperating to the fullest with the government so that the maximum number of people can be handled with a very minimum usage of rubber and other vital materials.

The bus companies have already removed a majority of their limited and express lines and have diverted equipment used for this purpose to war plant service.

Death List Rises As Population In Nevada Increases

CARSON CITY, Aug. 4 (UP)—Nevada's rapidly increasing population, due to the influx of defense workers, has brought a corresponding jump in the state's death list, John J. Sullivan, director of the division of vital statistics of the state health department, said today.

During the first five months of 1942 there have been 751 deaths, from all causes, reported to the health department. Compared with that figure there were only 561 deaths in the same period in 1941 and 556 in 1940.

There also has been an increase in the number of births recorded in the state, but it has not been as large, proportionately, Sullivan explained.

During the five-month period this year there were 942 births reported as compared with 872 in the same period of 1941 and 868 in the same period of 1940.

Broken down by months, the birth records show, for 1942, 1941, and 1940, in that order the following:

January, 186, 176, 168; February, 187, 149, 158; March, 168, 191, 194; April, 207, 177, 171, and May, 176, 179 and 175.

The death record, broken down in the same order, showed:

January, 160, 113, 119; February, 133, 113, 110; March, 162, 111, 105; April, 155, 118, 119, and May, 131, 106, 103.

Despite the increased death toll Nevada's population, from birth alone is increasing, with a margin of 173, or an average of 34.6 more births per month than there are deaths.

During 1940 and 1941 the greatest number of births in the five-month period were recorded in March, with 191 for that month in each year. This year, however, the largest number of births for the period went to April with 207. March of 1942 saw the greatest number of deaths with 162, while in 1941 the heaviest death month was April with 118, but in 1940 April and January recorded 119 deaths each.

Scrugham Urges Rubber Program

ELY, Aug. 4 (Special) — Arriving here last week to spend two or three days in this district in the interest of his democratic candidacy for nomination to the United States senate, Representative James G. Scrugham said he is insisting that provisions be immediately adopted to reclaim rubber from the stockpile yielded by the recent drive.

Immediate developments of facilities to convert this old rubber into usable material is essential, the congressman indicated, stating that present piles constitute a serious fire menace, and that the rubber so collected might be lost through fire, especially this year when grass and brush blazes have been so numerous.

Enlarging upon his contention that rubber must be put to use, he said Nevada's greatest danger at the present time is the possibility that it faces a lack of rubber and gasoline to transport workers to mineral deposits, and that the identical shortage would seriously cripple actual operation of machinery at the producing mines. He reiterated his stand against the rationing of gasoline.

Patent Pool Said Drag On Britain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP) — A government official charged today that patent pool agreements linking Standard Oil (New Jersey) and the German chemical trust (I. G. Farben) forced British companies to pay royalties indirectly to the Germans after the two nations were at war.

Patrick A. Gibson, special assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, told the senate patents committee the Standard-I. G. Farben agreement was "capable of bringing about the flow of royalties from England to Germany during the war."

"After all the formal rearrangements made by Standard and I. G. after the outbreak of the war in Europe, the fact remained that I. G.'s interest in royalties was just about exactly what it was before the formal changes," Gibson asserted.

Rubber Drive Total 28 Pounds Per Person

Twenty-eight pounds of scrap rubber turned in or donated was the record made by the residents of Nevada during the recent nation-wide drive. According to A. J. Caton, chairman of the state salvage committee, this is approximately ten pounds in excess of Oregon the state having the next best record.

"The oil industries through their employees are to be congratulated for the major role that they played in collecting over 1500 tons of useable scrap rubber in our state," Caton said.

Salvage officials in Nevada have been advised that the collection of scrap rubber would continue indefinitely and that every effort should be made to direct this material into war in-

dustries.

From all appearances the rubber drive is but a start in an accelerated salvage program that will continue throughout the next months. Instructions received by Bernard C. Hartung,

executive secretary for Nevada, is that it will be essential to stock pile such items as scrap metal and rubber in anticipation of a heavy demand through the slack winter season.

FDR Rubber Veto To Be Announced

WASHINGTON, August 4 (UP) — President Roosevelt's anticipated veto of legislation to set up a separate agency to promote production of synthetic rubber from agricultural products probably will be announced later this week, the White House said today.

Secretary Stephen T. Early said Roosevelt would spend what time he could "on the rubber situation" but that the veto message probably would not be released until later in the week.

Labor Confab Is Held In Capital

Final conferences, looking toward completion of an agreement between Basic Magnesium, Inc., and the American Federation of Labor for organization of the operating forces at the magnesium plant, are being held this week in Washington, D. C., Ragnald Fyhen, secretary of the Clark County Central Labor Council, was advised yesterday by Frank L. Fenton, director of organization for the AFL. Fenton said that most points had been ironed out and agreed upon, and that announcement of the final terms could be expected within a short time.

Fenton, right hand man to President William Green of AFL, spent several days here in June making a personal inspection of the magnesium plant situation and expressed himself as being impressed with the magnitude of the plant and its importance in the national war effort.

He said at the time there were various new occupations involved in the plant operation which were heretofore unknown in this country, and that it would require a little time to work out the final agreement.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

I was a bit confused about this gasoline rationing business, the probable attitude of rationing boards, the connection between gasoline rationing and tires, and various details of operation. I was worried as to the probable effect on the motoring public, industries dependent on the automobile, and businesses servicing the nation's cars.

I had read many things. Tried to analyze various stories out of Washington. But the picture was still confused. Like most everyone else, I regarded rationing as something to be feared—to be avoided if possible, and I felt when rationing DID come, I would be expected to practically lock the family car in the garage and take its usage out in dreams of other days.

I asked Fred Morledge of the rationing board to give me the picture in detail. He has made a careful study, with other members of the board, and knows what's coming. I was surprised at his opening statement which assured me: "It isn't going to be so bad. The boards have been instructed to be liberal and NOT tough."

That sounded much different than I had been led to expect—much different and rather encouraging. I discovered that all Uncle Sam is attempting to do is to cut down UNNECESSARY use—that there will be gasoline for all legitimate business usage, and NECESSARY personal use.

As he explained it—every car is entitled to four gallons per week, 240 miles a month. That is basic rationing. You ask your service station operator for an application, fill it out, turn it back and get an "A" card. The application gives the history of your car, serial number of tires, and use sticker number. The card is issued against the use sticker.

Every passenger car in use is entitled to an "A" card. No questions asked about the 60 miles a week provided for there. Books will be issued on an eight week basis. That means, you get coupons good for 32 gallons at the outset. You can use that gasoline as you see fit. But you get no more until eight weeks later. If you want to shoot the works on one trip—that's your privilege.

If you have three cars and plan to get gasoline for all three and then siphon out to provide additional use for one—you're doomed to disappointment. The gas is sold to the use sticker on the windshield and checked against the mileage shown on the speedometer. If you've travelled more miles than four gallons should take you, or if you've travelled less and are out of gas, you'll have a lot of explaining to do to save your ration card.

There'll be inspectors around

RENO, NEV. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 7, 1942

REPORTS SAY PYRAMID BASE TO BE BUILT

Naval Station Talk Making Rounds In Reno

Reports still are current here that a naval training base is to be built at Pyramid Lake. They lack confirmation and efforts to secure confirmation or denial from Washington sources have failed.

Neither Senator McCarran's office or Representative Scruggan's office had any information yesterday although there was a report going the rounds that the MacDonald Engineering company, which erected the buildings in Gabbs Valley for Basic Magnesium, had been awarded a negotiated contract for the work.

to check up any reported violations and your service station operator to help out—not only in the matter of gasoline, but tires as well. He is expected to report any carelessness in use of tires, wheels out of line, running without proper pressure etc.

Now, if you can't get by on 4 gallons a week—if 240 miles a month aren't enough for you in your ordinary business or working schedule, stripped of all UNNECESSARY travelling, you can get a "B" card, which will take care of your needs up to 470 miles a month.

To get a "B" card, you appear before the rationing board, fill out an application, setting forth the need and usage. The board is instructed to accept your statements, and to approve whatever mileage you establish as NECESSARY. The same procedure applies to "C" cards which are good for 1,000 miles per month. If you need 1500 gallons, you get one "C" card and half of another. If 2,000—two "C" cards.

At the end of the first eight weeks, your card will be adjusted to actual use. Any coupons unused will be void and you start over on the basis of use established under the first book.

Tire rationing is geared to gasoline rationing. "A" card holders will be entitled to purchase used tires and tires made from reclaimed rubber. "B" and "C" card holders will be given an "A" rating for tires and will be able to buy new tires and retreads as they become available.

While the shortage continues, of course, preference will be given in order of need to the war effort, the same as at present. It is hoped, however, that before long—ALL motorists will be able to get some kind of tires, and that the net result of the rationing program will be to keep ALL cars rolling for the duration that are now in use.

The boards will be able to grant additional gasoline for emergencies—sudden illness necessitating a trip to another city—workers transferring from one job to another. The board is the judge and has full power to make all decisions.

In simplest terms, the picture is about this. Every car is entitled to four gallons of gasoline a week for unnecessary or pleasure usage, and no questions asked. If more is needed for necessary business or work purposes, it can be obtained without question, if need is established.

The matter of good faith plays an important part. In fact the rationing program is based on good faith. Provision is made for the chiselers, however, and the penalty will be—NO MORE GAS.

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FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Some weeks ago it was predicted here, through my friend who reads the stars, that Japan would be dumped into the sea next spring by the greatest earthquake in all history—that the islands would sink out of sight forever, carrying the millions of occupants including Hirohito and all his war lords into oblivion.

It was pointed out that the Chinese sages had been forecasting this eventuality for years—that one reason they had fought on for so long was in anticipation of this help from a greater power than any on earth.

Comes now Dr. Albert Newlin, famed director of the observatory of the University of Santa Clara with the prediction that next year in Japan, one of the world's worst earthquakes, comparable to that of 1923 and 1933, would strike. He doesn't go so far as to suggest that Japan will be wiped out entirely, but even such a tremor as he predicts, would knock the Nips out of the war. So—maybe so: SOME-THING.

Women mail-carriers may be with us in Las Vegas ere long, according to Postmaster F. F. Garside, who's having the same trouble as everybody else getting help to keep the P. O. in operation. The draft doesn't make any exception for postal employees, and the younger men are being called out thick and fast. Mail trains are running six to ten hours late and arrive mostly at night. This means two deliveries a day are unnecessary and one has been eliminated.

Even that doesn't solve the problem of man-power. Garside says if the situation doesn't change, he'll have women carrying the mail—invading a field that has been strictly for the males from the very beginning.

If you think YOU have a headache—consider the problem of the postoffice officials locally. Right now the Christmas season is approaching rapidly—they're swamped with unprecedented mail loads TODAY, can't handle

the present any too satisfactorily, but will be required to take care of double the amount in another three weeks.

With this prospect, Uncle Sam steps in, says he wants eight of the more experienced clerks for the army, RIGHT NOW, and no replacements in sight. Besides that—the postal scale of pay is very low—no increase for fifteen years—nowhere near the amount being paid in other lines of business in the area. If you have an answer for that one, call at the post-office some afternoon—you'll be welcomed with open arms.

Man-hour losses on magnesium plant construction approximate 16 per cent, I am reliably informed. That means one out of every six men lays off every day. That means somewhat in excess of 5,000,000 man-hours of work lost in a year's time for an average of 10,000 men employed, six days a week, ten hours a day.

On that basis, if every man worked his six days a week, it would have required 1,600 less men on the job—1,600 men who could have been working on some other project. The record is pretty much the same on most other construction jobs, according to best information, and that's ONE REASON for the great man-power shortage.

Add 1,000,000 men to every 5,000,000 men now employed in this country, and the picture would look a lot different. And yet that's the story of lay-offs, most of them unnecessary. You don't take time off in the army unless you're sick. You're on the job seven days a week, 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Concerning the squawk which arose recently when construction crews on the magnesium plant were cut from 10 hours to 9 hours a day, a prominent local labor leader had this to say: "Here we work for forty years to get the working time cut down to eight hours, five days a week, and now some are complaining because they can't work ten hours a day, six days a week. How do you like that?"

RENO, NEV. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 13, 1942

ALCAN HIGHWAY IS DEDICATED TO SERVICE TODAY

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., Nov. 20 (UP)—The United States and Canada will tie a new bond today in formal ceremonies celebrating the opening of the Alcan international highway on the timbered hump of Soldiers' Summit near the Alaskan-Yukon border.

Ian Mackenzie, Canadian minister of pensions, and E. L. Bart-

lett, secretary of state for Alaska, will cut a red, white and blue ribbon to officially dedicate the 1,630-mile military road.

Other dignitaries already on hand for the event included Grover Whalen, promoter and manager of the 1939 New York world's fair.

A column of red-tinted Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrived yesterday from Dawson and Carcross to join those of White Horse.

Bartlett was accompanied by Lieutenant Warren Car and Major Carl Schiebner, military aides. He will deliver a message from Ernest Gruening, Alaska governor and Mackenzie will read a greeting from W. L. MacKenzie King, prime minister of Canada.

Let's Don't Forget the Real Objective

We hope radio reports from the national capital that a group of Representatives, led by the delegation from Oklahoma, propose to block gas rationing by congressional action, is greatly exaggerated. Especially since proponents of the move insist they have well over 200 votes—a majority—at their command.

The battle-cry of the anti-rationists is: there's no shortage of gasoline, and therefore no necessity for rationing gas.

We just can't understand civilians who refuse to be good soldiers at a time when real soldiers are giving their lives to the end that these same civilians will have a country to live in that's still free and independent of the yoke Hitler has clamped on millions in Europe.

Much less can we understand CONGRESSMEN who play politics instead of war, while urging everybody else to make whatever sacrifice may be necessary to win.

Congressmen should set an example in patriotism to the rest of the nation. Instead, some seem to delight in leading out in the opposite direction—insist on playing to what they think is popular—encouraging constituents to complain and even revolt against measures determined as necessary.

Gasoline rationing in all of the United States except the eastern seaboard, is NOT necessary to save gasoline, or to conserve transportation facilities. Nobody ever suggested there was a petroleum shortage in the middle or far west.

Gasoline is being rationed in order to cut out all UNNECESSARY driving to the end that the present stand of tires will last until there are replacements.

There is no intent to work a hardship on anyone. There will be plenty of gasoline given out for all NECESSARY driving. Those who NEED to travel more than 60 miles a week to carry out their regular business assignments OR to get to work, will get whatever gasoline they need. There is also provision for emergency rationing.

Most people could be trusted to restrict their driving to what's actually needed. But there are always chiselers who have to be forced into line. Witness the 35 mile an hour speed limit. It's purely a voluntary matter in these wide open spaces. And you KNOW there are a lot of chiselers in this field. They pass you every day on the highway.

Purchase of car use stamps has also been voluntary up to now. But you'll see a whole line of chiselers and synthetic patriots lined up in the postoffice lobby these days buying the stamps they should have bought months ago. They have to have them to get gasoline.

And, Uncle Sam asked some time ago that everybody turn in extra tires—limited their supply to five for each car. But it wasn't until gas rationing came in and tire hoarders faced the possibility of not getting any fuel, that tires started pouring into the federal warehouses.

Yes, gasoline rationing is necessary to FORCE the recalcitrant into line. It will NOT be a burden to the average motorist.

We'll admit SOME jobs have been bungled in Washington. Mistakes are BOUND to occur. You can't turn a nation from peace to war overnight with the same smoothness and finesse with which the streamliner moves out of the Las Vegas depot. There are bound to be jerks and false motion and yes, even mechanical failures, before everything starts to operate right.

In the field of rubber, however, we have absolute confidence in Wm. Jeffers, who has already proved himself. The gasoline rationing program is his plan for solving the tire situation and he has assured everybody he will HAVE tires to keep every automobile going that's now on the road.

The Congressmen, apparently, have lost sight of the real goal behind gas rationing. We hope the people at large aren't making the same mistake as the gentlemen on capitol hill, and we doubt if they will, for the people generally have been far, far ahead of their Congress AND their national administration in this war.

For our part, if W. M. Jeffers says gasoline rationing is necessary, we'll take his word for it and do our best to conform. After all, he's the brigadier-general to whom this campaign has been assigned, and we propose to be good soldiers. How about you?

Steel Pennies, Three Centers And Nickels Will Be Minted Shortly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UP)—Coining of a second wartime nickel, a three-cent piece and a new one-cent piece—all of zinc-coated steel—was indicated today by mint officials working to overcome the shortage of strategic metals.

This disclosure followed the passage by the senate yesterday of a bill which would authorize the secretary of the treasury to order the minting of any coins of present and new denominations out of non-strategic materials, including plastics.

Mint spokesmen, however, said

plastics were virtually "out" along with nickel and other metals that have gone to war. War production board pronouncements on the new strategic status of plastics, they said, have caused at least temporary abandonment of experiments with plastics for coinage.

Steel, despite shipbuilders' talk of its scarcity, mint spokesmen declared, seems to be the most "plentiful" metal available at present. But steel rusts, so coin experts now are experimenting with a coating of zinc.

WAGE INCREASES ARE REPORTED IN STATE OF NEVADA

CARSON CITY, Nov. 18. (UP)—Wage increases, which averaged 6.71 per cent, were received by Nevada workers in all classes during the 1941 fiscal year, according to the biennial report of R. N. Gibson, commissioner of labor.

The trend toward increased pay for Nevada workers was followed in each classification except a general group listed in the report as "not elsewhere classified." That group sustained a reduction of 13.03 per cent.

Manufacturing industries gave the greatest wage increases, with 17 per cent; construction workers' wages advanced 13.97 per cent, on the average; and the jump given workers in the service industries climbed 3.88 per cent.

During the same fiscal period the employment rate in the state advanced 15.19 per cent, with the construction industry showing the largest gain in workers, 85.04 per cent. It was indicated this trend "will undoubtedly continue upward in view of contracts let near Las Vegas, for Basic Magnesium, Inc.; at Gabbs Valley, Hawthorne, Lemmon Valley and smaller airports.

The report predicted that during the current fiscal year "construction will bid well to become the leading employer of men and payer of wages."

During 1941 the average monthly number of employees in the state advanced to 28,139 from the 24,429 figure for the previous period and total wages for the 1941 period was placed at \$43,393,022 compared with \$35,297,652 the preceding year.

The average monthly wage in Nevada was placed at \$1,542 or an advance of \$97 over the \$1,445 average for the 1940 fiscal year.

The state's miners, as a whole, received the highest average monthly wage during the 1941 fiscal year. The report showed the miners' average monthly pay was \$1,868 which was an advance from the \$1,707 month average in 1940.

War Workers Get Tire, Car Rations

RENO, Nov. 18. (Special)—More than 50 per cent of the 42 new passenger automobiles and 1423 new truck and passenger car tires rationed in Nevada by the office of price administration during October went to workers for transportation to war industries or for war emergency needs, George Lohse, state rationing representative reported today.

Twenty-six out of the 42 new cars issued were purchased by eligible motorists using their cars for transporting workers to war projects while three were allotted government officials. Two each went to farmers for moving farm produce and supplies, to contractors, mail carriers, traveling salesmen, city and county police.

New truck tires rationed last month amounted to 795 compared to 628 new tires for passenger cars. Of the latter, 219 were grade two low quality tires issued for use by eligible motorists employed in war plants employing more than 100 workers and 271 were obsolete tires not rationed under quotas.

Of the 2229 retreaded and recapped tires rationed, 1537 were for passenger automobiles and 692 for trucks and buses. Six hundred new tubes were issued for passenger cars and 697 went to owners of trucks and buses.

Clark County was given 22 of the new cars rationed from the state's total while Washoe county did not receive any cars for the month. Of the 22 given Clark, 18 were to be used by war workers.

Compared to Clark County's 1830 allotment of new tires, tubes, retreaded and recapped tires, Washoe county was allotted 998. Churchill county with 167 ranked third in number of tires rationed although in that county no new tires were rationed.

But—Dig Up Your Iron

There's a black cloud over the brightest spot in American war effort. We've been worried about rubber, but now our marvelous gains in production have run up against the most serious shortage yet—in steel.

Would you be shocked if someone told you the government is thinking of tearing down some of the partly completed war factories it has been building so it could use the materials for scrap?

Well, it's true, and it IS shocking.

Time magazine quotes Robert Nathan, chief of WPB's planning board to that effect. What's more, many of the new war plants now building, even those near completion, may not start operation for months, perhaps not for the duration.

Cancellation of that order for 200 Liberty ships in the Higgins Shipyards in New Orleans broke the ice. Now comes word that in Detroit, the Chevrolet gear and axle plant is shut down, also the Fisher Body plant No. 1. The great Chrysler tank arsenal may halt operations within a few weeks.

It isn't news—though most of us have overlooked it—that several important shipyards are held up through inability to get steel. And the same shortage is responsible for 50 per cent cuts in various lend-lease allotments only a short few days ago. And this, at a time when we've been sending less than 12 per cent abroad to our allies!

It would be folly to disguise the seriousness of this situation in the world's No. 1 steel producing nation. And the answer is no secret:

WPB has been lax in permitting too much steel to go into non-essential construction unconnected with the war effort, temporary army barracks (2,000,000 tons) which could just as well have been made of wood.

According to Time, WPB also has little idea of what has become of a large part of the 85,000,000 tons of steel for which priorities have been issued in the past year.

What's more, our production program has been so miraculous—by pre-war standards, anyway—that steel production has not paced to keep up with it. Result: we made too many things out of steel which we did not need now—hence there's not enough steel for the really urgent requirements.

One other point we forget: that while our production has been phenomenal, judged by pre-war figures, the standard by which it must be judged is present need—and we're NOT meeting that.

No wonder Donald Nelson urges every American to go all-out in hunting steel scrap, iron, rubber, rope, rags, etc. And it isn't a time to hesitate in answering that call.

There will be plenty of time to fix responsibility for the steel crisis, but first things come first. Our job is to scour our cellars, garages, homes, neighborhoods for scrap, for iron, old license plates, broken fences—anything which can be melted up to make steel.

Remember, that in the open hearth process—50 per cent of the raw material is scrap, so DO YOUR PART TODAY.

Here's the chance of America's civilian army to show that it will not be too late, with too little—but on the job, on time, with plenty.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

There appears to be some orderly thinking emerging from the myriad theories, possibilities, and optimistic utterances surrounding the rubber situation. You've read all the stories, now it's possible to take stock and write a few answers. Looking the facts squarely in the face, they shape up about like this: Regardless of the declaration of Standard Oil of New Jersey officials that recaps could be available for general use within a short time, plenty of tires or recaps for everyone are NOT in sight during 1943. There are too many ifs in the picture presented by those who predict otherwise:

Rubber manufacturers could make tires for ALL civilians:

IF the war machine didn't need the rubber and the scarce metals.

IF the use of ALL passenger cars, including essential, were cut by 40 per cent.

IF all driving speeds were held to 40 miles an hour.

IF it were safe to use up all the crude and synthetic by mid-1944.

Run down the list yourself and see whether YOU think all four requirements can be met. If one breaks, the whole structure falls. Most vulnerable, of course, is the 40 mile an hour provision. Drive out on the highway any time, set your speedometer at 40, and see how many cars fly right on by. And yet President Roosevelt and other war leaders, the governor and state leaders, have constantly appealed for the 40 mile speed limit.

Consider then removal of two out of every five cars from actual use TOMORROW. How would THAT be accomplished? Everybody figures his car is just as essential as the next person's, regardless of the type of use to which each is put. The family with two and three cars is just as certain they're all needed as the one-car family is that theirs is necessary.

Voluntary giving up of car use would work an injustice on the patriotic, place a premium on chiseling. Nobody would have the nerve to adopt a compulsory plan, laying down a use formula which would cut the number of cars in use by the required margin.

So the program fails before getting down to a discussion of curbing military use which would be tragic AND deciding whether or not to gamble with the war's end and use up all available supplies by the middle of 1944. Nobody would suggest curtailing war use of rubber so the rest of us could have unlimited use of the family car to fulfill whatever whim might cross our fancy. And it would be silly NOT to program present rubber supplies to last just as long as possible and still meet war needs. If synthetic does better than expected, we'd be that much ahead. The cost of the gamble would be too great if we lost.

SO—the most reasonable prospect at the moment is this: Car driving by ordinary civilians will be cut 60 to 70 per cent, either by gasoline rationing, federal licensing or some other method. Public transportation is necessary. Rubber must be conserved for it, as well as for war workers, doctors, nurses and essential public services.

Under existing conditions, ordinary motorists cannot expect recaps or retreads BEFORE 1944, unless the scientific miracle we've been hoping for turns up. It is NOT probable but may happen. As has been suggested here previously, best thing to do is hope for the best and prepare for the worst, keeping in mind at ALL times, that we have a war to win and it CANNOT be won by continuing "pleasure as usual" any more than by "business as usual"—we all have sacrifices to make, even if we HAVE to give up the family car for a period of time.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

We are short of most metals. The war effort is being slowed down in many fields because of that shortage. We are now engaged in a gigantic drive to gather in all the scrap metal we can turn over to Uncle Sam in the hope the amount will be sufficient to pick up the slack and get the wheels rolling full blast again. Everybody's pitching in to help—everybody's doing his part.

Imagine the surprise caused this morning by the arrival at the Review-Journal office of a ten-pound package of metal from the U. S. treasury department—metal in the form of cuts to be used in the paper to further the sale of war bonds. Believe it or not, the metal was a complete and absolute waste.

Cuts of that kind are used in few newspapers these days. Instead, the picture is transmitted by "mat" negative of the original picture, consisting of an imprint in a composition material similar to cardboard. Thousands of these mats can be made from one cut, and they are reproduced by pouring molten lead into the imprint in properly designed "casting boxes."

Most every newspaper is equipped with such facilities, and mats would suffice to get the treasury's job done. Metal used in casting these mats is melted and used over again in continuous process, so there is little waste in that field. And the strange part of this story is that MATS were received two days before the cuts arrived and the two were identical.

There are several thousand newspapers in the United States. If each one received the ten-pound metal shipment, a sizeable amount was used up. Of course, it's returnable to the scrap drive, but look at the lost motion, waste in express charges, handling, etc.

Why does this happen? The answer undoubtedly is that those in charge of this particular department don't know many of the fundamental facts bearing upon it. They'll learn, of course,

but it will take time. Meanwhile, maybe we ought to have a scrap metal drive in the various Washington publicity departments. Looks like there was no shortage there.

Orchids to the driver of a soft-drink delivery truck who had an accident the other day, and took time out to clean up the last vestige thereof so no one else might suffer damage thereon.

The truck, laden with cases of beverage bottles, was proceeding south on Fifth street at a good clip when one of the cases bounced off and crashed against the pavement, breaking wide open. Every bottle was smashed to bits, large and small, and scattered for some distance over the street.

I have seen drivers, under similar circumstances, drive right on down the road, worrying not about the consequences to other motorists who might come that way, leaving the mess behind for the street department to clean up when their schedule called for their being in that vicinity.

Not so this gentleman, and I use the term advisedly. He parked his truck, picked up the larger pieces of debris and placed them on board, then went to a nearby service station, borrowed a broom and returned to sweep the pavement clean, removing the last little bit of glass which might injure a tire.

Only after he had completed this chore did he climb back into the truck and resume his delivery. Wish I had his name to give you, he's one in a thousand and deserving of the plaudits of the multitude. As it is, he must remain an anonymous hero who stands forth as a shining example we all might well emulate. For tires are getting thinner and more vulnerable to sharp objects, nails and what have you.

When you see a tire-enemy in the street, remember the story of the truck-driver and his broom, and do your part to protect everybody's tires from damage. They'll learn, of course,

New Truck Delivery Regulations Are Released Today by ODT Office

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP)—New regulations governing nine classes of truck delivery services, including newspaper carriers, were announced last night by the office of defense transportation to become effective August 1.

The nine delivery services were exempted from various provisions of the over-the-road regulation of general contract and private carriers, and separate permits were issued for each classification.

Besides newspaper trucks, the permits cover those delivering solid fuels, supplies and materials to ships, mine products, ice, rubber and metal scrap, prepared foods to restaurants, certain materials used in printing and duplicating, and bakery products.

The permits set up these regulations:

Newspaper trucks—Exempted from capacity-load provisions and may return empty to their base of operations. In cities of less than 200,000 population they may make one morning paper delivery and one evening paper delivery to the same point each day, changing the earlier provision that prohibited second deliveries. In cities of from 200,000 to 700,000 they may make two morning and afternoon deliveries; from 700,000 to 2,000,000 three each, and over 2,000,000 four each.

Solid fuel trucks—Carriers may reduce the mileage of each truck on the basis of miles per ton delivered, or make a flat reduction of 25 per cent of the mileage of the corresponding month of last year.

Trucks delivering to ships—Now defined as "motor carriers" instead of common carriers and may make special deliveries.

Mine product trucks—Exempt from earlier order to reduce mileage and offer trucks for rent or lease before departing empty.

Ice trucks—May make more than one delivery a day to another carrier, or two deliveries to industrial air conditioning plants and retail dealers.

Rubber and metal trucks—Exempt from mileage-reduction and rent provisions, effective only until October 31.

Restaurant trucks—May make three deliveries of prepared foods a day from kitchen to restaurant.

Trucks carrying "copy, proofs, tracings or any other unfinished products from printing"—permitted three deliveries daily.

Baking trucks—Permitted three deliveries daily if 75 per cent of the goods are delivered unwrapped.

The Utah state capitol, one of the most ornate and elaborate in the country, cost only \$2,750,000 to construct. It was finished in 1915.

Synthetic Rubber Boost Is Possible

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said today that existing oil refineries can be converted to produce butadiene—an essential ingredient of buna synthetic rubber—to boost the presently contemplated 870,000-ton program by about 250,000 tons a year.

Ickes said the possible conversion of existing refineries was brought to light by surveys of the petroleum industry conducted by Wright W. Gary, director of refining in the office of petroleum co-ordinator.

"It's like discovering a new oil well," Ickes commented.

He said the refineries could produce about 200,000 tons of butadiene a year, and that this quantity would be sufficient to make from 240,000 to 250,000 tons of buna rubber.

Elko Mine Owners, CIO Sift Pay Raise

ELKO, Nev., July 30 (UP)—Representatives of the International Smelting Company refinery met with CIO union officials here today to negotiate a new agreement, said to cover wage matters and provide for a union shop for workers at the company's properties at Rio Tinto and Copper Canyon, Nevada. Some parts of the new agreement were reported ready for certification to the war labor board. J. A. Wardlaw, Jr., assistant general manager of the company, headed the company group.

Scrap Metal Quota For Nevada Set At 3,500 Tons

RENO, July 31 (Special)—Nevada will be expected to supply 3,500 tons of scrap metal during the six-month period ending December 31 as its quota in the national salvage program, war production board officials announced yesterday in Washington.

The WPB set the national goal for the period as 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, saying that this is "the minimum amount of scrap necessary to charge furnaces to capacity and to provide sufficient stock piles to insure full time operations throughout the winter months."

The industry now has approximately 3,000,000 tons of scrap on hand or one month's supply at current production rates. Total consumption during the first six months of 1942 was 13,700,000 tons of scrap.

During the first six months, figures compiled by the state salvage office in Carson City show, Nevada shipped some 12,500 tons of scrap and iron and steel not including a number of small shipments made by independent trucking concerns.

More than half of that amount, almost 7000 tons, was collected in Winnemucca, Lovelock, Yerington, Virginia City, Minden,

Weather Observer Position Is Open

The local office of the U. S. employment service has a position open for a weather observer, preferably a local youth, for the U. S. army in this vicinity. Experience is not necessary.

Other job openings at this office include a gardener for a housing project, a janitor for the U. S. gunnery school and laborers for construction work at Gabbs Valley near Luning, Nevada.

The employment office also has good positions open for a combination typist-bookkeeper for a local manufacturing concern and two stenographers for a government agency.

Yes Sir, Mr. MacDonald

Are you a bellyacher?
Are you a chronic complainer?
Are you one of those who thinks the war ought to be won without putting you out one single solitary bit?
Are you one who's thinking more about DOLLARS than American lives and the future of the American republic?

Listen to what George MacDonald, Boeing aircraft engineer has to say about such synthetic patriots—it will make you ashamed of yourself.

MacDonald, who spent the past nine months watching his company's fortresses punish the enemy on land and sea, returned to Seattle this week by way of Florida. Before arriving home, he visited several cities to get the pulse of the people. He was disgusted at what he found. His survey showed:

A FLOCK OF WHINING, SPOILED HOMEFOLKS WHO HAVE FORGOTTEN THE BOYS OVER THERE IN FAVOR OF THEIR OWN PETTY TROUBLES.

Are YOU a whining, spoiled civilian?
Have YOU forgotten the boys over there in favor of your own petty troubles? MacDonald is very, very disappointed in his fellow citizens who:

- 1.—Complain of "hardships."
- 2.—Quarrel among themselves.
- 3.—Go out on strikes in war industries.

When their own sons are crying with rage because their bomber was grounded for lack of parts.

MacDonald returned to find Americans trampling each other for an extra pound of coffee before rationing, fussing about sharing rides, bickering over wages and profits.

He had just come from Egypt where he saw mechanics sweating over a plane in 130 degree heat until some of them cracked and ran blindly until they dropped.

When he arrived in Florida, Congress was still debating the drafting of 18 and 19 year old men.

In China, he saw thousands of 12 and 15 year old Chinese boys with rifles taller than they, already veterans of two campaigns. They're fighting to free their country from Japanese despots. They KNOW what freedom means.

MacDonald knows as everybody else knows who's been on the fighting front that this war cannot be won, as many Americans believe, WITH BALLYHOO.

"If war production is up 300 per cent since Pearl Harbor, WE PAT EACH OTHER ON THE BACK, so WHAT?" he says.

"IT WOULDN'T BE TOO MUCH IF IT WERE UP 1,000 PER CENT."

It made him SICK to discover that many industries had only one concern NOT how much war material they can produce, but how they can get a higher rating.

That business is haggling over profits and labor unions walking out over jurisdictional disputes.

"You don't think in terms of dollars when you are dragging broken, screaming men from the burning wreckage of a bomber," McDonald fairly shouted in concluding his interview.

So—how do you feel now, MR. BELLYACHER? If you aren't ashamed of yourself you ought to be. If you're an American who IS doing his bit, then start racking your brain to determine how you can silence the chronic complainer who never did anything for anybody else, and can't find it in his heart to give up anything for his country.

It ought to be permissible to slap them across the mouth that lets the means come forth, but it isn't, though we are morally sure any judge would pin a medal on such an offender.

The best weapon is that of shame—public shame, ridicule and spotlight. And it's about time we started using it.

A recent recruit in the ranks of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, writes us about his service: "It's the one entirely unselfish thing I've really gotten a bang out of in a long, long time. A guy wonders if he is worthy of it. The philosophy of a service man—the chance to fight and if necessary die, so that the country we love might live, is so terribly simple it scares a guy sometimes."

Put THAT alongside the person who says:

"No gas no work!"
"I want two cups of coffee."
"I won't work unless it's ten hours a day. To hell with this nine hour business."

"The war is important all right, but not as important as our union organizing THIS job."

"Give me my profits or I don't build tanks."

Why should we keep on babying these vocal patriots, anyway—you know the kind—they're sneaking in every day cashing in the bonds they bought to demonstrate how patriotic they are.

Instructions On Coffee Rationing

No Coffee Can Be Bought From Sunday, Nov. 22 to Sunday, Nov. 29

RENO, Nov. 18 — Consumers who did not receive sugar rationing books because of excess sugar may now obtain a war book for coffee rationing from local war price and rationing boards, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration announced today. War Ration Book One will be available to every member of the family unit who was 15 years of age on May 7, 1942.

Consumers cannot buy coffee from Sunday, November 22, 12:01 a. m. to Sunday, November 29 at 12:01 a. m., Schmitt declared. When the "freeze" ends stamp No. 27 which is on the corner of War Book One will be good for one pound of roasted coffee, if the age of the owner of that book was 15 years or more, at the time of registration. Stamp No. 27 will have no value after midnight January 3 when stamp No. 28 will be used, then stamp No. 25 and No. 26.

Coffee stamps in the books of those less than 15 years of age must remain attached until War Ration Book Two is issued, Schmitt said, as penalties will be imposed by OPA if they are missing. Local boards are authorized to remove all sugar stamps, which are those up to and including No. 16, from books of consumers having an excess of sugar on hand.

Consumers handicapped by transportation difficulties may apply for a certificate for up to five pounds of coffee for each eligible member of the family unit, and eligible employees, Schmitt said.

Institutional users of coffee will be registered by local boards in days designated between November 23 and December 2. Retailers, wholesalers and industrial users are not obliged to register.

Coffee Ration Rules Are Given

RENO, Nov. 23 (Special) — Coffee in excess of one pound on hand November 28 will have to be counted as part of rations by consumers, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration announced today.

Deduction of stamps to cover excess coffee supplies held by individuals will be made when application is made for war ration book No. 2 which will be distributed during the first of 1943, Schmitt said. The coffee regulations provide that "no consumer shall acquire roasted coffee if he owns or possesses more than one pound for personal use and no person shall transfer roasted coffee to a consumer if he knows or has reason to believe that a consumer owns more than one pound of coffee for personal use."

The surrender of a coffee stamp by a consumer, for the purpose of acquiring roasted coffee from a retailer or wholesaler, shall constitute a representation to the office of price administration that such consumer or any member of his family unit neither owns nor possesses more than one pound of coffee each for personal use.

"Appropriate action will be taken when it is found that the coffee stamps of children whose ages as shown on their war ration book is less than 15 and those of consumers with excess supplies are missing from war ration book No. 1," Schmitt added. Coffee ration stamps in the No. 1 book include numbers from 20 to 28.

"Share The Meat" Program Explained

Mrs. Vina Hutchings Announces Plans

A house to house campaign by 20 civilian defense block and neighborhood leaders will be launched in Pioche starting November 28, to show householders how to comply with the Government's "Share the Meat" program, Vina Hutchings, Director of the Pioche Defense Council, announced today.

The job of conducting the campaign here for voluntary limitation of civilian meat consumption to an average of 2 1/2 pounds a week for each adult is the first national assignment which Pioche block and neighborhood leaders have received from the Office of Civilian Defense, Vina Hutchings, Chief of the Civilian Defense Block Plan organization, said.

Under the recently-organized OCD block plan, all community war service activities are centered under block, neighborhood or group leaders, who are responsible for the success of any government war campaign or program in their particular areas.

"At the request of other Government agencies," Mrs. Hutchings said, "local Civilian Defense Councils, have undertaken to reach every family in the share-the-meat campaign to call attention to the necessity for voluntary rationing of meat and to provide information concerning alternative foods for well-balanced diets."

"Defense Councils have been given this job because their nutrition committees are a source of local information on healthful diet, and because the more than 10,000 local councils have direct contact with the people of the country."

"In Pioche the local Defense Council, through the block leader organization, is the means of that contact. Our assignment to duty is as definite as the orders to a combat unit on the field of battle, and it will be welcomed in that spirit by the 20 women who comprise the local block leader organization."

First step in the campaign, Mrs. Hutchings said, will be a visit by block and neighborhood leaders to every household in their areas. They will emphasize that meat sharing is now on a purely voluntary basis but will point out to householders why consumption must be limited and the ways in which it may be done by use of alternate foods.

To make it easy for the housewife to keep tract of her meat purchases, Mrs. Hutchings said, the block or neighborhood leader will leave with each a pamphlet explaining meat conservation and presenting voluntary rationing ideas and menus, in which is included a chart on which meat purchases can be entered day by day.

Although the Government has assigned to the local Defense Council and its block leader organization the responsibility of conducting the "Share the Meat" program in Pioche, a number of prominent organizations in the city will cooperate in the campaign. Mrs. Hutchings, head of the block leader organization, said today.

Among the groups which will line up with the civilian defense organizations on the campaign are: C. I. O. Ladies Auxiliary, B. P. W. Ladies, and the Relief Society.

Plans for participation of these and other interested groups were made last night at a meeting held at the Gem Hall.

Groups of two will canvas the town. It will be divided into sections and an explanation will be given and pamphlets handed out to each house.

New Cars and Tires Come to Clark Co.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 18—More than 50 per cent of the 42 new passenger automobiles and 1423 new truck and passenger car tires rationed in Nevada by the Office of price administration during October went to workers for transportation to war industries or for war emergency needs, George Lohse, state rationing representative reported today.

Twenty-six out of the 42 new cars issued were purchased by eligible motorists using their cars for transporting workers to war projects while three were allotted government officials. Two each went to farmers for moving farm produce and supplies, to contractors, mail carriers, traveling salesmen, city and county police.

New truck tires rationed last month amounted to 795 compared to 628 new tires for passenger cars. Of the latter, 219 were grade II low quality tires issued for use by eligible motorists employed in war plants employing more than 100 workers and 271 were obsolete tires not rationed under quotas.

Of the 2229 retreaded and recapped tires rationed 1537 were for passenger automobiles and 692 for trucks and busses. Six hundred new tubes were issued for passenger cars and 697 went to owners of trucks and busses.

Clark county was given 22 of the new cars rationed from the state's total while Washoe county did not receive any cars for the month. Of the 22 given Clark, 18 were to be used by war workers.

Compared to Clark County's 1830 allotment of new tires, tubes, retreaded and recapped tires, Washoe county was allotted 998. Churchill county with 167 ranked third in number of tires and tubes rationed.

Other counties—and number of new cars, tires, tubes rationed for October follow:

County	Tires, tubes, recaps
Douglas	76
Elko	186
Emerald	30
Eureka	29
Humboldt	73
Lander	92
Lincoln	115
Lyon	112
Mineral	677
Nye	171
Ormsby	32
Pershing	72
Storey	25
White Pine	57

U. P. BUS STATION

Last week in our column of "Observations" the Editor commented on the complete lack of consideration which the Union Pacific bus lines is showing to its passengers in Las Vegas.

Wiring from Washington under date of November 19, President W. M. Jeffers of the Union Pacific System, said:

"I like your editorial of Friday, November 13th with reference to bus station. In the first place we tried to build a station at Las Vegas but were unable to get the necessary materials. Then our people did the next best thing. However, so that you may completely understand the matter am requesting W. H. Guild, executive assistant at Los Angeles, to see you and explain the entire situation."

That was a very courteous thing for a busy executive like Mr. Jeffers, who has on his hands not only the vast business of operating the thousands of miles of the Union Pacific System but as well, the control of the rubber problem for the United States government.

The Age hopes that the little discussion will lead to what to this Editor seems the proper, obvious and, in fact, the only immediate remedy for a situation which, now that the bitter winds have set in, is becoming more and more serious.

That solution, temporary in nature perhaps, and to last only until a bus station can be built, is to use the splendid Union Pacific Railroad station for a bus terminal as well as for trains.

Of course, it is claimed that the rest rooms and other facilities at the Union Pacific depot are not large enough to properly accommodate the bus passengers in addition to train passengers. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the passenger depot even if crowded, would be an immense improvement on the present bus situation and, even if train passengers are sometimes a little crowded, it would be in a good cause and they would not object.

Tuesday, November 24, 1942.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

You can start your gas rationing period with a full tank of gasoline. That's official from OPA. That means for the first eight weeks, you'll have an additional 12 to 20 gallons, depending on the capacity of your tank. It means you can hold your coupons for the 32 on an A card, until you've used up your first tank, then take on another.

Instead of 500 miles for the first eight week period, you'll get about 700, so you can taper off gradually. That presages a big run on gas stations about one week from yesterday—mostly in the evening, when everyone will want to get the last possible drop in the tank.

Don't figure that this slight leeway will let you store gasoline in a tank at home in advance of rationing, and take out some gallons occasionally when needed. It won't work. Speedometer will tell on you, when you go back for another book.

Allowance will be made for that full tank at the outset, but no more. If you show up with 300 or 400 miles extra instead of what one tank would give your car, you may not get another ration book come February 1. So, if you had any such ideas, cast 'em aside.

There probably will be gasoline bootleggers, but if you're a patriotic American, you won't indulge. For in the final analysis, this is as much a part of the war effort as building tanks.

Many motorists, entitled to "B" books, plan to try out the "A" and see just how far it fits their actual needs. If it doesn't work, they'll apply for the "B" books later on. They can be obtained, if merited, any time. And there's always a provision for emergency.

Our job, yours, mine and ev-

everybody's, is NOT to see how much gasoline we can chisel out of the rationing board, but how little we can get by with, and still do our job. Chiselers are synthetic patriots wherever you find them—in whatever field.

A lady called the other day to insist she couldn't find anyone who would take the grease she had saved in accordance with salvage instructions. Said she had called at three different markets without results, and wanted to know what to do next.

I checked with the chairman of the salvage committee and found this: markets CANNOT handle the salvage grease on peak days—are not expected to. This means that Monday, Wednesday and Thursday are the best days to call, unless they fall on the day before a holiday, in which case, they become peak days also.

Every market has agreed to handle the salvage grease, and so far as can be determined, every one is. If you have any trouble at all, phone C. F. DeArmond, 1033, for further instructions.

A friend of mine, who works hard for the check he gets each week, and who is a member of the ten per cent club, suggested the other day that in fitting observance of December 7, everybody pledge his earnings for that day for war bonds. He is willing and eager to be the first one.

I passed the suggestion on to state headquarters, but to date have received no response. Regardless of that—it would be a SWELL way for each individual to register HIS punch in the nose for Mister Jap in memory of the "day that will live long in infamy." You don't need anybody to urge you further—no list in the paper—no ballyhoo or headlines. It will do YOU good down deep inside to give that little bit extra. How about it?

Drastic Revisions in Tire Ration For Trucks Are Made Public Today

Only trucks engaged in services essential to the war effort or public health and safety will be entitled to recapped or new tires after July 28 under a drastic revision of the tire rationing regulations announced today by the office of price administration.

The revision, which was necessitated by increasing evidence that quotas will not provide for the needs of all those on present eligibility lists, will cut off from tires all privately operated trucks carrying alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and similar beverages, tobacco products, confections, candy, flowers, toys, novelties, jewelry, furs, radios, phonographs, musical instruments, or other luxury goods, unless the transportation of such things is only incidental to the main service performed by the vehicle.

Unable to increase quotas because of the rubber shortage, OPA asked the advice of the office of defense transportation as to what reclassification of motor transport services could be made to effect the necessary reductions and at the same time preserve the most essential operations. In reclassifying a number of transport services in the same category as retail delivery, OPA has followed the lines of ODT recommendations.

Besides the categorical exclusions from eligibility, the revision gives local war price and rationing boards authority to winnow applications received from eligibles under list A, which includes the most essential transportation functions. After the change in the regulations becomes effective, trucks, transporting raw materials, semi-manufactured or finished goods, including farm products and foods, will be recognized as eligible for tires only if the services they perform are essential to the war effort or public health and safety. Heretofore, trucks transporting commodities of that kind could be denied tires only if the applications before a board were in excess of its quota.

Also dropped from list A eligibility under the same conditions are private carriers furnishing transportation for incidental maintenance services—the cleaning of office buildings is given as an example—or for the purpose of repairing any portable household effects, or for providing materials or services solely for landscaping or beautification of any construction project or other establishment.

These regulations do not apply to common carriers, which still may carry the goods which private carriers no longer may move, except as an incidental part of their operations, on rationed tires.

Although it is recognized that some part of the load now carried by privately operated trucks will merely be shifted to common carriers as a result of the new change in the tire rationing regulations, the overall effect is expected to be a substantial saving in rubber.

In the first place, movement of some non-essential goods probably will be halted entirely. Moreover, some part of the load which is switched from private to common carrier will, of course, go by rail or water. Even where a common carrier truck is used, greater efficiency is expected to make for a considerable savings in tires. The common carriers are looked upon as generally bet-

ter able to maintain full loads than the private trucks. They can aggregate and schedule their loads in such a way that they have a minimum of empty mileage, whereas in many instances the company trucks and contract carriers haul loads in one direction and return empty.

The situation that led to the eligibility reduction is much the same as that which led to rationing of tires in the first place, OPA explained—greater demand than the available supply of rubber can fulfill without jeopardizing the entire war effort. The action taken in the present instance, it is pointed out, is merely an extension of the policy adopted when the tire rationing program first was set up last December. Then, as now, it was necessary to decide which needs to meet and which to forego on the basis of relative essentiality.

The owner of a truck performing an essential transportation service not provided for in the list A eligibility classifications of the regulations may file an application for a certificate for recapped tires under list B (which includes services deemed essential by the local board but not provided for in list A) up to the 20th day of any month. If the board still has any recapped quota left, it may issue such certificate after the 25th of the month.

The reduction in the truck eligibility list is accomplished by amendment No. 22, effective July 28, to the revised tire rationing regulations.

Recent Rubber Drive Will Keep Plants Rolling for Year, Said

By HILLIER KRIEGBAUM
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP)—The nationwide scrap rubber salvage collection, which netted 434,155 tons, will keep reclaim plants operating at capacity for more than a year, war production board officials predicted today.

Arthur B. Newhall, rubber coordinator, estimated that approximately 70 per cent of the scrap could be converted into reclaimed rubber for military or essential civilian use. Reclaim plants annually handle some 350,000 tons.

President Roosevelt, announcing the results of the rubber drive, said a statement would be issued within the next two weeks on the rubber situation. He declined to amplify the nature of the statement, which apparently will be issued by the White House.

WPB officials were re-examining rubber commitments to see if they could provide 3,332 tons of crude and 97,420 tons of re-

claimed rubber for a plan which tire manufacturers say will keep all essential motor cars running for the next two years.

The manufacturers, opening an exhibit here, said that in addition to the crude and reclaimed rubber requirements, they would need 33,188 tons of thiokol and 32,475 tons of butyl—both rubber substitutes which they declared could be obtained without interfering with the government's 300,000-ton synthetic program.

The manufacturers joined government officials, however, in stressing that no sensible program could envision tires for pleasure driving. In fact, they insisted that a 40 per cent cut in normal driving, a maximum speed limit of 40 miles an hour and weekly checks of tires were necessary to meet a goal of 48,174,000 tires—new and recapped—during the next two years.

In addition to 13,233,000 new tires and 30,291,000 recaps, they proposed that 4,660,000 new tires be taken from frozen inventories. Officials said that was approximately half of present stocks.

The tire manufacturers' proposals were being checked by the WPB's civilian supply division and requirements group as well as by the office of defense transportation under Joseph B. Eastman.

NEVADA LEADS U. S. IN RUBBER DRIVE, CAPITOL REVEALS

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP)—Nevada, the state with the fewest people, collected more rubber per person in the recent salvage campaign than any other state. New York state, the largest in population, collected the least per person.

Final figures on the campaign showed a total collection of 454,155 tons, a per capita average of 8.87 pounds. The first 12 states in per capita average were west of the Mississippi. The poorest showing was made by states along the eastern seaboard.

Nevada, with a population of 110,247, collected 1,657 tons of scrap rubber. New York state, with a total of 13,479,142, collected only 19,385 tons.

Here are figures by states, with the per capita figures in pounds and the total collections in tons:

Nevada, 30.13—1,657; Oregon, 18.75—10,222; Idaho, 16.49—4,328; Montana, 15.45—24,208; Kansas, 15.07—13,560; Washington, 14.99—13,012; Arizona, 14.98—3,737; Wyoming, 14.34—1,600; Utah, 12.35—3,395; California, 11.65—40,247; Colorado, 10.33—5,800; New Mexico, 8.75—2,327; Missouri, 7.15—13,521; Hawaii, 6.76—1,464; and Alaska, .55—20.

Order Rubber Firms To Comply

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP)—The war labor board today ordered the United States Rubber company to sign a maintenance of membership contract with the United Rubber Workers (CIO) in eight plants employing 21,500 workers.

The board by a 6 to 3 vote, with employer members dissenting, followed the majority recommendation of a three man panel report on the dispute. The employer member of the panel also dissented.

Synthetic Rubber Bill Given Okeh

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UP)—The house today completed congressional action on a bill depriving the war production board of control over the manufacture of synthetic rubber from farm and forest commodities.

The house passed the measure by an overwhelming standing vote of 104 to 18 after defeating amendments designed to keep control of priorities for the building of plants in the hands of the WPB.

The measure for creation of an independent rubber agency with power to supervise production of rubber from alcohol derived from agricultural commodities.

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Japan Sends Rubber to Germany?

The question of whether or not the Japs are collaborating 100 per cent with Hitler, or are taking advantage of a situation to carry out their imperialistic ambitions in the Far East, has intrigued analysts from the day Pearl Harbor was bombed.

There are those who hold the axis to be a well-oiled, smooth-functioning machine powered by mutual confidence and cooperation, and there are those that contend Japan has no intention of giving aid to Germany, but is playing her own game entirely and without regard to Hitler's needs.

Upon an accurate answer to this question depends our ability to correctly predict the course of the war, and for that reason great interest is attached to reaching the right conclusion.

There's a good hint in the report from London last week that Japan, which now holds 90 per cent of the world's rubber, has begun to supply Germany with that vital material. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare believes Japanese ships are running the blockade around Cape Horn at the tip of South America.

If this is true, then it can be said that Hitler planned it that way—that the whole program was laid out in advance with particular attention to NAZI needs. Rubber from Japan, oil from Russia's Caucasus—one has already been assured, for the present, the other may or may not be secured within the next critical 60 days.

Rubber Bill Will Get Veto from FDR

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP)—President Roosevelt said today the chances are he will veto the bill passed by congress last week to create an independent agency to promote production of synthetic rubber from agricultural products.

Discussing the bill at his semi-weekly press conference, Roosevelt said "the chances are it will get vetoed."

Permitting himself to be quoted directly, he added: "I am planning a move in addition to the veto."

Synthetic Rubber Program Blasted

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UP)—Senator Raymond E. Willis, republican, Indiana, today accused the administration of persistently ignoring use of farm products for production of synthetic rubber.

He warned in a statement that President Roosevelt will be "assuming a tremendous responsibility" if he vetoes a bill passed by the senate last week to create a separate agency to promote production of synthetic rubber from agricultural products.

Tax Bill Is Not Big Enough, Said

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UP)—CIO President Phillip Murray charged today that the \$8,271,000,000 tax bill passed by the house "falls miserably to carry out either the president's tax program or the reasonable and necessary proposals of the treasury."

In a statement read to the senate finance committee by Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative representative, Murray said the measure "fails to place taxes on the basis of ability to pay, following a soak-the-poor line throughout."

SYNTHETIC RUBBER: Congress Takes a Hand

In a congressional effort to solve the synthetic rubber production tangle, members of the house and senate passed the Gillette bill creating the Rubber Supply agency, which would control that portion of the program dealing with agricultural or forest products.

Rubber production from petroleum would remain under direction of the War Production board. Under provisions of the bill all authority over synthetic rubber plants using agricultural commodities as raw material would be taken away from Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman.

In its final form, the bill requires WPB, the army, navy or any other agency to deliver critical materials for use in constructing or operating alcohol rubber plants upon certification from the director of the Rubber Supply agency, and grants the agency blanket priority "over all deliveries of similar articles or materials for private account."

WAGES: Show Increase

Figures released by Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, disclosed that the average hourly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries rose 1.5 per cent from April to May, and the May average of 83.1 cents per hour was 14.5 per cent higher than a year ago. The increase was held due to overtime, expansion of working forces in high wage scale industries and to wage-rate increases.

★ Views of the news

By MANCHESTER BODDY

November 20, 1942

EVERYONE who drives an automobile is now fairly well convinced that gasoline rationing as a means of saving rubber will soon be enforced.

When this program was first suggested we objected most strenuously on the grounds that:

1—It was unnecessary.
2—It would needlessly cripple transportation.

3—There was a better way to conserve rubber.

After the rubber scandal had been dragged into the open and subjected to the full glare of publicity, the administration appointed a committee of prominent Americans to make a full and complete report in the premises.

This group, known as the

Baruch committee, was composed of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, James B. Conant and Karl T. Compton.

We, along with all other good Americans, with high regard for the ability, integrity and common sense of the Baruch committee, accepted its report, and joined in the common effort to explain the gasoline rationing program—and make it as successful as possible.

THE report was published September 10, and since then there have been a great many developments that directly affect the whole rubber-gasoline rationing program.

Not the least of these is

(Continued on Page 32, Col. 1)

the revolt staged in Washington on November 17 by the Oklahoma congressional delegation against nationwide gasoline rationing. A reliable report reveals that at least 200 representatives in congress have signified their intention to press for a postponement of nationwide gasoline rationing as a means of saving rubber for 90 days from December 1.

Much of this activity is political and may or may not be justified by the facts in the case. However, it is symptomatic of events in the making and just as the Baruch committee refused to indulge in wishful thinking and confined itself strictly to the compilation of facts and figures, just so, any idea that the action taken by the Oklahoma delegation in congress will not be duplicated by other groups in other sections of the west would be the most inexcusable kind of wishful thinking. Such protests are bound to develop and spread.

It goes without saying that widespread action of this nature will be unfortunate both in its effect on the rubber-gasoline rationing program and in undermining the morale of the people as well.

The way to prevent widespread revolt against gasoline rationing is to follow the advice of the Baruch committee report itself. I quote:

"Authoritative revisions must be made from time to time to give warning if our program is running behind expectations and to give opportunity to make additional important military uses of rubber if the program should run ahead of schedule, or to relax restrictions on civilian driving."

More than two months have elapsed since the Baruch report was issued. It is time for a revised report. The Baruch committee should make it.

New developments that should be considered include:

1—How many million tires have been added to the public stockpile through the calling in of all over five tires per car?

2—The Baruch report listed as one of the essentials a huge quantity of crude rubber to be used in making inner tubes. Since the Baruch report, it has been discovered that inner tubes are unnecessary. If this discovery is authentic it means that many thousands of tons of crude rubber can be eliminated from the "demand" side of the Baruch ledger and a vast quantity of inner tubes now in use can be called in and added to the "supply" side. Does this affect the overall picture as the Baruch committee saw it two months ago? If so to what extent?

3—The Baruch committee frankly admitted that its estimates as to what might be done in the way of shipping in new crude rubber, the collection of scrap, etc., might have been radically underestimated. What is the story today? What has happened?

4—The government called upon the people to drive car-ly, slowly and to cut out all unnecessary mileage. Has the public responded during the last two months to this request, and if so has this fact altered the picture?

The Baruch committee made five major recommendations. Only one had to do with the rationing of gasoline. How about the other four? The recommendations are:

1—Immediate institution of a tire replacement and recapping program through the allocation of reclaimed rubber for that purpose."

What progress had been made? We have reports indicating 1,500,000 recaps and retreads are now being turned out per month and that our tire manufacturers are making 500,000 new tires out of reclaimed rubber each month. Are these all for the passenger cars of the nation and how are they being allocated?

2—Nationwide gasoline rationing to hold the average annual mileage to 5000 miles under the general direction of the office of defense transportation."

Have the facts in the rubber situation changed in the last two months and if so will these changes be reflected in a change in this recommendation No. 2?

3—Prompt and strict enforcement of a nationwide speed limit not exceeding 35 miles an hour for private passenger cars and trucks."

How has this recommendation worked out? Reports have it that the people have responded splendidly and that as a result the entire picture has changed. Is this report correct?

"4—Compulsory periodic tire inspection." Has anything been done to inspect passenger tires? If not what possible excuse is there for compelling civilians to use tires to the point of uselessness when an adequate tire rationing (as distinguished from gas rationing) program would have saved such tires through recapping or retreading?

"5—A voluntary interim tire conservation program until gasoline rationing can be instituted."

Has any effort been made to show the average motorist how he can have his tires recapped or retreaded? What department is in charge of this work and does it ever tell the people what it is doing?

Perhaps the rebellious congressmen from Oklahoma have answers to the above questions. If so they staged their show prematurely. They would get much farther if they would insist upon a revised Baruch committee report. They would then have something upon which to base their opposition.

Hoarders

Coffee rationing has come, some experts say, because of unnecessary hoarding by housewives. Hoarding entered into the timing, if not the ultimate necessity behind sugar rationing.

Now the department of commerce estimates that consumers have 50,000,000 pairs of shoes hoarded—quarter as many as are on the shelves of the nation's shoe stores—in fear that there will be a shortage of shoes.

Let's get it clear. There will not be a shortage of shoes unless one is created artificially by hoarding. There will be a cut in varieties, styles, trims. But there will be plenty of shoes, if we keep our heads and don't make fools of ourselves.

L V Review Journal
Nov 23 1942

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Engineers and aviation experts have been at Boulder City airport for some time testing particular planes and the availability of the airport for test purposes. The shores of Lake Mead in the vicinity of Boulder have been checked minutely for the best possible site for an airplane factory.

The planes being tested are amphibians. The experts are from the Hughes-Kaiser firm now preparing to build huge cargo planes which Kaiser finally got permission to go ahead with after several stormy weeks in Washington.

This may cast some light on the probable location of the factory to be built AND the material to be used in constructing the planes. There has been considerable speculation as to whether wood fiber or light metal would be decided upon. If the site is Lake Mead, it can be taken for granted the material will be magnesium.

Military analysts now feel the turning point in the war has been reached, but are warning AGAINST over-optimism—any let-down in the effort to overwhelm the axis powers with sheer weight of men and materials.

The best we can do, they insist, is to finish fighting in Europe by Christmas 1943. It will take another year—1944—to polish off the Japs. That means, the earliest we can hope for the war to end is January 1, 1945.

This does NOT take into consideration any unexpected developments, such as earthquakes in Japan, plagues in Europe—both of which have been predicted for this winter. Any such eventuality, purely outside human control, can alter the timetable materially of course.

Those who expect to thumb their noses at the 35 mile an hour speed limit, the "share-the-ride" program, tire inspection, etc., simply because there seem to be no teeth in the enforcement, are likely to wish they had been a little more patriotic come next summer.

Tires and retreads will be available for all motorists by then, but they'll go only to those who have complied with regulations laid down for preservation of rubber. The tires, as pointed out before, will be made of reclaimed rubber and won't be too good. They'll do for careful driving, however—driving of the

type now prescribed for all motorists.

New, synthetic rubber tires will be ready by the late spring of 1944, according to present schedule. That means, synthetic tires for everybody. These will be almost as good as the ones made from the natural product, but the gap between must be plugged by use of second-rate stuff.

There's cheerful news from Washington for businesses based on servicing household equipment. The War Production Board last week gave TOP priority to repair and replacement parts for such things as radios, stoves, refrigerators, houses and utilities. This is in line with the government's urging that civilians get along with the things they already have, keep them in tip top shape so they'll last the war out.

The problem here will be to get workmen to do the job—most of them are in the army or in defense work at higher wages. With parts available, however, some answer to this will be worked out. It might develop that housewives themselves will turn mechanics, necessity being the mother of invention. My mother built a screen porch one time because the carpenters were too darn busy to give her a tumble. I was never able to see how it could be improved much.

Food is likely to become just as important a weapon in this war as bullets and bombs. That's the reason for the administration's REAL concern over the farm man-power problem. Realizing that with the vast shortage of food in Europe, the first concern of millions will be getting something to eat, the war department plans to follow invasion with sustenance for the starving.

It's more than a humanitarian program—it's the way to win the war—food used to win over the peoples Nazis have oppressed. That means building vast stockpiles for Europe as a definite means to shortening the war. That can be accomplished, of course, only by rationing, and that's why rationing is approaching rapidly.

Present indications are that dairy products, eggs, butter, cheese, etc., will be doled out by tickets from January on. The public isn't going to like this rationing at first, but realizing it is designed to shorten the war, will accept it.

L V Review Journal
Nov 21 1942

MEN OF 45 ARE GIVEN DEFERMENT UNDER NEW ORDER

State headquarters of the selective service in Carson City has ordered that men who already have attained the age of 45 years, who were called for induction into the United States army with the November quota from Clark county, have been deferred for a 30-day period.

The specific order from Carson City provides:

1. Proposed legislation amending the selective service act provides that registrants, who have attained 45 years of age, may be relieved from service under the act. Effective immediately no registrant shall be ordered to report for induction who was of an age liable to military service at the time of his registration, but who subsequently attains the age of 45 years prior to the time scheduled for his induction.

2. Local boards will, therefore, postpone the induction of all such registrants, who are now under orders to report for induction, for a period of 30 days under authority of section 633.1, selective service regulations.

3. Nothing shall be construed to prohibit a registrant, whose induction is postponed in accordance with this directive, from volunteering for induction according to established procedure.

4. Further directives will be issued by national headquarters when the act is signed into law by the president.

The order to the Clark county board was issued by Major Norman C. Brown, executive of the state headquarters in Carson City.

At a meeting last night, the Clark county selective service board, in accordance with the orders from state headquarters, was withdrawing the names of men 45 years of age who had been called for induction next week. They will not be required to report for service at this time, the board announced.

See B.M.I. Book for
November 25, 1942.
Article on Carl S. Kelty,
Consulting Chemist at B.M.I.

Drive For Rubber Will End At 12 Friday Evening

370,000 Pounds Scrap Rubber Collected In County

Twelve o'clock midnight Friday is the rubber deadline. By that time every piece of scrap rubber in southern Nevada should be turned in at a service station. So far 370,000 pounds of rubber have been collected in Clark county, and the goal is 400,000 pounds. This was the message announced today by Clesse Turner, local chairman for the petroleum industry which has been in charge of the rubber drive.

Today filling stations closed in Las Vegas at noon and will remain closed until 6 o'clock this evening, while employees canvass the town to gather every last piece of scrap rubber in the community.

Appeal Issued

Turner issued an earnest appeal for residents of the county to bring their rubber articles to a nearby service station tomorrow if they are not solicited today, so that every piece, no matter how small, may go toward the rubber stock pile of the government to aid in the war effort. Members of the local American Legion post in Las Vegas will make a house-to-house canvass tomorrow in a last round-up of rubber.

Every kind of scrap rubber is usable, Turner said, and urged that householders make a last-minute survey of their homes to determine if they have something left which they have failed to turn in to aid in the war.

Want Rubber Mats

Referring to newspaper articles that rubber mats are not wanted, Secretary Harold Ickes has issued a statement in Washington, D. C., calling for more rubber mats for the national rubber scrap drive. He termed published reports that rubber mats have only limited processing possibilities as short sighted.

"Rubber mats are more important aboard a submarine or an aircraft carrier than they are on the floor of a dwelling or a public building," Coordinator Ickes said. "The army and the navy need rubber mats, and it is up to the people to see that they get them. Thousands of patriotic citizens, institutions, business houses, and public offices have contributed rubber mats to the scrap drive, and it is important that they continue to do so. Whether mats will make retreads or conveyor belts is not important. What does count is that the rubber they contain releases better rubber for essential jobs. Even if they will only make rubber mats, so much the better. Mats under the feet of our fighting men are more important than under our feet or under chairs at home."

The coordinator pointed out that all federal agencies now have been directed to turn in mats for the scrap piles.

Leads Nation

Nevada still leads the nation in the per capita collection of rubber with an average of 25.65 pounds per person, and that figure is complete only to July 2. Washoe county's collection to date is far above the half-million pound mark, with 563,362 pounds.

In Clark county James Cashman, owner of the Cashman garage, is the largest single contributor, with more than 19 tons to his credit. Louis Woltishek is among the large contributors, with about five and one-half tons turned in yesterday.

The bureau of reclamation in Boulder City is cooperating with the drive for rubber. Notification was received to collect all rubber articles that are not absolutely necessary to carry on the work of the project. The exact amount has not been weighed as yet but it includes such articles as rubber matting, seat cushions, rubber on the bottom of telephones, etc. All employees were urged to collect the rubber that was not absolutely essential and turn it over to their supervisors.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Democratic Processes Blast Way Toward Rubber Problem Solution; Hard-Hitting Congressmen and Free Press Forcing Quick Action; People's Representatives Prove More Practical Than the Experts; Philadelphia Stores Are Planning to Give War Stamps as Change.

WASHINGTON — A lot of people have been cussing congress these days. But if they have the idea that a dictatorship is better they should take a good look at the rubber situation. For if it had not been for the consistent fighting and hammering by a watchful congress and a free press — the instruments of our democratic processes — it is doubtful that the rubber situation would be on the road to real improvement today.

Behind the scene, certain hard-hitting senators — Gillette of Iowa, Thomas of Oklahoma, Truman of Missouri, Norris of Nebraska, Kilgore of West Virginia, Brewster of Maine, Wheeler of Montana, and many others have done a great service to the nation.

As a result of their tireless bludgeoning, both backstage and in the full glare of the footlights, a real drive to make synthetic rubber and make it fast, is now under way — seven precious months after Pearl Harbor.

Most of the congressmen couldn't even spell the word "butadiene." But they have definitely proved that the experts were wrong.

To illustrate the doubtful blessings of supreme authority, no one in the government had more dictatorial power regarding rubber than Jesse Jones. Congress granted him almost limitless funds and the president gave him limitless power to produce rubber. He could hire the best experts in the world, consult the best scientists, sign contracts with anyone.

Business Before War

But for some reason the experts he chose put all the rubber eggs in one basket — the manufacture of rubber from petroleum, and by a lengthy process. At one hearing Senator Wheeler asked Jesse Jones:

"Have you investigated to see whether or not (the alcohol process) is good?"

To which Jones' rubber brain-truster, Stanley Crossland, replied:

"It has been investigated, but it has not gone beyond the development stage by which we can tell whether or not it is operable on a commercial scale."

But the senate agriculture subcommittee, probing the matter, reported:

"The only known and commercially tested processes for the production of synthetic rubber, developed principally in continental Europe by Germans, Poles and Russians, were from alcohol produced from grain and potatoes."

The senate committee went further, saying: "There is no explanation by any responsible official of why this country, in setting up a program for the production of synthetic rubber, gave consideration only to untried laboratory experiments from petroleum which will require twice the time and many times the critical material needed to produce the same synthetic rubber from alcohol."

Finally the committee used one of the most devastating statements ever to appear in a congressional report when it laid the blame directly on oilmen who wanted to prevent the competition of midwest grain alcohol after the war:

"Such meticulous care to avoid the possibility of post-war competition," the senate rebuked, "may bespeak a high degree of business shrewdness, but it likewise portrays a serious failure to appreciate the necessity of keeping America on wheels and winning the war."

So, if you don't have to give up your tires after all, you can thank that sometimes-berated, sometimes-bungling, but get-there-in-the-end, truly democratic institution — congress.

Defense Worker Influx Reflected By Registrations Of Automobiles

CARSON CITY, July 21—The influx of defense workers on projects throughout Nevada has been reflected in automobile registration figures for the first six months of 1942, Secretary of State Malcolm McEachin declared today in revealing that

registration to July 1 of this year exceeds the comparable period of 1941 by 5,426 units. Income has shown a corresponding gain rising from \$289,302.33 to \$329,721.01, an increase of \$39,918.68.

"An all time registration record for Nevada was set in 1941," McEachin declared, "when 50,266 vehicles of all types were registered. It is a certainty that this figure will be exceeded in 1942 with our total registration as of July 1 set at 47,687 units of all types. We are, however, anticipating a very sharp decrease in registration in 1943 as the tires now in use wear out."

Clark county registered an increase of 6,506 vehicles for the first six months of the year showing a total of 12,302 units as compared to 5,796 for the similar period in 1941. The Washoe county total decreased 592 from 13,692 in 1941 to 13,100 in 1942. Registrations from the Lemmon Valley bomber base construction are expected to boost Washoe's total in coming months.

Registration of all units in the various counties has been as follows, McEachin declared:

	Number of Units	
	To July 1, 1941	To July 1, 1942
Churchill	2,361	2,414
Clark	5,796	12,302
Douglas	1,039	959
Elko	3,728	3,395
Esmeralda	673	625
Eureka	370	356
Humboldt	1,828	1,719
Lander	565	595
Lincoln	1,346	1,271
Lyon	1,455	1,436
Mineral	1,025	1,423
Nye	1,306	1,370
Ormsby	1,228	1,131
Pershing	1,257	1,186
Storey	440	366
Washoe	13,692	13,100
White Pine	4,140	4,039
Totals	42,261	47,687

Scrugham Urges 5 Tires Per Auto

ELKO, Nev., July 21 (UP)—American motorists should be permitted to retain at least five tires for each automobile, James G. Scrugham, representative in congress from Nevada said today on his arrival here from Washington, D. C.

Scrugham added the government should refrain from threats of seizing tires on privately owned automobiles.

A bipartisan committee was organized in congress to fight the rationing of gasoline, and to save the nation's rubber supply Scrugham said.

"Gasoline rationing will cripple the west," the representative said. "We cannot get along on three gallons weekly and such rationing would hurt the war effort."

Any shortage of rubber should be met only through the rationing of rubber, Scrugham, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination as U. S. senator from Nevada said.

Ruling On Tires For Trucks Made

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson with approval of Defense Transportation Director Joseph

B. Eastman, ruled today that after July 28 only trucks engaged in services essential to the war effort or public health and safety will be entitled to recapped or new tires.

The action, Henderson said, will cut off privately-owned trucks carrying alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, tobacco products, candy, toys and luxury goods unless their transportation is incidental to the vehicle's main service.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Secret meeting, called by Nelson, rips rubber situation apart; Fred Willkie condemns dawdling, cites figures on new process; he gets into hot argument with Standard of New Jersey expert; returned diplomat reports increasing war-shame among Italians.

WASHINGTON — Wendell Willkie's brother Fred staged a knock-down drag-out verbal fight over rubber last week in a closed door session which may help to relieve the rubber situation. Fred Willkie not only raised the roof over administration dawdling on rubber, but gave some practical figures on how his company has made rubber rapidly.

The session also was a healthy sign that the rubber program may really get started. Donald Nelson, who has now yanked rubber out from under the nose of Jesse Jones, called the closed door session, and asked a dozen men skilled in obtaining all forms of rubber—from alcohol petroleum, hevea trees, guayule cryptostegia — to recommend ways of producing rubber by any and every conceivable process.

The meeting opened with a report from Robert J. Levy, of the bureau of economic warfare, who said that the progress of natives in tapping the rubber trees of Brazil was disappointing so far. There will be almost no yield this year, he reported, but about 50,000 tons next year.

Dr. David Spence then told of the progress of growing guayule in California. Dr. P. B. Cardon, of the agriculture department, praised Russian cooperation in sending us koksagyz seeds which now have been planted in most northern states. Dr. Edgar Britton, of Dow Chemical, reported on a new method of vulcanizing treads which added about 2,000 to 3,000 miles to retreaded tires. And Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull, of the Goodrich company, expressed disappointment at the poor grade of scrap collected.

Standard Oil Says No

Then Fred Willkie, vice-president of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, gave minute details of the various processes his company had evolved for making rubber out of corn, the costs ranging from 48 cents a pound down to 17.7 cents, depending on the method.

Shortly after this, Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of laboratories for Standard Oil of New Jersey, arrived and was asked to speak on his company's progress.

"Gentlemen," he said, "there is nothing to discuss. I have just come from hearing Mr. Farish (president of Standard Oil of New Jersey) testify before the house mines committee and there is absolutely nothing to worry about. The situation is well in hand."

Dr. Frolich then began reading the testimony which his chief, William S. Farish, had given the house committee. After he had finished one page, Fred Willkie almost jumped down his throat. "Aw, that's just advertising that Standard Oil is spreading all over the country," he said, "we're not interested in that. We want facts."

Then Dr. Donald B. Keyes, WPB assistant chemical director, joined in. "Mr. Willkie has given us the details of how his plant is making rubber. He has shown every step of his processes, how long it takes and how much it costs. What we want from you is the same thing regarding the Standard Oil process."

"You gentlemen are merely looking for something which is already in this building," Frolich shot back. "We have given you our process and there is no need for me to reveal anything."

"Look here," shouted Dr. Keyes. "You're telling me the information is here. I work in this building. I know it isn't here. And if you don't want to give it to us, we'll find out ourselves how your process works."

Face Real Rubber Facts

After this almost every scientist present jumped on Dr. Frolich. The process they wanted was covered by German rubber patents owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey and I. G. Farben — patents which were completely tied up until after Pearl Harbor. The discussion continued for some time. In the end Dr. Frolich became very meek. But he never did give the cost and time estimates of his company for making rubber by this process, despite the fact that this is the basket in which Jesse Jones has placed most of his rubber "eggs."

Note—The meeting definitely agreed that it was absolutely necessary to drag out into the open all the hidden data on rubber, no matter how distasteful to the public.

CANADA SYNTHETIC RUBBER PROGRAM IS HUGE SUCCESS

OTTAWA, July 22 (UP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said today that with development of a synthetic rubber process utilizing both petroleum and grain alcohol as its base, Canada was heading toward a low-cost rubber production program which would be vital in peace as well as war.

"I do not believe we will ever go back to crude rubber in Canada again," Howe said.

Dr. H. B. Speakman, chief of the Ontario research foundation, was the key technical man in development of the new process. Speakman toured United States laboratories in which synthetic rubber experiments were being made. On his return, federal plans were diverted from their original intention of using only a petroleum base to usage of an alcohol base also.

Howe received a report that the Polymer corporation, wholly-owned government enterprise in charge of the synthetic rubber program, had broken ground for a \$40,000,000 plant and scheduled production of 40,000 tons during 1943. The new plant will use a petroleum base for its main output. It will use certain by-products of the petroleum process, along with a grain alcohol base, to produce a somewhat different rubber said to be equally serviceable.

Demand Probe Of Gas Ration Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UP)—The American Automobile Association today endorsed a senate investigation into the "current agitation" for postponement of the December 1 deadline for the start of nationwide gasoline rationing.

In a telegram to the senate committee investigating the war program headed by Senator Harry S. Truman, democrat, Missouri, the A. A. A. called on the committee to "prevent the scuttling of the Baruch program"—the nation-wide tire-conservation plan worked out by Bernard M. Baruch and a special rubber committee.

Truman yesterday announced that his committee would hold hearings on the rationing order, beginning later this week. His announcement apparently headed off attempts by oil state members of both the house and senate to get the rationing deadline postponed for 90 days. They had already agreed informally to mark time while another committee—the house interstate and foreign commerce committee—ended two-day hearings today on the petroleum situation.

Officials of six railway labor organizations also added their support to the gasoline rationing program, and charged that the opposition to the plan was "being carried on by those who regard the waging of the war as secondary to their own selfish interests."

Local Control of Gas Plan Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP)—Governor-Elect John J. Dempsey of New Mexico told the Truman committee that unless the gas rationing program is placed under control of local boards there will be serious injustices. "The fallacy of the whole program is that everything has to be taken up with Washington," he said. "There's no local authority."

Truman said that testimony given earlier had indicated that local boards would be given complete control of the application of the rationing order.

NELSON URGES FULL OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS DAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson today authorized and urged all war workers, except maintenance and stand-by men, to observe Christmas as a full holiday.

"On the birthday of the Prince of Peace we can and should rest from the production of the weapons of war," he said.

But he added: "After the holiday, we must drive ahead with renewed energy for the increased production job of 1943—a bigger job than we have ever faced before."

Nelson said Christmas should be "the one exception" to the rules.

Gas For War-Workers Promised By Jeffers

FDR Says He Will Veto Any Bill to Halt Rationing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP)—War workers and farmers were assured by Rubber Czar Wm. Jeffers today that they would be allotted enough gasoline "to continue normal operations until such time as their individual needs are determined," as the deadline for inauguration of rationing drew near.

Jeffers said he had directed Defense Transportation Director Joseph Eastman and Leon Henderson to see to it that in setting gasoline allotments for war workers, local rationing boards should accept the recommendation of war plant management-labor boards.

"In short," Eastman said, "these boards must be instructed to adopt an attitude that will not result in any unnecessary delay or tie-up."

This ruling came in a day filled with new developments along the rationing front, which included:

1.—The flat declaration of President Roosevelt that he would not postpone rationing as demanded by some congressional leaders and further that he would veto any bill congress might pass interfering with the program.

2.—Announcement by Representative Halton W. Summers, democrat, Texas, chairman of the anti-rationing bloc's steering committee, that while congress couldn't hope to prevent rationing going into effect now, we can still outlaw it before much harm is done.

3.—Statement by Jeffers to the Truman committee that unless tires are conserved in this country by nationwide gasoline rationing until synthetic rubber production gets into full swing in 1944, the United Nations' stockpile will be reduced "to considerably below the point of reasonable safety."

"Nobody has come forward with any workable suggestion to conserve rubber as drastically as we must conserve it, except by curtailing gasoline supplies," Jeffers testified.

"I am aware that the vast majority of patriotic Americans will reduce their driving voluntarily, but we cannot depend on purely voluntary observation. We must keep all our cars in operation, if that is possible, to avoid serious difficulty in transportation."

Jeffers told the Truman committee that at the end of October, the crude rubber stockpile in this country amounted to 465,232 tons. If the current consumption rate—29,000 tons a month—is not curtailed, he said, the stockpile will drop to 200,000 tons by September 1, 1943, even after allowing for possible imports.

Too Close for Safety

This, he said, is too close to the 120,000 tons which the Baruch committee recommended as an absolute minimum reserve stockpile. He warned that not to take measures now to prevent rapid depletion of rubber stocks would be to "gamble" that the synthetic rubber program will be completed on schedule.

"If all goes well," he said, "we should be able to allocate important quantities of rubber for the manufacture of civilian tires in the early months of 1944. Thus, if there is no hitch in the program, we should be able in 1944 to replace in a large measure the automobile tires now in use on the 27,000,000 passenger cars and the 5,000,000 trucks operating in the United States."

But the synthetic rubber program, he said, is full of "ifs." It must compete with several other "must" programs for critical materials, and "we have never engaged in the fabrication, on a

large scale, of finished products from synthetic rubber."

Experiment Good

"While all the experiments are good," he added, "and the outlook is reasonably bright, I deem it plain common sense at a time like this to err on the side of conservatism. We do not dare take chances with this material which is so vital to modern warfare."

In 1943, Jeffers said, there will be only 30,000,000 tires—including recaps—available for automobiles, compared with a normal demand of 48,000,000 tires, and most of these will have very much less potential mileage than new tires.

"In the light of this circumstance," he testified, "I can see no way around drastic conservation of the largest stockpile of rubber we have, the 1,000,000 tons in tires now in service. That 1,000,000 tons, carefully limited in use, will keep our passenger cars and trucks rolling for the duration of the emergency."

Miners to Get Rubber Boots

RENO, Nov. 27 — Changes in rubber footwear rationing regulations to provide for the use of rubber work boots in the maintenance of Nevada's gold and silver mines were announced today by Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration.

"Certificates authorizing purchase of this type of rationed rubber footwear, which is best suited to the needs of the miners, will be granted only to miners as a result of amendment number four to ration order number six," Schmitt said. "However, the amendment does not in any other respect change the rule that war price and rationing boards will issue certificates issuing the shortest height and lightest weight rubber footwear that will meet the applicant's needs."

Persons eligible for the rationed rubber footwear are those whose work is essential to the promotion of the war effort or to the maintenance of public health and safety or to the preservation of mines. The regulations provide that the rubber

footwear will be available only to those who in their work are necessarily exposed to water, heat, danger of burns, the action of snow, mud, spray, splash, floor of chemicals, or other similar conditions, to such an extent that the use of rubber footwear is necessary to the preservation of their health and safety.

Gas Rationing To Start at Midnight

At midnight tonight residents of southern Nevada will learn what eastern motorists have known for months... that every drop of gasoline in their four-gallon per week allotment must be carefully conserved.

Use of "number three" coupons which are provided for one "A" unit of gasoline, will begin at midnight with the nation-wide gasoline rationing. The "number three" coupons are good until January 21, 1943.

Electronic Microscope Gives Science Vast New Powers, Said

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (UP)—Science has a revolutionary new tool today—a portable electronic microscope which enables researchers anywhere to pry into hitherto hidden mysteries of biology, physics and chemistry.

"A barrier to vision, regarded as unsurmountable by the optical designer only a decade ago, has fallen," said Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Camden, New Jersey.

Zworykin, associate director of the Radio Corporation of American Laboratories, said the first laboratory model of the new microscope was completed a week ago by Dr. James Hillier, his assistant, and it already has been drafted for war. Academic use probably must await peace.

The "table-size" microscope uses electrons, electrically charged particles of matter, rather than the light waves used in the common optical microscope. It is 100 times more powerful than an optical microscope and is capable of magnifying particles of matter

100,000 times. So great is its power that it would be impossible to view the complete diameter of a human hair in its field, for the apparent size would be approximately 25 feet, according to Zworykin.

Already the microscope has photographed the influenza virus for the first time, thrown new light on textile fiber textures that may lead to longer-lived tires and longer-wearing and warmer clothing, revealed the bacteriophage virus and its destructive effect on bacteria, taken stereoscopic micrographs and a number of other feats hitherto considered scientifically "impossible."

Zworykin said the new worlds opened to scientific research may be so strange that caution will be needed to interpret the things seen.

Hurrah For The President

There is considerable reassurance in the manner President Roosevelt threw down the gauntlet to the boys who would ride rough-shod over Bill Jeffers gas rationing program.

Had FDR given one single inch—compromised in any way—Jeffers would have marched out of Washington and back to his railroad job. That would have been a tragedy from the standpoint of winning the war, for we need all the Jeffers we can find, and CANNOT afford to lose a single one.

Patriotic Americans will back the president to the limit. Chiselers and those who want to win the war without discomfort or sacrifice, will cry their eyes out because they were unsuccessful in beating down the only sensible program that has come out of the rubber chaos since the Japs stole our source of supply.

There Is A Penalty

Thousands of gallons of gasoline are being sold this week to customers with cans, buckets and barrels. The idea, we presume, is to beat the gas rationing—get a few extra miles not included in the national program.

These are non-cooperationists. They're the reason we have to have gas rationing in the first place. Congressmen who urged a voluntary program of reduced mileage, were advised that MOST Americans would cooperate gladly, but that it would be unfair if the chiselers weren't FORCED to cooperate.

That there are chiselers, and in considerable numbers, is indicated by the groups calling at service stations with cans and barrels.

Whether they'll benefit any remains to be seen. The penalty for having too many miles on the speedometer at the end of the first eight weeks, is NO MORE GASOLINE. It might be well to remember that.

FARMERS ALLOWED TO INSTALL PUMPS FOR GASOLINE NOW

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28 (WNS)—More than 80 per cent of all farms in Clark county are now eligible to install gasoline pumps and storage tanks, it was learned through the war production board today.

The eligibility was established in an order issued on the recommendations of Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes, which permits sale of second-hand equipment to farmers. It applies only to used or second-hand gasoline dispensing pumps and storage tanks which were fabricated on or before January 14, 1942. Only farms of ten acres or more are eligible to obtain this equipment.

According to the 1940 census of agriculture, there were 293 farms in Clark county, out of a total of 362 farms, having an area of ten or more acres.

The order further stipulated that the pumps and storage tanks must be installed exclusively for dispensing petroleum products to machinery and vehicles used directly on farm operations on the individual farm, and that legal title to the equipment cannot be held by the supplier of the equipment, and that no restrictions, either oral or written, can be made whereby the use of the equipment is limited to dispensing the products of any supplier or group of suppliers.

OPA Tells How To Mark Gas Books

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP)—The office of price administration today cautioned motorists to print in ink on the back on each "A," "B," "C" and "D" gasoline ration coupon their car license number and the state in which it is registered.

The OPA said such identification will help in the recovery of lost ration books and in combating black market operators.

In a question and answer discussion of gasoline and tire regulations preparatory to nationwide rationing beginning December 1, it said passenger fleet operators using interchangeable coupon books must write or stamp the fleet name on each coupon. "T" coupons must be endorsed on the back with the war certificate number or the fleet name, and "E" and "R" coupons must have the name and address of the user written on the back.

Other information pointed out by the OPA:

Those unable to apply for "A" ration books last week can still apply to their local ration boards, but cannot expect action before December 3 unless they have a particularly good reason.

All tires over five must be disposed of by December 1.

After December 13 it will be illegal to operate a car without

Coffee Purchases Are Available

Coffee is on sale at retailers again, but coffee roasters are asking the public to spread out their purchases over as long a period as possible in order to meet the demands.

"All coffee roasters are faced with the same general problem of having supplies of coffee everywhere to meet an unusually heavy immediate demand" as consumer buying on coffee ration stamps starts this week.

"Wartime problems of production and distribution make it impossible to have enough coffee everywhere at the same time to fill all demands immediately. So spread your stamps out. If you have a number of coffee stamps in the family, we suggest you buy several times in the next few weeks instead of all at once. And if you have enough coffee on hand to last a while, don't rush down to the store to get your ration. Let your less fortunate neighbors have a chance to get their coffee first. Stamp number 27 is good through January 3, 1943," Hills Brothers Coffee company explained today.

Gas Ration Bloc Plans Revenge on Leon Henderson

Cut Appropriations Of OPA Is Battle Cry Of Solons Today

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP)—The congressional bloc that sought postponement of nationwide gasoline rationing, conceding defeat, today planned to take revenge on Price Administrator Leon Henderson when the new Congress takes up appropriation bills early in 1943.

Representative Lyle Boren, democrat, Oklahoma, admitted that the anti-rationing group was unable to muster sufficient strength to pass legislation to outlaw the rationing program, effective tomorrow.

"But the price administrator will learn what Congress thinks of his dictatorial methods and attacks on the patriotism of opponents of rationing," he said.

It was "entirely possible," he said, that the next appropriation for Henderson's office of price administration would specify that no part of the funds be expended while the OPA chief remains in office.

"Lot of Trouble"

Members of the house appropriations committee saw things in a similar light, conceding that Henderson was in for a "lot of trouble" when new budget estimates come before the next Congress.

Meanwhile, the senate committee investigating the war program, was preparing to move its hearings on gasoline rationing to Kansas City, where midwestern governors, mayors and other officials will testify on Monday and Tuesday.

Henderson and Rubber Director William M. Jeffers defended the program before the committee yesterday, arguing that it was the only workable method

the tire inspection record which is evidence that tires have been registered and that all excess tires have been disposed of.

Tire inspection records must be kept with the car at all times.

Nevada Lost Out In Federal Land

Following a recent comparative study of lands granted to the 11 western states, Surveyor General Wayne McLeod announced that Nevada's grant is far below that received by the other public land states. "Just why this condition should have come to exist, I am unable to say," McLeod said. "Our congressional delegation in Washington during the late 70's was perhaps more interested in other legislation. Surely they did not realize the seriousness of this oversight. The last grant to the state of Nevada was approved by congress June 16, 1880.

As an example of his point McLeod pointed out that the state of Utah, with a total area of 54,393,900 acres, was granted 7,414,276 acres; whereas, Nevada, with an area of 70,841,900 acres, was granted 2,734,158 acres. Had Nevada received a grant proportionate to the other western states she would have received in excess of six million acres. This situation was not a serious one until after the passage of the Taylor grazing act on November 28, 1934, wherein all of the public domain was withdrawn from all forms of entry except mineral. This has proved a decided detriment to the progress of our state and to its tax structure as a great demand has been prevalent during the past two years for the acquisition by private parties of federally owned land in Nevada.

McLeod added that he will propose that the next session of our legislature memorialize congress to make an additional grant and will suggest that the revenue derived therefrom be placed to the benefit of the old age assistance fund.

yet advanced to conserve the 1,000,000 tons of rubber on the nation's 27,000,000 cars. They assured that it would be handled "on a common sense basis" and that farmers will be considered essential workers, receiving all the gasoline they require.

General Housecleaning

Some house members believed OPA would not be the only agency cut when new appropriations come up and hinted that a "general housecleaning" might result. Representative Victor Wickersham, democrat, Oklahoma, predicted that at least 25 per cent of "these useless government agencies" would be eliminated, while Representative E. E. Cox, democrat, Georgia, declared:

"I think it well that we put the bureaucrats on notice now that their reigns will soon come to an end."

Boren, addressing the house yesterday, proposed a new slogan:

"Billions for Defense—15 Cents for Leon Henderson."

And, he commented, "that's 15 cents too much."

Tires Available For Ration Here

RENO, Nev., Nov. 30. (UP)—There will be 1,372 grade three tires available for rationing to Nevada motorists in December, it was announced at the state office of the OPA here today.

Grade three tires, it was explained, are used tires turned over to the government under the idle-tire-purchase plan, recapped tires, or tires made from reclaimed rubber.

In addition to the grade three tires available, the OPA announced 554 grade two tires and 187 grade one tires will be rationed in December.

There will be 537 tubes available for rationing in the state and 1,845 recap jobs may be authorized.

Truck, bus, farm tractor and implement tire rations in the state were fixed at 1,336 tires and 653 recaps and 578 tubes.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Background of Synthetic Rubber Helps to Explain Delays; "Jersey" Pool's Patents Get Preference Over All Others; Oil Company Gave Information to Germany on New Process; S. O. of N. J. Requires Royalty Payments on Butyl Patents.

WASHINGTON—In a previous Merry-Go-Round column it was revealed that Jesse Jones' rubber reserve, which is supposed to provide the nation with rubber, had let 31 contracts for big synthetic plants to one patent pool; that other, quicker patents for making rubber had been ruled out; and that the 31 big new plants, each costing \$10,000,000, would not be finished and working until around 1944.

This, it was revealed, was one of the reasons behind the White House warning that civilian tires might have to be rationed.

Continuing the story, it is necessary to go back and review some significant and not generally known background.

Two years ago there was a loud public clamor when it was discovered that Torkild Rieber, chairman of the board of the Texas Oil company, had loaned an automobile to Dr. Gerhard Westrick, a Nazi commercial agent in New York. So great was the outcry, that the board of directors forced Rieber's resignation from Texas.

But what is not generally known is that the president of the Texas Development company, a subsidiary of Texas, is now in the government and is Jesse Jones' key man on rubber contracts. Furthermore, this man, Richard J. Dearborn, was at the Hague in October, 1939, one month after war broke, where he helped negotiate with the Nazis a new contract continuing Hitler's monopoly on synthetic rubber—a monopoly which is charged with preventing American development of synthetic rubber.

Dearborn's company, Texas, is a part of what is called the "Jersey" pool, or the group of oil companies dominated by Standard Oil of New Jersey which received the contracts for the 31 new rubber plants from Jesse Jones' rubber reserve. In helping to award these contracts to the companies with which he was once affiliated, Dearborn, together with other rubber reserve officials and Jesse Jones, passed up several other important rubber processes considered by many scientists to be much quicker and cheaper.

And although Hitler had re-

Two Types of Rubber

How Dearborn got his appointment and why the Standard-Texas group was so favored by rubber reserve is not known. Some observers point to the old friendship between William Farish, \$144,000 president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, who knew Jesse Jones for years in Houston. Jones and Ross Sterling, then president of Standard's Humble Oil company, were partners in various enterprises, and Farish, later president of Humble, grew up under them.

On the other hand, some point to the fact that Standard Oil of N. J.'s patent pool with the Germans made their synthetic rubber patent the most logical one to use.

Actually, though most people don't realize it, Standard of N. J. had two types of rubber regarding which it was cooperating with Germany. One was buna rubber, which was the product of a slow process. The other was butyl rubber, which is a newer, cheaper and quicker method.

Regarding these two types, here is the inside story of what happened. About ten years ago, Standard of N. J. acquired I. G. Farbenindustrie's patent on buna rubber with the understanding it would not be made in the United States; while I. G. Farben acquired Standard's patent on synthetic gasoline with the understanding it would not be made outside Germany.

Once Hitler came into power he proceeded to make both synthetic gasoline and buna rubber in Germany and make a great deal of it obviously in preparation for what he knew was coming.

That Standard Oil of New Jersey clearly knew why Hitler wanted to keep buna rubber from being developed outside Germany can be proved beyond any doubt. For on April 4, 1938, at a time when Roosevelt was sending notes to Hitler warning him regarding Austria, Spain and Czechoslovakia, Frank Howard, head of Standard of New Jersey Development Corporation, reported that Germany had not surrendered full information regarding buna rubber, and refused because of "military expediency to permit I. G. to reveal such information to anyone outside of Germany."

Frank Howard, incidentally, is the figure who flits in and around Washington constantly and has more to do than any other private oil man with the 31 big rubber contracts going to Standard, Texas and affiliates.

Give It To Hitler

It was at about this time that Bill Sparks, scientist for Standard of New Jersey, discovered a new form of rubber called isobutylene, generally referred to as butyl, which could be made much quicker and cheaper than buna.

And although Hitler had re-

fused to give Standard the secrets on buna, Frank Howard hopped over to Berlin in March, 1938, just at the time of Hitler's invasion of Austria, and gave the Nazis this precious secret. All he got in return was I. G. Farben's promise that "it would endeavor to procure Hitler's consent for the exploitation of rubber-like products in the United States."

Some time after this, inventor Sparks resigned his meager \$4,500 salary. But Howard, rushing back from another trip to Europe, protested that he was his most valuable man, and rehired him at a higher salary.

Meanwhile, Standard of New Jersey was keeping this new, cheap butyl rubber very much a secret from American rubber companies. And on November 6, 1939, after war broke, Frank Howard wrote an inter-office memo stating: "There is a considerable temptation to publicize this butyl rubber development and to seek contact with the rubber companies on it immediately, but a sounder policy apparently is to confine the development to our own organization."

And it was not until March 7, that Frank Howard finally suggested letting Firestone use the butyl rubber process. This was two full years after Hitler had been given the secret, and at a time when U. S. war advisers were demanding that Jesse Jones get busy on rubber.

But what is not generally known is that Standard of New Jersey is now charging the U. S. government a royalty on butyl rubber. Last March when the justice department threatened prosecution, there was a lot of ballyhoo about Standard of New Jersey giving its German rubber patents free to anyone who could use them.

But this is true only of the slower and more expensive buna rubber. Standard did not give butyl free. Anyone using this important patent, handed to Hitler four years ago, must pay a royalty for what is called the butyl "know-how."

These are some of the men who are helping to guide the destinies of the United States regarding the most vital commodity it needs.

(More about rubber delays and who is behind them will follow soon.)

What Became of Region No. 13?

WE APPRECIATE that Donald B. Nelson, WPB chief, has plenty of things to do these days. But we suggest that Mr. Nelson should take a few minutes—a few hours or a few days, if necessary—to investigate a mystery within his own organization.

A mystery story writer probably would label the case The Strange Disappearance of the Thirteenth Regional District.

Here is what happened:

A new decentralization plan was developed, apparently at Mr. Nelson's direction, for the more effective functioning of WPB contract work. Thirteen regional districts were to be established. Region No. 13 was to comprise the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, with headquarters in Seattle. The rest of the United States was divided into twelve similarly well-balanced groups of states.

Suddenly the lights went out. A "whodunit" writer probably would say that in the darkness there was the crack of a pistol, a woman screamed and glass tinkled to the floor. We didn't hear any of those things. But when the lights went on again there wasn't any Thirteenth Region. It had just naturally disappeared. And the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, in some mysterious manner, had become a part of Region No. 10, with offices in San Francisco.

Let's not laugh this off.

We don't believe for a minute that this is just a case of some official's superstitious prejudice against the number thirteen.

We're not superstitious. We ARE suspicious. And here's why:

The pattern of post-war development of the Pacific Northwest, and of every other growing section of this country, is being laid NOW.

What use will be made of the vast hydroelectric resources of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, in post-war years, will depend very largely upon the types of industry that are developed during the war.

Great new industries are being developed in the West—steel, aluminum and magnesium are only a few—but to date there has not been nearly enough of this development in the Pacific Northwest.

Yes, we know all about the big aluminum operations at Vancouver and elsewhere and the projected magnesium operations. Meanwhile magnesium is actually being produced in California at Permanente. Aluminum fabrication plants, probably more important for a stable and well-balanced regional economy than ingot aluminum production, are being established in the vicinity of Los Angeles. And a big start is being made in California and Utah in establishment of an integrated steel industry.

It is folly for anyone to sit back and say that great industries are bound to come to the Pacific Northwest because of its hydroelectric resources. California has a great deal of hydroelectric power available, too, and it is being developed rapidly.

The P. U. D. groups and organized labor have done a great public service by raising their voices against the mysterious change in WPB plans which undertakes to make the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho subsidiary to California. The interest of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is also commendable.

We suggest that other chambers of commerce in the four states and the members of their congressional delegations should show the same interest in the future of the Pacific Northwest.

What will the position of Seattle be, if the war's end finds us depending almost solely upon shipbuilding and military aircraft production? And similar questions might be raised as to the future of most other cities.

It is plain that a serious error has been made. The action should be reconsidered.

Decentralization of WPB operations is eminently desirable. But a decentralization plan which attaches such a region as the Pacific Northwest to a California headquarters cannot be defended upon grounds of efficiency and plainly runs contrary to the interests of this region.

Pioche Record
July 9, 1942

Roosevelt Signs Scrugham Mine Bill

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The White House today announced that President Roosevelt Friday signed the Scrugham bill relieving owners of mining claims on public lands from having one hundred dollars worth of labor performed each year on the claims.

The bill specifically states that such exemption is granted for the duration provided the claim or claims are located in areas set aside for national defense.

Pioche Record
July 9, 1942

Clarence E. Lane Files for Re-election

Commissioner Clarence E. Lane, Democrat, filed on Monday the 6th with the County Clerk his declaration of candidacy for the office of County Commissioner of the 2nd district, which he has filled for the past four years.

Mr. Lane, was elected as commissioner, in 1938 and served as chairman of the board for two years and stands on his past record in making his bid for re-election.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Beginning tonight at midnight, Americans west of the Appalachian mountains, will be called upon to make their FIRST serious sacrifice since the start of the war. The term "sacrifice" is used advisedly, because that's the way a lot of people feel about gas rationing. From the moaning and groaning over the land—from the national capitol in Washington to the smallest hamlet—you'd think a national calamity was in the making, so pitiously are home people howling.

Up to this very minute FEW civilians have been called upon to alter their way of living much because of the war, except for those who have been called into service. We've had a bit of a sugar shortage, but it hasn't hit the family table much. We're getting along on a cup of coffee a day—supposedly—but that hasn't hurt anybody much.

We hear about clothing shortages, food shortages and all the rest, but they haven't come along, and probably won't, in any more stringent form than the coffee and sugar curtailment. So we haven't suffered much so far, and there's no indication we will—very seriously.

Tonight, we're asked to start conserving tires—FOR OUR OWN GOOD. We're asked to start conserving rubber by cutting out all USELESS driving. It has NOT been suggested that NECESSARY driving be eliminated—just that joy rides be eliminated. Rides to and from work, when distance is not too great to walk. Rides to and from the store, when other arrangements can be made. Sunday afternoon drives into the country, purely for pleasure.

The idea is to make the tires we have, last until replacements are available. We are being asked, in short, to save ourselves from our own motoring folly to the end that national economy NOT be disrupted by depriving the people generally of their automobiles for the duration.

We are being asked to sacrifice, NOT something we need, like an arm, or a leg, or an eye or a LIFE—but something we DON'T need—that extra mileage we don't have to drive.

And yet there are thousands complaining. There are THOUSANDS planning and scheming to beat the rationing, simply because they REFUSE to be put out by war or anything else. They're going to have their automobiles as they want them, regardless of hell and high water, and Uncle Sam, who has been pretty darn good—TOO darn good to all of us, can go jump in the lake.

The way I see it, we're ALL in this war, whether in uniform or not. And we ought to be GOOD soldiers. Our orders come from the commander-in-chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his lieutenants. It isn't ours to pick those orders to pieces—it isn't ours to

insist they're ridiculous, unnecessary, and cockeyed.

We've hired a president and told him to run the job. He has chosen the best available assistants. They have made a careful study of the whole problem from a long range standpoint, and have agreed that gas rationing is the one method for assuring everybody the same treatment, AND avoiding the crisis that would occur if half the nation's cars were sent to garages for the duration.

And don't forget—before the Baruch report—before the advent of Wm. Jeffers—we were preparing to wear out the tires we had and then say farewell to the old bus until the war was over. These two men and their assistants have worked out a plan to keep EVERY car going—to BRIDGE the gap between the loss of native rubber and the production of synthetic. We ought to be tickled to death they were able to do this—ought to accept their plan enthusiastically and BE GLAD IT ISN'T WORSE.

Most Americans will do this. But there ARE chiselers. There ARE synthetic patriots. There ARE the selfish who expect the OTHER person to make the sacrifices that THEY may enjoy the benefits thereof. That's why this program can't be voluntary. Too many would take advantage of the real patriots and make no sacrifice at all.

You hear rumblings of boot-legging. You hear people predict we'll have as many gasoline blind pigs as we had liquor speakeasies in prohibition days. And you hear rumors that service station operators will NOT do their part because of a desire to escape the onus attached to prohibitions in another era.

But THIS is war. We're fighting to preserve this nation for patriots and chiselers alike. Uncle Sam's commanding general has issued a war order. It's up to every soldier in the ranks to carry out that order. Bootleggers won't be big shots—they'll be TRAITORS and deserving the same treatment traitors get. Chiselers, gas-hoarders, are just as much saboteurs as any Nazi or Jap agent who sets a fire in a war plant, for they UNDERMINE the nation's confidence in itself.

The gas rationing program is FAIR; it is NOT severe. It is absolutely nauseating to hear people cry and complain when you KNOW that several million are giving up jobs, businesses, comfort and even offering to give EVERYTHING THEY HAVE, to the end that this nation may live.

How the bellyachers can look themselves in the face—how they can live with themselves and sleep nights—when refusing to carry on as American patriots, is beyond me. True Americans will have nothing but CONTEMPT for these folks with the patriotic front and chiseling heart. And they deserve nothing more.

Rules Outlined On Gas Books

RENO, Nov. 26 (Special)—Every holder of an "A," "B," "C," or "D" mileage ration book, must write in ink on the back of each coupon, his license number and the state of registration of the vehicle, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration today reminded applicants receiving basic rationing books.

The serial number of the federal use stamp held by the car owner is also required to be written on the front of the ration book cover. Filling stations will not sell gasoline on any coupons that do not have license numbers written on the back, Schmitt said. This protects car-owners because if their ration books are lost or stolen, no one else can use them and removes the incentive for theft, the state director pointed out.

Commercial vehicle owners holding "T" ration books also enter license number and state of registration or certificate of war registration number. Holders of fleet, or official, rations enter the name and address of the fleet owner instead of the license number. "E" and "R" book holders must write on the back of each coupon the name and address of the holder.

STRICT REGULATION ON COFFEE USE IS TOLD BY SCHMITT

RENO, Nov. 26 (Special)—Coffee in excess of one pound on hand November 28 will have to be counted as part of rations by consumer, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration, announced today.

Deduction of stamps to cover excessive coffee supplies held by individuals will be made when application is made for war ration book No. 2, which will be distributed during the first of 1943, Schmitt said. The coffee regulations provide that "no consumer shall acquire roasted coffee if he owns or possesses more than one pound of coffee for personal use and no person shall transfer roasted coffee to a consumer if he knows or has reason to believe that a consumer owns more than one pound of coffee for personal use."

The surrender of a coffee stamp by a consumer, for the purpose of acquiring roasted coffee from a retailer or wholesaler, shall constitute a representation to the office of price administration that such consumer or any member of his family unit neither owns nor possesses more than one pound of coffee for personal use.

"Appropriation action will be taken when it is found that the coffee stamps of children whose age as shown on their war ration book is less than 15 and those of consumers with excess supplies are missing from war ration book No. 1," Schmitt added. Coffee ration stamps in the No. 1 book include numbers from 20 to 28.

REGISTRATION OF COFFEE USERS IS PLANNED SOON

RENO, Nov. 26 (Special)—In order to prevent over-taxing of facilities and energies of Nevada war price and rationing boards, dates for registration of institutional users of coffee in Nevada have been extended seven days, Leo F. Schmitt, director of the state office of price administration announced today. Originally set for November 23, 24 and 25, the dates have been changed to include a full 10-day period from November 23 to December 2, inclusive.

Restaurants, hotels, hospitals and other such institutions will be entitled to as much coffee during the first two months of rationing as they used in September and October, Schmitt said. First allotment periods for this group will start from the dates of their registration, and extend to midnight January 31, 1943.

The allotment of coffee for a restaurant, hotel or institution not operating in September or October, 1942, will be one pound of coffee for each 60 meals to be served during the allotment period. In this connection Schmitt said: "A cup of coffee unless served with a food item other than milk, cream, or sugar, shall not constitute a meal."

This is somewhat different from the sugar rationing regulations which provide that a cup of coffee or tea, with or without sugar, constitutes a meal.

Consumers Must Obtain Ration Book Before First of Year, Said

RENO, Dec. 1 (Special)—Consumers who do not have war ration book one should apply at the local war price and rationing board before December 15 in order to be eligible for war ration book two which will be issued around the first of the year, Leo F. Schmitt, state director of the office of price administration, warned today.

Book one has been used for sugar rationing since May 5, and was validated also for the rationing of coffee to begin Sunday under OPA's rationing order number 12. This order designated stamps 20 through 28 as "coffee stamps" when contained in books showing the holder to be 13 years or older. The first stamp to be surrendered is number 27, which entitles an eligible buyer to one pound at any time during the five week period ending January 3.

Because there has been no announcement concerning the full extent of the rationing program for 1943, Schmitt advised all consumers to secure war books in order to be fully prepared for purchase of any commodity which might be added to the list of rationed products. Schmitt directed his warning to those eating in restaurants, persons who were denied a ration book because they had an excess supply of sugar, and those who surrendered their books to obtain a supply of sugar for more than one ration period, or because they used sugar obtained for home canning for another purpose. If an applicant has an excess supply of sugar, or is otherwise not entitled to receive a book with sugar stamps, the book will be issued without those stamps.

After December 15, applications may be made only for those born after November 15 or who on that date, were out of the country, confined to an institution, or were being subsisted in kind or fed in organized messes of the army and navy. Any one of these may obtain book one within one month after the condition preventing their registration has been removed.

The OPA called attention again to the requirement that persons leaving the country for more than 30 days or entering the armed forces, should return their ration books to local boards. Books belonging to those who have died also must be returned.

NATION STARTS ON GAS RATIONING ERA TO SAVE RUBBER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UP)—Strict gasoline rationing to save the rubber tires on America's 27,000,000 automobiles started today despite long and bitter opposition by interests which Price Administrator Leon Henderson called "either ignorant or traitorous."

Fierce opposition to the program, which was recommended by the Baruch rubber committee and originally scheduled to start November 15, was spiked last week, but only after President Roosevelt had been forced to issue a special statement.

It is designed to reduce mileage per automobile from the pre-war average of 9,000 miles annually to 5,000 and will be coordinated closely with the 35-miles-per-hour national speed limit and regular compulsory tire inspection.

Non-essential drivers will be limited to 32 gallons of gasoline every two months, or 2,880 miles annually, except in 18 eastern states where oil shortages have forced OPA to cut the allowance for such drivers to three gallons a week. Gasoline rationing was started in the east last July.

Essential drivers—physicians, war workers, taxi operators, government employees, and the like—will be limited in their pleasure motoring, but their ration books will be "tailored" to allow sufficient gasoline for all necessary purposes.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson warned that national mileage rationing is the only possible way to assure that military and essential civilian rubber needs for the next 18 months can be met.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

The silence from the Chinese sector of this global war has been almost deafening of late. You have heard NOTHING about the air-fields the Chinese were about to capture several months ago—airfields which were close enough to Tokyo to provide best possible bases for American bombers.

It isn't reasonable to suppose the Chinese got that close and halted. It IS reasonable to suppose they went right on and grabbed the bases and have been firmly established there for some time. It is also probable that they're well stocked with American bombers which, we were assured a short time ago, are being produced in sufficient quantities to take care of needs in the Far East as well as in Africa and other war theatres.

Do you suppose everything is proceeding in accordance with plan? Do you suppose that plan has something to do with December 7? Do you suppose it's possible that after next Monday this date will NOT be remembered by Americans as the day the Japs delivered a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor BUT as the day Uncle Sam said back the blow A THOUSAND FOLD?

It's almost a dead certainty the United States will NOT let that day go by without some sort of a "celebration." AT THE EXPENSE OF TOKYO. And it's a lead pipe cinch we will never let that day "which will live long in infamy" be one on which Americans for generations must hang their heads in shame that they ever allowed such a thing to happen.

The Commander-in-Chief of this man's army never forgets. He waits a long time to wipe out the memory of a slight, a broken confidence, a double-cross, a dastardly deed. There can be no question he has dreamed frequently of the day when American bombers would be so thick over Japan everybody, from Hirohito down to the humblest citizen in the street, would wish he had never heard of Pearl Harbor.

And as he has dreamed, so have the American people. No feat of the whole war has given every individual as great a sense of personal satisfaction as Jimmy Doolittle's foray against the islands which proved it could be done. WHAT a day it would be, come next Monday, if on that day 500 American bombers returned the Jap call on Pearl Harbor a year ago, and bombed HELL out of every city of any size.

I have a hunch it will happen. I know nothing concrete. It is my firm conviction, however, that we will NOT let that day

pass without leaving a calling card or two or a thousand, somewhere near Hirohito's front door. What could be sweeter AND more fitting? I ask you. That MAY be the earthquake the stars insist is destined to rock Japan into oblivion some time this month.

You have been reading a lot, of late, about the British Eighth Army which has been chasing Rommel for several weeks, after soundly thrashing him at the gates of Cairo. I am advised on good authority that this is, in reality, our own FIRST DIVISION, completely armored, reinforced by some British outfits.

Why this has never been revealed, I do not know. Can't see where it's a military secret, because it really makes little difference to Hitler who's chasing his erstwhile pet General. The only thing that's important is, he's being CHASED—and how!

General Eisenhower's outfit is built around our SECOND army, also completely motorized. Many of the men in the motorized group were trained on the desert near Needles.

Senator Berkeley L. Barker will retire from service within the next few days. There has been much discussion as to his plans after that date. I am told, reliably, that he will return to Nevada to become resident agent for an eastern capitalist who plans to establish residence here to take advantage of Nevada's liberal tax laws.

If this be true, it's as good an indication as is needed that the retiring junior senator is still very much in politics and intends to take another crack at the senate two years hence. There's no question but that Senator Barker could have had any one of several good spots in Washington, but he told friends here he wanted to return to Nevada.

My informant may not have the correct information. He is usually right, however, and sits close to the inside. Only way we'll know is to wait and see. As for the Senator, he's saying nothing.

Best story of the last minute gasoline rush comes from a North Main Street service station operator. A motorist (female) drove into the station in a big rush, just two minutes before midnight Monday.

"Fill it up, please," she ordered. "It won't take much, but I want to start off with a full tank."

The attendant was gone but a few seconds, when he returned. "You're right, lady. It didn't take much," he said. "Ten cents, please."

SALE OF SILVER FOR WAR EFFORT GETS FIRST O.K.E.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP)—The senate banking committee today approved legislation to permit the sale of treasury silver at 50 cents an ounce for use in the war effort.

The house banking committee earlier had delayed action on two bills proposing to liberalize provisions for extending reconstruction finance corporation aid to stimulate production of strategic minerals.

Objections to silver subsidies caused the house committee delay.

Before the senate committee reported its bill, which is opposed by the silver bloc, an amendment was approved to prevent the sale of treasury silver to foreign governments.

The committee specified that the silver could be used only "in furtherance of the war effort." Chairman Robert F. Wagner, democrat of New York, said that provision probably would bar the sale of treasury silver for use in making silverware and jewelry.

The war production board must approve all treasury sales. Senator Abe Murdock, democrat of Utah, was the only committee member who voted against the bill.

Gas Rationing Is Slowing Pace

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2 (UP)—Applications for employment in defense plants fell off sharply, street cars and buses became more crowded and authorities continued arrests of gasoline hoarders as Los Angeles county went into its second day of mileage rationing.

An immediate drop in job applications from an average of 450 daily to less than 100 was reported at California Shipbuilding corporation.

With an estimated 500,000 new street car and bus riders already jamming public transportation units, the Los Angeles Railway company pleaded for an additional 600 men and women to operate equipment.

Traffic was further snarled by hundreds of new riders who boarded wrong cars. Newspapers published full-page maps showing street car routes to aid many who heretofore depended solely on private automobiles.

Four more persons, two of them women, were cited to appear before Municipal Judge Edwin L. Jefferson for hoarding five to 30 gallons of gasoline in cars, sheds and garages.

Traffic accidents declined, only one being reported where six to 12 is normal, police said.

L V Review Journal
Dec 2 1942

Pearl Harbor Day Stamp Plan O.K.'d

Employees of the Las Vegas Review-Journal today voted to observe the Pearl Harbor anniversary, December 7, by pledging that day's pay to the purchase of war stamps and bonds.

All members of the force of the newspaper, editorial, composing room, job shop and press room, have joined in the campaign and it is expected that other establishments in the city will join with the newspaper in pledging the day's salary so that the men fighting our war on the battlefields of the world will be supplied with equipment necessary to conquer the axis.

Most of the employees of the newspaper already are members of the 10 per cent club but in addition are pledging the full day's pay to war stamps.

L V Review Journal
Dec 2 1942

Stabilization Of Wages Shown

In order to explain the recent freezing order on wages, the department of labor of the United States government has sent Frank Chance here to meet with employers and employees.

He has temporary quarters at the U. S. employment office, 115 South Fourth street, where he will hold interviews and meet the public from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m. every day for this week through Saturday. He will explain the wage stabilization program as it applies to employment in this area.

Las Vegas Age
Nov 27 1942

THE RUBBER EDICT

William M. Jeffers, making his ruling on the rationing of gasoline, has the backing of the President and all other high governmental authorities.

The campaign being made against Mr. Jeffers, which he declares is being financed by interests which should know better, will amount to nothing so far as getting the gas rationing regulations postponed. The truth is, as declared by Mr. Jeffers, that gasoline will be provided for all legitimate use in connection with the prosecution of war activities.

It is time Americans generally were getting down off their high horse and trying to cooperate with government regulations instead of fighting them. Looking back over our war restrictions, we recall the fact that each and every one of our restrictions has been met with a flood of disapproval, nevertheless, they have been put into effect and little harm has been done to legitimate activities. In fact that little regulation reducing the speed of automobile travel has been one of the most wholesome things America has experienced lately.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Big supplies of synthetic rubber base are available; but program is tangled in errors, failures, redtape; consent decree no "Open Sesame" to secret processes; Texas refiner gets "run-around" from rubber reserve.

(This is the third and concluding Merry-Go-Round column on the delays in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.—Ed.)

WASHINGTON.—Most people don't realize it but it is quite possible today to make rubber in your own bathtub, using isobutylene as a base. Isobutylene is a by-product which comes from the refining of gasoline, and according to a memorandum by Standard Oil of New Jersey, January 6, 1942, a total of 22,000 barrels of isobutylene are being produced daily in the major refineries of the United States. Standard Oil also estimates that this would produce approximately 1,600 short tons of butyl rubber per day, or around 600,000 tons of rubber per year.

Actually the transformation of isobutylene into butyl rubber is not so difficult when performed in a bathtub. It is being done in that manner every day at Bay Way, New Jersey, by Standard Oil. The process briefly is this. Isobutylene is placed in a tub with about three to four hundred pounds of cracked dry ice, and aluminum chloride plus methyl chloride is run through it. The rubber floats to the surface and is skimmed off.

By this bathtub process, Standard Oil is now making 450 pounds of butyl rubber a day which is carted off by the army and used for gas masks.

Interesting inside fact about many of these original rubber patents later controlled by Germany is that they were discovered first by the Russians. For instance, the Russian Government Chemical Journal was the first to publish the process for making buna rubber which I. G. Farben later is supposed to have given to Standard Oil of New Jersey as its great and secret contribution to the Jersey-I. G. Farben patent pool.

All it took to get the secret of this process was 15 cents to purchase the Russian Chemical Journal and the ability to read Russian. Yet Standard Oil of New Jersey thought it was getting a great secret out of Germany, a secret withheld from U. S. rubber companies for several years.

On October 12, 1939, after the war started, Standard's Frank Howard, the man who has flitted behind the scenes in the Washington rubber picture, wrote a letter telling how he had arranged with I. G. Farben in Holland to take over 2,000 foreign patents which the German firm held, and keep them until the war was over. The idea was to keep these patents from falling into the hands of an alien property custodian.

It was clear also that Standard was planning to protect I. G. Farben's patents for it even though the United States entered the fighting. For Frank Howard's letter of October 12, 1939 says that the safeguarding of these German patents "would operate through the term of the war, whether or not the United States came in."

Now that Standard of New Jersey has given these patents to the public by a consent decree, Washington officialdom has not been too helpful in letting independent oil companies get the patent "know-how."

Play-by-Play

The formula for one of these rubber processes is most important, and any reputable oil company is supposed to have the right to it. However, here is the actual experience of C. R. Starnes, president of the East Texas Petroleum Derivatives Company, who has been camping in Washington for several months trying to get a chance to convert his refinery to rubber production.

First, Starnes says, he applied to the Rubber Reserve Corporation, which Jesse Jones set up for the financing and building of rubber plants. But the Rubber Reserve referred him to the Lummus company, refining engineers and builders of rubber factories. Carl Reed, president of the Lummus company, is in charge of a committee to contribute technical material regarding the building of rubber plants.

The reply of the Lummus company was that Starnes should go back to the Rubber Reserve and get the technical "know-how." So he went back to the Rubber Reserve. This time its answer was that he see Edward R. Weidlein of the Mellon Institute and the Rubber Reserve's chief technical adviser.

Weidlein's reply, according to Starnes, was that no one could secure Standard Oil's rubber patents until they had been placed on the list approved by the committee of the petroleum industry.

So Starnes then went to the office of petroleum coordinator, which replied: "We'll put you on the approved list when we O. K. your plan." But the catch in that is that it is difficult to draw up a plan until you know the secrets of the patented process and what materials, etc., it calls for.

And today, two months later, Starnes still has not been given the secrets of the rubber process which Standard Oil of New Jersey by a consent decree said would be thrown open to the public. Neither have other smaller and independent oil companies, anxious to produce rubber. Thus the run-around continues.

Some of this run-around may be necessary. Obviously it is no easy job to build up a rubber industry overnight for the greatest rubber-consuming nation in the world. But even allowing for excusable mistakes and delays, it seems inconceivable that there should have been so much stalling, so many failures to try out different patents, and such apparent discrimination in favor of different groups and different patent pools.

The history of synthetic rubber in the United States is not going to be a pretty one.

Clark County Now First In Population In State, Revealed

Figures, Admittedly Low, Give Section Edge on Washoe

Clark county has moved into first position in population, figures released by the OPA yesterday revealed. The local area forged ahead of Washoe county which, throughout most of the state's history, has held the largest concentration of population in the state.

The figures, released by OPA, showed Clark county with a sugar rationing book total of 34,600, while Washoe county's total was but 33,553, giving Clark county more than 1,000 more population than the northern area.

Not Accurate

It was pointed out here today by experts that the 34,600 probably does not accurately estimate the total population here. The armed forces in this section, reported to number in the neighborhood of 6,000, are not forced to take out rationing cards, and on this basis, the population here would be closer to 40,000 if the armed forces are considered.

Also, the men boarding at Anderson's mess hall are not required to have rationing books, and with an estimated total of 2,000 in this category, it was estimated that Clark county's population is closer to 45,000 than the 34,000 released by the OPA figures.

The OPA estimates that there is a 15,000 soldier and sailor population in the state, and as Camp Sibert, the gunnery school and the Hawthorne depot are the only established camps in the state, the 6,000 estimate in Clark county seems well founded, the experts say.

Nine Counties Grow

The OPA figures reveal that of the 17 counties in the state, nine have shown increases, including Clark, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, Ormsby and Washoe. The Clark county increase is the largest, showing more than a 100 per cent gain since the 1940 census.

The following table lists the number of sugar ration books issued in each county, as compared to the population reported in the census two years ago:

County	Sugar Book	1940 Census
Churchill	4,662	5,317
Clark	34,600	16,414
Douglas	1,717	2,056
Elko	9,950	10,912
Esmeralda	1,063	1,554
Eureka	1,426	1,361
Humboldt	5,500	4,743
Lander	1,962	1,745
Lincoln	4,528	4,130
Lyon	3,423	4,076
Mineral	4,148	2,342
Nye	4,050	3,606
Ormsby	3,430	3,269
Pershing	2,389	2,713
Wade	802	1,216
Washoe	33,553	32,476
White Pine	12,119	12,377
Totals	129,032	110,274
Late Registrants	6,500	
Army and Navy	15,000	
Totals	150,532	110,247

At Least It Sounds Hopeful

W. S. Farish, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, told a house committee yesterday that tires made from synthetic rubber would be available for civilian automobiles "within the next three or four months."

This statement is rather confusing to those who have accepted at face value the intelligence from Washington's highly placed officials who have repeatedly insisted that present tires must last until 1945 or thereabouts.

It is even more confusing to those who have had their minds made up to accept gasoline rationing, if necessary, as a means to conserve rubber.

And for those business men who have banded together in joint delivery service to stretch present tires over as long a period as possible, it's downright disconcerting.

Naturally, every individual, thinking of his own business interests or that vacation he had planned for this summer but passed up in order to save his tires for more necessary usage, will be prone to start revamping plans on the theory that if anybody is in a position to predict what synthetic rubber will do, it's Standard Oil of New Jersey, father of the industry, which recently received for a terrific pasting at the hands of the Truman Committee which delved into the company's German connections through patent agreements on the production of synthetic rubber.

But the sensible thing to do is prepare for the worst and hope for the best. Don't leave on a 3,000 mile jaunt which will use up the remaining rubber in your tires with the expectation of finding some Standard Oil of New Jersey replacements on the market when you return.

Most sensible thing to do is to make your plans as though you believed the 1945 deadline the real one, and then if tires are available in three or four months as President Farish predicts, you'll be that much ahead.

As to the lack of harmony between government predictions and those of the producers of synthetic rubber, don't get too exercised and don't condemn government sources too much if it turns out they were too pessimistic.

Much better than we ARE prepared for the worst than that we gamble on the best and get tragically fooled—tragic for us as individuals, tragic for the war effort as a whole.

We should believe there will be tires, when they're advertised for sale, without restrictions.

BUCKEYE TAVERN

Youngstown, Ohio

JUL 2 1942

The United States will produce 352,000 tons of magnesium in 1943 according to present indications—an enormous increase over the 2,400 tons produced in 1938.

Government Will Remove Rails Of T. & T. Railroad

TONOPAH, July 6 — The federal government has ordered all rails belonging to the Tonopah and Tidewater railroad, which extends from Cruce, California, to Beatty, Nevada, removed from the roadbed, it was learned today by Sheriff W. H. Thomas. The railroad ceased operations several months ago although the road-bed has been kept in repair by section workers.

The line is 144 miles in length not including the various sidings. Of this distance approximately 35 miles is in Nye county and Nevada. The Tonopah and Tidewater line's assessed valuation in Nye county for the current year is \$40,000, Thomas said.

Thomas said that it is understood the federal government will allow the payment of taxes on the property for the current year. The rails, it is believed, are needed in the nation's war effort and since the line is not in operation were commandeered by the government.

W. M. Jeffers Visits Vegas to Open Drive on Scrap Steel and Iron

William Martin Jeffers, who in his spare time is president of the Union Pacific railroad, came to Las Vegas yesterday to tend to a more important job.

Jeffers, stocky and balding, has been chosen chairman of the railroad men to discuss industrial salvage in this area and he came here with other officials of the railroad company. The others visited the magnesium plant, but Jeffers was too busy with his job to go on any sight-seeing tour.

He immediately took off his coat, and in the blazing summer sun, started a tour of the yards

to locate scrap iron and steel which could be turned in to the salvage drive.

"This is the most important job in the country right now," he said. "We've got to get steel scrap for the mills. If we don't they'll be unable to operate to make guns, and tanks and planes for our men on the battlefields."

Jeffers is planning to strip the entire system of replaceable steel and iron, declaring that: "We've cleaned up 75,000 tons of scrap so far. Before we're through we'll have a hundred thousand tons. We've found scrap everywhere."

GAS RATION PLAN TO SMOOTH OUT IN WEEK, CHIEFS SAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP)—Gasoline rationing officials today advised irate motorists to give their tempers a chance to cool off and promised that the national gasoline rationing program would be running more smoothly by the end of the week.

The reverberations of the first impact of gasoline restrictions on most of the country's 27,000,000 car owners still were echoing in Washington, but office of price administration officials said the situation was no worse than they had expected for the first 24 hours.

The OPA was back to normal today, but rationing officials had become indignant yesterday over protests that poured in from farmers, truckmen, and salesmen. "They're unreasonable," an OPA spokesman declared. "This program is a gigantic national enterprise and they should realize it will take us a few days to smooth out the rough spots."

Farmers in the Pacific northwest reported a misunderstanding with rationing officials and threatened to strike if they were not allowed sufficient gasoline to truck their produce to the Portland, Oregon, wholesale market; salesmen demanded additional fuel to carry on their business; truckers asked their local boards for fuel despite the fact that through no fault of theirs they had been unable to get the required certificate of war necessity from the office of defense transportation.

The OPA assured them all today that at the week's end they would have gasoline.

APPLICANTS FOR EXTRA GAS MUST SHOW SHARING CAR

RENO, Dec. 3 (Special)—All applicants for supplemental and preferred mileage gasoline must clarify two important statements on their application blanks before their requests can be granted, according to war price and rationing officials.

They must show that they have entered into a bona fide ride-sharing plan with their neighbors, carrying at least four persons besides the driver; or furnish definite proof why they cannot comply with this regulation.

Pooling cars, whereby one person will share driving a part of the month, alternating with other car owners, is permissible and will be considered favorably for supplemental rations, the ration officials indicate.

Children To Buy Stamps Monday

"Pearl Harbor Day" next Monday will be observed in the schools of Las Vegas by a special drive for sale of war stamps, it was announced today by officials of the Parent-Teachers Association today.

P.T.A. members will be on hand all day at the schools in Las Vegas, Westside, and North Las Vegas to sell stamps. Ordinarily Tuesday is the regular day for sale of the war stamps at the schools, but the sale is planned next week on Monday to promote the purchase of stamps by all children in observance of the beginning of the war.

Vegas Milk Supply Is Threatened

Gas Rationing to Cut Deliveries From Moapa Area

The Las Vegas milk and farm produce supply from the Virgin and Moapa valleys has been threatened by recent gas rationing, farmers report.

One farmer pointed out at the regular meeting of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce Tuesday that he hauled 700 gallons of milk to Las Vegas daily, and his total gas allotment for three months would last him less than one week. Certificates of war necessity that had come through had not allowed sufficient gas for most farmers to operate, he said.

The chamber of commerce appointed a committee to meet with the Las Vegas ration board to determine what could be done for immediate relief for gas allotment to farmers in the Moapa and Virgin valleys.

Approximately three-fifths of the entire milk supply in Las Vegas is delivered from the two valleys, John H. Wittwer, extension agent, said today, and if this supply is shut off then Las Vegas will face a serious shortage.

Pittman Memorial Plan Is Approved

Mrs. Key Pittman of Las Vegas has accepted the design of a two-crypt sarcophagus for interment of the remains of the late Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, according to a report made by Silas E. Ross in Reno. It is expected that it will be erected in the Masonic cemetery in Reno. In the plans will be provided a crypt for Mrs. Pittman upon her death.

Howard Seidell, noted sculptor, has designed the memorial and submitted it to the committee, of which former Judge A. Bartlett is chairman. The design calls for a portrait of the late senator to be carved in relief and a suitable inscription to be placed underneath. The fund raised for this purpose amounted to approximately \$4,800 and was not sufficient for the erection of a tall campanile, which was called for in the first plans.

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Wittwer said the average consumption in Las Vegas was about 5,000 gallons per day, with the valleys supplying about 3,000 gallons to the city.

Nothing that could give immediate relief resulted from the meeting; hence, the Washington congressional delegation from Nevada was sent the following wire:

"Owing to distance of from 65 to 85 miles from county seat, and owing to complications arising from endless technical questionnaire forms concerned with the general farm program and with especially the farm truck gas rationing resulting from applications to the Detroit ODT, in addition to complicated procedure regarding farm building priorities and farm machinery and equipment rationing, the undersigned urgently insist upon establishment of local temporary OPA offices in each of the Moapa and the Virgin valleys through which to clear up the ridiculously unfair and impractical rationing of gas for farm trucks thus far received through certificates of war necessity from Detroit. Unless relief through immediate establishment of these suggested temporary OPA offices in indicated areas can be effected at once, milk movement from farms to processing plants and to the Las Vegas defense trade area will become stymied; in addition, practically the entire food production program of Clark county including approximately 3,000 of Las Vegas trade area's 5,000-gallon milk supply besides tomato plant production for 10,000 tomato crop acres and sugar beet seed for 15,000 acres sugar beet production will be hampered.

"Claims made by certain OPA officials that farm truck gas rationing adjustments can be made by mail is not feasible nor practical since farm truck owners are now already thoroughly disgusted with procedure thus far occasioned in getting certificates of war necessity. Hence, if temporary OPA offices are not established immediately at country points 65 to 85 miles from county seat the whole surplus agricultural program stands to become impaired.

"It is therefore urged that provision be made at once for establishment of offices in country points accordingly.

Respectfully submitted by
WARREN HARDY,
Chairman Clark county USDA war board for and in behalf of Clark county farm bureau; farm truck defense transportation and farm machinery rationing committees, educational district number one, Moapa Valley council of defense and farm labor committee."

ABC's Of Mileage Rationing Given

The ABC's of mileage rationing were explained today by Frank J. Gorman, state gasoline rationing officer of the state office of price administration, in order to clarify the gasoline rationing program to holders of all types of ration books. His explanation follows:

There are three types of ration books for passenger cars: "A", "B" and "C". If the "A" book fails to provide sufficient gasoline for occupational driving, application may be made at local war price and rationing boards for supplemental "B" or "C" book.

In the basic "A" book, which provides for 240 miles of driving on the basis of 15 miles a gallon, each coupon is good for four gallons. There are eight coupons on page three, the first page to be used, which may be used until January 21. Gasoline may be purchased in any amounts desired, not to exceed 32 gallons, during the two month period. Page 4 does not become valid until page 3 expires. Pages 1 and 2 were removed in order that gasoline ration books in Nevada expire in July at the same as those in the east which inaugurated the rationing program two months ago.

The "B" book is issued to those engaged in essential occupations and use their cars in their work. Holders of this book must show that no other adequate form of transportation is available and that ride-sharing clubs have been formed. These books are issued in the amount needed by motorists for periods from three to 12 months. Each coupon is worth four gallons.

The "C" books are issued to preferred drivers only and are tailored to the needs of the motorist in point of gallons and time. Each coupon is worth four gallons. Preferred drivers must prove that they have no other means of transportation and must form ride-sharing clubs when possible. Those eligible for this type of ration book include drivers of wholesale newspaper delivery cars, doctors, ministers and others who are essential to the war effort.

"D" books are issued to motorcycle drivers and each coupon is worth one and a half gallons allowing 240 miles a month on the basis of 40 miles a gallon.

Non-highway gasoline is issued to consumers in the form of "E" books for small users who own gasoline stoves, lamps, etc. Each coupon is worth one gallon based upon need during a three month period.

Large non-highway users, such as tractors, gasoline engines and other farm machinery receive gasoline on "R" books with coupons valued at five gallons each.

The office of defense transportation determines the amount of gasoline to be issued by all commercial vehicles. This ration is issued in the form of T-1 and T-2 books with a value of five gallons a coupon.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Travelling out the Boulder highway Sunday, found four way traffic on a two way highway. No signs indicating which way anybody was supposed to go—where the crossings were, or how they were to be used. Everybody suited their own whims, something I am told, is causing much confusion in the heavy-traffic hours.

Only directional sign I saw was one which read: "New Road, No Travelling On Rims." There may be a good reason why there aren't any yet. Only thing I know is that there's confusion, and confusion on highways is dangerous.

Keeping the speedometer at 35, I was passed by five vehicles on the way out. One, a heavily loaded truck of Wallace and Wallace, roared down the roadway doing at least fifty, careening across both lanes to camp without slowing down.

Two speedsters who went by everything on the road were Nevada 18-296 and California 58W110. Most everybody else remained within shooting distance of 35, which means somewhere around 40. It isn't easy taking nearly an hour for a trip to Boulder you used to make in 20 minutes—but it's the rule of the game AND should be observed.

I was particularly interested in the gravel truck. It was equipped with brand new tires, obtained because it was being used in necessary war work. New tires should be guarded as closely as worn ones—should be made to last as long as possible.

I am not aware that there's any effort to enforce the 35 mile speed limit on the highways. There should be on this particular one if no other. It is NOT fair to those who meticulously keep their speed down, to see others go right on by at pre-war rates, and nobody making any effort to stop them.

Considering the welfare of the community, the recent controversy over closing the taverns is NOT particularly encouraging. General John L. DeWitt, commanding officer of the Ninth Corps Area which includes Nevada, has requested that all places where liquor is sold for consumption on the premises, close between the hours of midnight and ten a. m. and that city and county authorities enact necessary legislation to bring this about.

At the moment, this is merely a request for cooperation in meeting a situation. Communities will be catalogued in the manner of compliance. We are in the doghouse right now with army authorities for past derelictions, and if we do not move to police our own district, it will be done for us.

Governor Carville puts the

matter very diplomatically when he says: "If we do not cooperate with the army I'm afraid military zones will be created which will not only outlaw the sale of liquor entirely, but also result in closing the gambling clubs." The governor is in constant contact with military authorities and knows whereof he speaks. A word to the wise SHOULD be sufficient.

It is my opinion that our clubs, taverns and liquor stores can continue to do business for the duration IF they cooperate with the military authorities AND those operating defense plants in this area. By cooperation I mean largely closing hours.

There are many good reasons why a large-scale employer should be interested in having all clubs and taverns closed long enough every night so workers will get sufficient rest to be able to produce the next day. This is not to suggest that every worker stays out all night. Too many do, however. It is of record that one sixth of the men employed in construction of the B. M. I. plant are off every day. How many more go through the motions of working after a night of play, nobody can say. There is a substantial number, however.

This means LOSS of potential man-hours at a time when man-hours are the thing we're shortest of, if you'll pardon the grammar. This will not be permitted to continue indefinitely. Again, either we, as a community, look the situation squarely in the face and do the job that MUST be done in our own way, or we'll be forced to do it in accordance with somebody else's ideas—somebody else who is NOT in sympathy with our own liberal thoughts here in Nevada.

There is a middle ground where all can meet—and that middle ground CAN be agreed upon by all parties concerned. But it must be done with the eye on the MAIN objective, which is winning the war.

The business life of this community and perhaps its entire future, can be completely wrecked by short-sighted action now. Most of the tavern operators in Las Vegas, and this includes several who did not adhere to the new closing hours, are anxious to comply with the request of the army, but there is a difference of opinion as to what should be done.

For what it's worth, it is the opinion of your columnist that the course is very, very plain—to follow out IMMEDIATELY the "request" of General DeWitt, which locally means closing ALL taverns from 12 midnight to 10 a. m. and package liquor stores from 8 p. m. to 10 a. m. AND crack down hard on non-conformists.

Synthetic Rubber Plant Building Delay Brings Crisis, Jeffers Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UP)—Rubber Director William M. Jeffers warned today that probable delay in the construction of synthetic rubber plants may reduce the nation's rubber stockpile below the 120,000-ton "disaster deadline" set by the Baruch report.

In a "progress report" to War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, Jeffers said "the construction program is behind that envisaged by the Baruch committee" and that "any further delay" will make it impossible to keep the combined crude and synthetic rubber stockpile from dropping below 120,000 tons.

"Present indications are that, because of other programs, there

will be such a delay," he declared.

Jeffers said that in attempting to put synthetic rubber plants into production the chief short-comings are instruments, forgings such as fabricated components but in "fabricated components" age has not been in raw materials and valves.

"Our studies have emphasized that unless these components for synthetic rubber manufacturing plants reach the plants as rapidly as they can be installed the resultant delay will cause such a drain on the crude rubber stocks that there may be crude life for heavy-duty tires, self-sealing gasoline tanks, and those other military uses which demand crude rubber," Jeffers reported.

WASTE OF TIME IN WAR WORK IS HIT BY ARMY OFFICIALS

Continuing its fight to bring about a definite reduction and perhaps an elimination of unnecessary time off among civilian workers in war plants, IV air service area command under which the 52nd sub depot operates, has issued a third in its series of posters calling attention to the 218,000,000 man days lost in the United States during 1942.

The poster, bearing a wooden cross with soldier's helmet resting on top, declares:

THAT DAY YOU TOOK OFF NEEDLESSLY MAY COST A LIFE!

Painted by Folsom, California prison inmates as a part of their contribution in the war effort, the posters are being sent to all depots and sub-depots of IV ASAC in nine western states.

Brigadier-General Edwin S. Perrin, Commander of IV ASAC with headquarters in Sacramento, has urged that copies of the posters be put in conspicuous places for every worker to see.

Already headquarters has received requests from units under its jurisdiction to "Keep the posters coming."

One sub-depot reported that not a single request for time off had been made since the first poster was tacked on a bulletin board.

Both the first and second posters showed an overworked worker pointing to the 218,000,000 lost man days report and emphasizing the vast amount of equipment that might have been built if all those days had been spent on the job.

The appalling lost days figure has been in unnecessary time off alone and does not include leave for illnesses and regularly scheduled vacations.

Patriotic red, white and blue are the colors utilized and these will be employed in others of the weekly posters by IV ASAC.

The next will stress the necessity for every war worker to stick to his post on holidays. Because there is no let-down in military machines of the world when a holiday rolls around, General Perrin has pointed out there can be no let-down in war plants that supply fighting equipment.

Christmas, as in the case of Thanksgiving, will be just another work day to the vast numbers of men and women employed in war industries and offices handling war work. Major Hugh A. Dessert of 52nd sub-depot said.

Sacramento headquarters of the area is blanketing all of the units under its jurisdiction with information for the need of closer attention to the business of getting this war won.

Liberty Ship To Be "Key Pittman"

RENO, Nev., Dec. 4 (UP)—Nevada school children have selected the name of "Key Pittman," honoring the late Nevada senator, for a victory ship to be launched later this month at Richmond, California, A. J. Caton, state chairman of the Nevada salvage committee announced today.

The name was selected by popular vote of school children who participated in a recent school scrap collection drive. The launching ceremony will be attended by students from the Empire school, northern Washoe county; Mill Canyon school near Beowawe, and the Moapa Valley school near Overton. Mrs. Gusie Ross, teacher at the Empire school, will accompany the students to the launching.

A Huge Bottleneck?

We are learning, for the first time, the limits of America's productive capacity and it's not man power or factories that set the bounds, it's raw materials which will govern the growth of our war machine.

The sinews of that machine will be produced from steel plants with a capacity of around 100,000,000 tons a year. We will have to fight the war with that, for better or for worse, for there are now no plans to produce any greater amount.

It will probably come as a shock to most Americans to learn that there is actually a ceiling to our productive capacity—that it isn't elastic to the point of meeting whatever situation might develop, no matter how great the demand—but it isn't so bad at that.

The 100,000,000 tons of steel will provide a mountain of war gear dwarfing the output of any other nation in history. Japan, for instance, can produce less than 10,000,000 tons of steel annually.

Chief problem now facing the war materials chieftains is how to provide the alloys and other metals and materials which must fill out the body of the war machine for which steel is the basic material.

Some of these are perilously short, and the shortages are expected to become even worse next year as the wheels of the war industries grind faster and faster, chewing up materials at an ever-increasing rate. Already the production volume of this country is at a record high, and the proportion of heavy goods being turned out is incomparably greater than ever before. Heavy goods require metal and more metal.

The proportion of vehicles and other heavy equipment we're building for our army exceeds that of any other nation. Ours is to be far more of a mechanized army than that of Germany, which, despite its boasted mechanization, still moves the bulk of its infantry on foot and still makes extensive use of draft horses.

It was the immediate need for metals with which to build the motors, tanks and weapons which led the war production board to cancel plans for expanding steel capacity beyond the amount now agreed on. The very materials required for building the plants are needed now to feed the plants which are ready to turn out the actual weapons.

If steel expansion went on indefinitely, it is plain to be seen that the factories already built would have to stand by for want of many materials. The law of diminishing returns would begin to operate.

So it is that the war production board has set its ceiling for raw material, and is bending every effort to plug the gaps in the lesser materials that dove-tail into the picture.

One hundred million tons of steel a year will win the war, says WPB. We'll be up to that capacity shortly.

CIVILIANS TO GET RUBBER IN 1944, NELSON DECLARES

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson asserted before a senate agriculture subcommittee today that he is "confident that by 1944 the United States will be able to supply rubber for all essential military and civilian uses of the united nations."

He told the subcommittee, headed by Senator Guy M. Gillette, democrat, Iowa, that during the remainder of 1942 the nation's synthetic rubber program would reach a total production of 32,300 tons, and that an additional 73,000 tons would be manufactured during the first half of 1943.

By the end of 1943, he said, production will have expanded to 338,000 tons.

Nelson told the subcommittee, which is investigating production of industrial alcohol and synthetic rubber, that there are three needs which the rubber program must meet.

They are, he said, the military needs of the united nations, necessary civilian uses of the automobile, and the essential needs of communities.

He classified war workers as civilians needing automobiles, and added that the essential needs of communities consisted of tires for health, fire, and police department vehicles.

The war production chief revealed that this country is now exporting rubber to many of the united nations, but asserted that such exports "are only for the absolutely necessary needs of our allies."

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First Carload of Rubber Is Shipped

The first of an estimated 15 carloads of rubber gathered in the salvage campaign in Clark county was shipped from Las Vegas today, and the second will leave on a Union Pacific train tomorrow, it was announced today by Charles DeArmond, local salvage chairman.

The rubber from Clark county will go to various rubber reclaiming plants in the nation, with the first two carloads destined for an eastern plant. Orders will be received here as to which plants are to receive each shipment of the material.

Altogether 475,000 pounds of rubber were collected here through the assistance of service stations, with Clesse Turner as general chairman. Included in this amount are one carload at Moapa, collected in the Moapa valley, and another carload at Boulder City, which probably will be shipped directly from those points, DeArmond said today.

It is expected that the entire rubber salvage here will be shipped out within the next 10 days or two weeks.

Clark County Takes Lead In Population

Using the number of sugar rationing books issued as a means of comparison and assuming that each book represents one person, it appears that Clark county has stepped slightly ahead of Washoe county in population.

In Clark county, according to the figures released by the OPA, there were 34,600 sugar ration books issued and in Washoe county, 33,553. In view of the fact that something like 6,000 men connected with the various military organizations stationed at the McCarran Field air gunnery school and at Camp Siebert, and several thousand men taking their meals at the Anderson mess hall at Basic Magnesium plant, are not required to have rationing books for sugar, it appears that there are now in Clark county between 40,000 and 45,000 people.

The work at Lemmon Valley air school near Reno, will doubtless bring several thousand additional workers into Washoe county.

The released report shows the following comparisons between the issue of sugar rationing books and the population as shown by the census of 1940:

County—	Sugar Book	1940 Census
Churchill	4,662	5,317
Clark	34,600	16,414
Douglas	1,717	2,056
Elko	9,950	10,912
Esmeralda	1,063	1,554
Eureka	1,426	1,361
Humboldt	5,500	4,743
Lander	1,962	1,745
Lincoln	4,528	4,130
Lyon	3,423	4,076
Mineral	4,145	2,342
Nye	4,050	3,606
Ormsby	3,430	3,209
Pershing	2,369	2,713
Storey	802	1,216
Washoe	33,553	32,478
White Pine	12,119	12,377
Totals	129,032	110,274
Late Registrants	6,500	
Army and Navy	15,000	
Totals	150,532	110,274

Civilian Rubber To Be Available In Few Months

Synthetic Program to Be Ready Soon, Says S. O. Official

WASHINGTON, July 15. (UP)—W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil company (New Jersey), told a house subcommittee investigating the manufacture of synthetic rubber today that "in three or four months we will be placing tires on cars for civilian use."

His estimate was made in response to questions from Chairman Jennings Randolph, democrat, West Virginia, of the subcommittee on mines and mining, which is conducting the investigation.

Farish said he could not speak for the tire industry or for the federal government but that he believed sufficient synthetic rubber would be available for production of civilian tires in the time period he had mentioned. He testified earlier that 200,000 tons of substitute rubber could be produced over and above the government's synthetic program by the end of 1943.

He predicted that there would be enough synthetic rubber by the end of 1943 to manufacture 34,000,000 more tires for civilians than are expected under the government's program.

Farish told the subcommittee he believed the oil industry could trap refinery gases with makeshift equipment and from them, with the addition of a relatively small amount of turpentine, produce tire rubber which would give fairly good service at moderate speeds.

"The office of petroleum coordination is tackling that problem now with the cooperation of the oil industry," he said.

The 200,000 extra tons, according to Farish, would be derived from flexon—a by-product of butyl rubber developed by Standard—and a "quick butadiene" program.

Farish declared that the whole (Continued on page three)

Nevadans Average 28 Pounds Of Rubber Each

CARSON CITY, July 17. (Special)—Twenty-eight pounds of scrap rubber per person was the record made by the residents of the state of Nevada during the recent nation-wide drive. According to A. J. Caton, chairman of the Nevada state salvage committee, this is approximately 10 pounds in excess of the state having the next best record—Oregon.

"The oil industries through their employees are to be congratulated for the major role that they played in collecting over 1,500 tons of usable scrap rubber in our state," continued Caton.

Salvage officials in Nevada have been advised that the collection of scrap rubber would continue indefinitely and that every effort should be made to direct this material into war industries.

From all appearances the rubber drive is but a start in an accelerated salvage program that will continue throughout the next months. Instructions received by Bernard C. Hartung, executive secretary for Nevada, is that it will be essential to stock pile such items as scrap metal and rubber in anticipation of a heavy demand through the slack winter season.

Army Will Test Synthetic Rubber

Plans to have the army test the performance and durability of auto tires made of synthetic rubber were announced recently by the war department. Contracts have already been awarded to various companies in the country for the manufacture of these tires.

According to the war department, the army will use the tires on military vehicles which travel the greatest mileage and undergo the severest service. None, however, will be applied to vehicles being shipped outside the continental United States.

Test vehicles will be completely equipped with the synthetic tires except for spares, which will be standard rubber. Accurate records of mileage will be kept so that inspections can be made and the tires gauged for wear.

Army personnel will report all blowouts, tread separations and excessive tread cuts. When damage occurs or tires wear out, the synthetic tires will be repaired, recapped or retreaded in the conventional fashion.

It is believed that this experiment may lead to the saving of thousands of pounds of natural rubber annually.

CLARK COUNTY LEADS

According to the sugar rationing figures published elsewhere in this issue, Clark county with a population estimated at between 40,000 and 45,000 leads the state of Nevada in population.

Now that we seemingly have achieved that goal to which, for many years we looked forward, we find ourselves with some misgivings. We are beginning to understand that population alone is not sufficient upon which to base a prosperous and permanent community.

Housing is the great and perplexing problem annoying us just now. Many of our newly acquired residents are suffering discomforts and in some cases damage to health and morale because of the unsatisfactory surroundings in which they are compelled to live.

The really great and necessary thing for the enterprise of Las Vegas to accomplish just now is the building of homes of some sort. Not necessarily commodious or ornate, but comfortable, convenient in location and sanitary.

Some considerable progress has been made in that direction, but not nearly enough. It is obvious that this duty of providing adequate housing just now is one of the most pressing in the whole defense program. It will also prove profitable for investors.

Those who can possibly aid in solving our housing problems by building will be performing a high patriotic service. We believe they will find sympathizing encouragement by the authorities who have control of essential materials.

Rubber Situation Still Critical Says Willam M. Jeffers

Says Synthetic Plants Must Be Started Immediately

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP)—Rubber Director William Jeffers today reported progress in the rubber program, but warned that the situation still is extremely critical and the greatest possible conservation is necessary.

He agreed with a report by the senate committee investigating the war effort that the problem is extremely serious, but he said:

"We will do all right in meeting essential military and civilian demand if recent progress can be continued.

"I am hopeful that the war production board, the armed forces, and I can arrive at a reasonable determination on the use of critical materials so as not to unreasonably delay the bringing in of synthetic rubber plants. If we don't get the plants running on schedule, we are going to be out of rubber."

President Roosevelt said the army and navy have final responsibility for determining the relative essentiality of various phases of the war production program.

Priorities Sifted

The studies presumably would include whether strategic materials shall be used in synthetic rubber plants or be allocated to other industries. Jeffers has charged that rubber plant construction was in danger of falling behind due to army-navy priorities on critical materials for other purposes.

He said, however, the initial unit of the first large synthetic rubber plant at Institute, West Virginia, should start production within the next few weeks. About a dozen other large plants and a number of smaller ones are scheduled to start over a period of time.

A senate agricultural subcommittee, headed by Senator Guy M. Gillette, democrat, Iowa, announced it, too, would study the synthetic rubber program shortly after the war investigating committee issued its report.

Although the report was concerned mainly with fuel oil, it said nationwide gasoline rationing is "abundantly justified" and "pleasure driving should pass out for the duration."

Anderson Camp Hit By War Restrictions

"Plate Style" Serving Displaces Generous "Family Style" at Mess Hall

The war has arrived at Anderson Camp—that is, the effects of the war have really reached the boys who eat at the Camp. From now on, instead of eating "family style," with those desiring three or four helpings partaking of same, food will be served plate style, one helping only per person and but one cup of coffee per person.

Now this will really hit some of the boys hard . . . but so far no complaints have been heard except the little grumbling every American is entitled to indulge in when something dear to his heart (on in this case his tummy) is taken away from him. The boys are "all out" for war and if cutting down on food quantities will help win the war they are all for it.

Prior to the new method of serving, some 25 to 30 cans of garbage were to be seen outside the camp every day. Now the percentage has been cut to about 5 cans per day. Therefore it is easy to see that waste is being cut down to a minimum.

The reason back of all the change and rationing is a simple one . . . excess food supplies just are not to be had. The following letter received at Anderson Camp from the purchasing agent in California perhaps gives the most lucid explanation:

"You have been ordering butter, cheese and eggs and I have been trying to get them, but it is an impossibility to get them. You also have been ordering diced carrots, shoestring carrots, green beans, spinach, sauerkraut, sauerkraut any more sending it to you in barrels, carrots and green beans for you. They are not available in town. Fruit is almost impossible to obtain in No. 10 cans, so your order for plums etc. cannot be filled. We are doing our best but find it hard to get these for you."

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. NEWS PRESS, Mon., Dec. 14, 1942

Stockmen To Open Convention Friday

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 (AP)—California cattlemen will meet in San Francisco Friday and Saturday to discuss methods of producing more meat for America's armed forces, the Allies and the nation's own dinner table.

Marking the 26th annual convention of the California Cattlemen's association, members will also discuss manpower, ceilings and price controls, quotas and allotments, transportation difficulties, federal inspection and purchasing, tariffs, feed conditions and cattle diseases, all factors which are limiting production.

Association President Loren Bamert of Ione, Amador county, will preside over the session.

PRODUCTION IN U.S. TO SOAR TO NEW HEIGHTS IN 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UP) War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson said today the nation in 1943 will carry out the greatest war production program ever envisioned and still will maintain a virile domestic economy.

At a press conference, called hastily to extend Christmas greetings to correspondents covering the war agencies, Nelson said that civilians should not be called upon to make unnecessary sacrifices during the coming year.

"But I am convinced that when it becomes necessary for us to call for sacrifices, the American people will make them gladly," he said.

He was convinced that the stupendous 1943 programs for ships, guns, tanks, airplanes and other weapons are essential to a United Nations victory, and added that "our job now is to go out and do it."

He said sharp improvement in the production picture had followed the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric company, as WPB vice-chairman in charge of production.

The huge naval program, which he said looked "hopeless" only a few weeks ago, now appears much brighter. He emphasized that the entire production effort has been "better meshed together."

No Lightening of Restrictions On Use of Gas and Oil Possible, Said

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UP) Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes reported today after a conference with officials in charge of the government petroleum program that there is "no hope for any lessening of the restrictions upon the use of gasoline and fuel oil."

Byrnes said, however, that steps would be taken by the eight government agencies involved to increase the petroleum supply and "to improve rationing methods."

Byrnes conferred for nearly three hours with Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman and Ralph Davies, deputy petroleum administrator.

The group will meet again Wednesday morning. After today's conference Byrnes made this statement:

"Secretary Ickes, Administrator Leon Henderson, Director Joseph B. Eastman, and Mr. Ralph Davies, deputy petroleum administrator, met with me and discussed the entire situation with reference to petroleum products. The discussion involved the available supplies, the anticipated demands, the methods of rationing, and the supply available for civilian purposes."

Meat Regulations Now In Operation

Rules and Regulations regarding the slaughtering of animals and sale of meat, recently passed by the Clark County Board of health, are now in effect. It is also a violation of these new regulations for butchers, restaurant managers, or any other persons to purchase uninspected and unstamped meat.

Ranchers are further restricted by an O. P. A. order which limits the animals they may kill to the number killed in the corresponding quarter (Oct.-Dec.) of the year 1941. It is a Federal offense to exceed this quota which has been fixed as a conservative measure, so the dwindling supply of meat animals will not be killed off too fast.

A state regulation, known as the Hide and Carcass Inspection Law is another thing which slaughterers should remember. This requires that brands and marks on all animals killed shall be inspected and recorded by the authorized representative of the State Department of Agriculture. This person in Clark County is Dr. Wm. R. Smith, who is also the Food Inspector of the local Health Department. Serious efforts are being made by the Department to acquaint everybody concerned with these regulations and to avoid any more shortage of meat than may be absolutely necessary. Dr. Smith said this morning that some unintentional violators of the new restrictions had been located and warned not to repeat. "Our chief duty," said Dr. Smith, "is the protection of the health of

PRINTERS' INK
New York City

NOV 20 1942

Crystal Gazing

"Within ten years, illuminated spectacular signs will be turned skyward so heavy will be the traffic in the air," said Don Belding, executive vice-president of Lord & Thomas, warning advertisers and agencies to be alert to the opportunities of the post war era, at the Chicago exhibition of Outdoor Advertising Art. "Air liners for tomorrow will dwarf the biggest bombers of today. Air travel may cost as low as a penny a mile, with weekend vacations in Alaska and Cuba a reality," he added. Wood, magnesium, aluminum and new steel alloys he cited as being on the threshold of many new developments in consumer goods.

LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL
12/30/42

Well, Cheer Up, Meat Supply Said To Be An All-Time U.S. Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP) The agriculture department in a survey of 1943 meat production prospects today forecast an all-time record of nearly 30,500,000,000 pounds.

Despite the expected heavy production, meat is expected to be rationed to civilians starting about February 1, at a rate approximately 15 per cent under that necessary to meet both civilian and military demands. The estimated 1943 production

includes 25,800,000,000 pounds of pork, beef, veal, mutton, and lamb, and 4,500,000,000 pounds of poultry. Total meat production this year was about 25,000,000,000 pounds. The forecasts, based on reports of intentions of producers, call for 28 per cent more poultry meat next year, 15 per cent more pork, seven per cent more beef and veal, but five per cent less mutton and lamb.

Jeffers Tells New Tire Plan

Farmer Needs to Be Taken Care of, Rubber Czar Says

OMAHA, Dec. 24 (UP) — William Jeffers, national rubber administrator, last night described a streamlined tire rationing system tailored to farmers' needs and designed to eliminate the complications of the present rules.

Jeffers, discussing farmers' tire problems with governors' representatives from Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, suggested the use of two simplified forms covering farm vehicles used for production and those used for hire.

The need for simplification arose because, under present rules, farm vehicles fall under the jurisdiction of the office of defense transportation and are subject to interstate commerce commission and state railway commission regulations the same as commercial vehicles.

"Under the proposed system," Jeffers said, "the truck for hire would be taken from the jurisdiction of the office of defense transportation and regulated by the farm committee."

The two forms under consideration, he said, would be less complicated than present rationing procedures, and local committees would have wider authority in determining sale of existing tires to those actually in need of them and producing for the war effort. The local committees, Jeffers said, would be in a position to determine farmers' individual needs.

He opposed a suggestion that one form be used to cover farm vehicles. Jeffers said the plan was impractical because city drivers might feel the farmer was receiving preferred treatment if he could list his automobile for all uses. He also objected to the penalty clause in the present regulations.

Jeffers today said there is no "likelihood in my opinion, that the fifth tire of automobiles will be taken by the government."

AMERICAN PERFUMER

"Oldest and Only Exclusive Publication in the Cosmetic, Perfume and Toilet Preparations Field."

New York City

NOV 1942

Controlled materials plan affects all industries

Yes, the new controlled materials plan affects your industry. The extent can only become clearer as the months roll along towards July 1, 1943. There is a feeling here that more materials will be under control by that time than have been listed in the initial announcement. The materials now under control, as you unquestionably know, are steel, copper and copper base alloys, and aluminum. The materials mentioned on the prospective list for control are beryllium, cadmium, cobalt, cordage, magnesium, mercury, mica, monel, nickel, nylon, rayon, rubber, tin, tungsten, zinc and wood. It is conceivable that your industry comes within the sphere of control over the items of tin, cordage, zinc and wood. Although they are not mentioned yet, there is likelihood that alcohol, glycerine and other chemicals will come under control. That event naturally will touch you directly and immediately.

GASOLINE RATION RULES RELAXED FOR FEW GROUPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UP) Supervisors engaged in maintaining the wholesale distribution of newspapers were made eligible for "C" gasoline rations under an order issued by the office of price administration today.

The OPA also authorized extra gasoline for jury members while they are on court duty.

OPA officials said the allowance for newspaper distribution was made in recognition of "the importance of speedy delivery" and because of the unusual hours during which such work must be done.

The "C" ration, issued to the "preferred mileage" group, allows more than 378 occupational miles a month in the 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia and more than 470 miles a month elsewhere. The exact amount is issued to suit the individual needs of the applicant.

The extra gasoline allowance for jurors was made because in many parts of the country it is impossible for persons to accept court service unless they use their cars, the OPA said. Special rations will be issued for specific mileage.

The new order also made certain private social workers eligible for preferred mileage rations if they need the gasoline for specific assignments. The war has brought new responsibilities to social agencies, it was said.

Members of selective service boards, appeal agents and members of appeal boards also were made eligible for supplemental rations for travel between home and the place of selective service work. Special rations will be granted for the delivery of telephone directories where the present allowance is found to be inadequate.

LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL
12/30/42

Victory Tax Is Effective Friday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP) The new five per cent victory tax and higher gift taxes become effective Friday.

They are the only new taxes which become effective on January 1. Higher excise taxes became effective on November 1, and income tax rates apply to 1942 income.

In collecting the victory tax for the government, the employers will deduct five per cent of all of an employee's salary in excess of \$12 a week. The employer will turn the money over to the government to help finance the war.

The victory tax will not be deductible in computing taxes on 1942 income.

Three Explosions Rock War Plant

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (UP)—Three explosions rocked the war plant of the Electrocast Steel Foundry company in suburban Cicero today, causing \$75,000 worth of damage and injuring 42 employees, 17 of them seriously enough to require hospitalization.

The blasts blew the roof off the central section of a one-story, 200-foot building and shook other buildings for several blocks. Fire resulting from the explosions drove 300 employees from the building, but was extinguished quickly by the Cicero fire department.

Cicero Fire Chief George N. Knol said the cause of the detonations remained undetermined, although it was known they occurred in electric furnaces.

The plant makes castings for naval ordnance.

Shortage of Beef Becomes Serious

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (UP) — The shortage of beef in California is reaching "desperate" proportions, the federal-state market news service reported today, as two California congressmen appealed to the government to relieve the serious meat scarcity in the San Francisco bay area.

Market news service representatives, who canvass markets daily, asserted some ranchers in California were slaughtering cattle themselves and selling "hot beef" in violation of office of price administration restrictions.

They said veal also was very limited, and that although there were many hogs on California ranches, they were not to be shipped until January and February.

NEVADA LEADING IN RUBBER TOTAL

RUBBER DRIVE AT END; TO GATHER STEEL AND IRON

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UP)—The scrap rubber collection campaign ended last midnight and salvage officials immediately began work on the nationwide drive to gather steel and scrap iron so furnaces can continue full production for war-time needs.

Last week-end's report on the rubber drive showed a collection of 334,293 tons, indicating that the final accounting would be more than 400,000 tons.

If all the scrap is useable for reclaiming, it would be a full year's supply. But officials still were undecided on whether it would mean postponement of nationwide gasoline rationing as a rubber conservation measure.

Plans for iron and steel scrap collection, scheduled to begin Monday, were virtually completed. War production board officials estimated 88,000,000 tons of steel would be needed for war and essential civilian uses this year, and that one-fourth of this would have to be in the form of scrap picked up from the farm lots, the cellars and the industrial bone yards of the country.

Mixed with pig iron, the scrap is needed to keep the nation's furnaces running. Last winter, according to WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson, as many as 15 furnaces were shut down at one time because they lacked scrap.

Officials said there is enough iron and steel on American farms alone to make twice as many battleships as exist in all the navies of the world. Or it would make enough 2,000-pound bombs to drop three each minute on the axis countries for more than three years.

Rubber Production Under Way

With all the controversy raging over the rubber shortage, it is refreshing to review the report on synthetic which indicates the U. S. has not been asleep, even while the argument proceeded hotly as to who's responsible for the lack of a stockpile and what's to be done about it.

While Congress was orating, berating, explaining, while bureau heads were making speeches, promises and predictions, the four great rubber companies have been going along quietly building plants, preparing to plug the gap in the American war effort with TIRES for war machines.

There has been little or no ballyhoo attending the effort, just a lot of good old American hard work to put over a job that has to be done.

Goodyear brought the first unit of the government financed synthetic plants into production in May, and Firestone the second in June. U. S. Rubber is scheduled to produce in August and B. F. Goodrich in November. The last named concern has had a small privately financed plant in operation for some time with 1,500 tons monthly capacity.

As the program now stands, about three-fourths of the synthetic rubber is to come from use of a petroleum base and the remainder from the use of alcohol.

A 200,000-ton increase in the program is under discussion. Farm-minded senators are backing legislation to assure that the expansion will call for the use of alcohol from grain. This will be made possible by the fact that costs are not running as heavy as expected—that the original \$650,000,000 appropriated can be stretched to cover more ground.

Only 25,000 to 30,000 tons of rubber are expected to be produced this year, although a rate of 120,000 tons is scheduled to be reached by December. Next year, unless forecasts are upset, for some reason, only about 300,000 tons will be turned out, although by the end of 1943 the full production of 800,000 tons will have been attained.

All of this will be used to supply military needs, and it will not be until 1944 that any of the synthetic product will be available for the average citizen.

This isn't, of course, the miracle of science many hoped for when the rubber shortage first started plaguing motorists. It's just the same old process that has made this country great—look a problem squarely in the face, pick out the most practical solution and go to work.

There is hope, however, in the fact that whatever we've tackled since the start of the war, has been carried out with an efficiency and dispatch that has knocked all predictions cockeyed, and made the most optimistic forecasts appear ridiculously conservative.

It is entirely possible that once we get the hang of this synthetic rubber business, we'll beat present production estimates. But don't count on it. American industry is scoring another triumph in this field as it has in so many others during the past year, but it can go on for years.

Millions Of Tons Of Manganese

There are over 3,000,000 tons of usable manganese ore in Clark county, according to Congressman J. G. Scrugham, whose picture appeared on the cover page of a recent issue of the Pathfinder, a national weekly magazine, in which he is the author of an article on development of mineral resources as a means of winning the war.

"We of America need to realize our own strength, and the extent of our own resources," he said. "After all, this war is fundamentally a phase of the age-old struggle for possession and control of the world's raw material resources. We have these things in abundance. With 7 per cent of the world's population, we own or control more than 50 per cent of the world's known raw material resources. This supply is a major asset in war."

Scrugham traced the development of mineral resources, asserting that "really vast tonnages of some of these much needed ores have been shown by the trenching, drilling, tunneling and shaft sinking conducted by the bureau of mines during the past three years."

Clark County Deposits
He described a deposit in Clark county of 3,000,000 tons of usable manganese ore which was shown by drilling, adding that this tonnage will soon be in production to help support existing stocks needed for making steel.

Pointing out the deposits of vital minerals in Nevada, he said: "In Nevada reserves of all these metals except chromium have been shown by drilling or other operations. Many small deposits often add up to helpful amount, as in the case of mercury. Nine thousand flasks of mercury are reckoned as obtainable from 12 small deposits of low-grade cinnabar. Of tungsten many showings of substantial promise in Nevada will be explored. Many small deposits of antimony have been found. Iron deposits have been examined at Lander, Pershing, Churchill, Lyon, and Storey counties. Drilling is to commence immediately upon one near Dayton. In all, nearly 150 Nevada deposits have been examined by the bureau of mines and upon 27 of them exploration has been or is being conducted."

SUGAR RATIONS: May Be Upped

A moderate increase in sugar rations—possibly half a pound per coupon—has been hinted by officials of the Office of Price Administration.

A survey of sugar stocks in the United States shows that the supply in the hands of consumers is 50 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks held by primary distributors are 20 per cent below 1941 and total sugar stock on hand is one-third less than at this time last year.

Final decision on the ration increase depends largely upon prospects of sugar shipments from Puerto Rico and Cuba during the next six months. In addition, the decision will hinge on information which is becoming available on actual distribution under the rationing system.

"The real question," one official said, "is how much sugar is going to be brought in from the Caribbean area."

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Background of Synthetic Rubber Helps to Explain Delays: "Jersey" Pool's Patents Get Preference Over All Others: Oil Company Gave Information to Germany on New Process: S. O. of N. J. Requires Royalty Payments on Butyl Patents.

WASHINGTON—In a previous Merry-Go-Round column it was revealed that Jesse Jones' rubber reserve, which is supposed to provide the nation with rubber, had let 31 contracts for big synthetic plants to one patent pool; that other, quicker patents for making rubber had been ruled out; and that the 31 big new plants, each costing \$10,000,000, would not be finished and working until around 1944.

This, it was revealed, was one of the reasons behind the White House warning that civilian tires might have to be requisitioned. Continuing the story, it is necessary to go back and review some significant and not generally known background.

Two years ago there was a loud public clamor when it was discovered that Torkild Rieber, chairman of the board of the Texas Oil company, had loaned an automobile to Dr. Gerhard Westrick, a Nazi commercial agent in New York. So great was the outcry, that the board of directors forced Rieber's resignation from Texas.

But what is not generally known is that the president of the Texas Development company, a subsidiary of Texas, is now in the government and is Jesse Jones' key man on rubber contracts. Furthermore, this man, Richard J. Dearborn, was at the Hague in October, 1939, one month after war broke, where he helped negotiate with the Nazis a new contract continuing Hitler's monopoly on synthetic rubber—a monopoly which is charged with preventing American development of synthetic rubber.

Dearborn's company, Texas, is a part of what is called the "Jersey" pool, or the group of oil companies dominated by Standard Oil of New Jersey which received the contracts for the 31 new rubber plants from Jesse Jones' rubber reserve. In helping to award these contracts to the companies with which he was once affiliated, Dearborn, together with other rubber reserve officials and Jesse Jones, passed up several other important rubber processes considered by many scientists to be much quicker and cheaper.

How Dearborn got his appointment and why the Standard-Texas group was so favored by rubber reserve is not known. Some observers point to the old friendship between William Farish, \$144,000 president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, who knew Jesse Jones for years in Houston. Jones and Ross Sterling, then president of Standard's Humble Oil company, were partners in various enterprises, and Farish, later president of Humble, grew up under them.

On the other hand, some point to the fact that Standard Oil of N. J.'s patent pool with the Germans made their synthetic rubber patent the most logical one to use.

Actually, though most people don't realize it, Standard of N. J. had two types of rubber regarding which it was cooperating with Germany. One was buna rubber, which was the product of a slow process. The other was butyl rubber, which is a newer, cheaper and quicker method.

Regarding these two types, here is the inside story of what happened. About ten years ago, Standard of N. J. acquired E. G. Farbenindustrie's patent on buna rubber with the understanding it would not be made in the United States, while I. G. Farben acquired Standard's patent on synthetic gasoline with the understanding it would not be made outside Germany.

Once Hitler came into power he proceeded to make both synthetic gasoline and buna rubber in Germany and make a great deal of it obviously in preparation for what he knew was coming.

That Standard Oil of New Jersey clearly knew why Hitler wanted to keep buna rubber from being developed outside Germany can be proved beyond any doubt. For on April 4, 1938, at a time when Roosevelt was sending notes to Hitler warning him regarding Austria, Spain and Czechoslovakia, Frank Howard, head of Standard of New Jersey Development Corporation, reported that Germany had not surrendered full information regarding buna rubber, and refused because of "military expediency to permit I. G. to reveal such information to anyone outside of Germany."

Frank Howard, incidentally, is the figure who flits in and around Washington constantly and has more to do than any other private oil man with the 31 big rubber contracts going to Standard, Texas and affiliates.

Give It To Hitler
It was at about this time that Bill Sparks, scientist for Standard of New Jersey, discovered a new form of rubber called isobutylene, generally referred to as butyl, which could be made much quicker and cheaper than buna.

And although Hitler had re-

fused to give Standard the secrets on buna, Frank Howard hopped over to Berlin in March, 1938, just at the time of Hitler's invasion of Austria, and gave the Nazis this precious secret. All he got in return was I. G. Farben's promise that "it would endeavor to procure Hitler's consent for the exploitation of rubber-like products in the United States."

Some time after this, inventor Sparks resigned his meager \$4,500 salary. But Howard, rushing back from another trip to Europe, protested that he was his most valuable man, and rehired him at a higher salary.

Meanwhile, Standard of New Jersey was keeping this new, cheap butyl rubber very much a secret from American rubber companies. And on November 6, 1939, after war broke, Frank Howard wrote an inter-office memo stating: "There is a considerable temptation to publicize this butyl rubber development and to seek contact with the rubber companies on it immediately, but a sounder policy apparently is to confine the development to our own organization."

And it was not until March 7, that Frank Howard finally suggested letting Firestone use the butyl rubber process. This was two full years after Hitler had been given the secret, and at a time when U. S. war advisers were demanding that Jesse Jones get busy on rubber.

But what is not generally known is that Standard of New Jersey is now charging the U. S. government a royalty on butyl rubber. Last March when the justice department threatened prosecution, there was a lot of ballyhoo about Standard of New Jersey giving its German rubber patents free to anyone who could use them.

But this is true only of the slower and more expensive buna rubber. Standard did not give butyl free. Anyone using this important patent, handed to Hitler four years ago, must pay a

royalty for what is called the butyl "know-how."

These are some of the men who are helping to guide the destinies of the United States regarding the most vital commodity it needs.

(More about rubber delays and who is behind them will follow soon.)

NEVADA GATHERS 3 MILLION POUNDS OF SCRAP RUBBER

CARSON CITY, July 13 (UP)—Nevadans contributed more than 3,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber in the nationwide salvage campaign which ended last week, Amby Martin, state chairman of the drive, said today.

Martin said the exact amount of rubber given throughout the state could not yet be determined but the per capita contribution would be "27 and a fraction pounds per person."

Figures released today included: Elko county 333,404 pounds or 30.55 per capita; White Pine, 282,452 pounds or 22.82 per capita; Clark county, 477,947 pounds or 25.10 per capita, and Pershing county, 90,947 pounds or 33.52 per capita.

Martin indicated figures from Clark county, which includes Las Vegas, probably would be swelled when a final recheck is completed.

SCOUTS COLLECTING RUBBER



Having seen its second world war and a number of minor skirmishes, it is nothing new for the Gilmore Oil Company's 1911 Ford to be in the thick of the scrap rubber drive. Kept in perfect running condition for 31 years, this old gasoline buggy is an example of "Stay Under 40" and save rubber. Shown here doing yeoman service for the Boy Scouts, the early pride of Henry Ford is loaded down with scrap rubber.

Planning Board Has Six-Year Program

Long Range Development of State Planned by Board in Report to Governor
(Carson City Chronicle)

A proposed plan for the economic and social development of Nevada for the period 1943-1949 has been outlined by the state planning board and was recently submitted to Governor Carville.

The voluminous tabulation contains 108 pages and embodies suggestions for all lines of governmental endeavor, including a building program, protection of persons and property, conservation, health and sanitation, natural resources, hospitals and institutions, education and highways, in addition to miscellaneous matters of statewide interest.

Robert A. Allen, Nevada highway engineer and chairman of the state planning board, sums up the purposes of the six-year plan in a forward, which states: "This report is for the consideration of citizens of Nevada and brings to their elective representation a long-range program of public works scheduled in the present order of need and based on the state's anticipated financial ability to pay." Allen explains that the period of six years is used as giving the maximum benefit of planning within the reasonable limits of prediction, adding that "it is necessary that the program be revised biennially, with the first two years of each six-year period being used as the basis for building the current capital budget."

One of the most important improvement projects recommended by the board is the enlargement of the state capitol, including the addition of two wings, and the erection of a third story on the state supreme court and library building, at a total estimated cost and maintenance for the six-year period of \$340,291. Other important recommendations include the following expenditures, all for the period 1943-1949 and all including cost of maintenance and upkeep: Nevada national guard, \$493,060; state department of health, \$267,000; conservation of natural resources, including flood control projects, \$22,070,478; hospitals and institutions (state hospital for mental diseases, orphans' home, school of industry and state prison), \$476,525; education (state university and construction of vocational schools at Reno and Las Vegas), \$1,232,942; highway construction, \$30,786,420. This brings the total cost for the six-year period to \$55,385,976, with maintenance and operation amounting to \$281,340.

The method of financing the proposed projects has been outlined as follows: State government bonds, \$1,971,108; general fund appropriations, \$201,903; university funds, \$7,500; university Permanent Building funds, \$207,513; outside funds, \$22,211,532; highway funds, \$30,786,420.

The board's report sets forth the justification for all the proposed projects, pointing out that other factors besides the population rise make such improvements necessary. As an example it is pointed out that during the period 1931-1941, the state's capital expenditures for buildings and major repairs have been conservative, totaling only \$426,781. Furthermore, it is stated in the report, maintenance of existing physical property has been neglected. The estimated book value of state property, as of June 30, 1942, was as follows: Heroes' memorial building (highway), \$86,000; state capitol, \$407,204; printing office, \$90,000; governor's mansion, \$35,000; orphans' home, \$145,000; prison, \$345,000; prison farm, \$41,000; state armory, \$15,496; University of Nevada, \$3,113,667.63; hospital

for mental diseases, \$686,192.56; school of industry, \$126,564; supreme court and library building, \$702,000; agricultural society (Fallon), \$50,000; highway department, \$1,054,433.24; museum building, \$85,000; national guard equipment, \$9,000; state hatchery (Verdi), \$17,250; state property (Lehman Caves), \$1,300; state welfare department (Reno), \$4,500. The total of state property is \$7,011,708.33, and the normal depreciation figured by the board at one and one-half percent would amount to as much as \$105,000 annually.

Included in the list of Vocational Schools new construction recommended is the item of \$190,000 each for the construction of vocational schools at Las Vegas and Reno.

The planning board report was prepared with the assistance of A. M. Mackenzie, program technician, and Daniel H. Chiatovich, financial analysis. Members of the board, in addition to the governor and highway engineer, are J. H. Buehler of Pioche, Jay A. Carpenter, A. J. Caton, Leo F. Schmitt and Joseph M. Fuetch of Reno; Fred Dangberg of Minden; Archie C. Grant of Las Vegas; Alfred Merritt Smith and Bernard C. Hartung, secretary, of Carson.

Clark County Law Enforcement Officers Gather at FBI Confab

Clark county law enforcement officers gathered in the War Memorial building yesterday at the call of Jay Newman, agent in charge of the Salt Lake division of the FBI, with more than 100 in attendance.

Newman introduced A. E. Cahlan, managing editor of the Review-Journal who spoke on the subject: "Cooperation of the Newspaper With Law Enforcement Agencies."

Cahlan paid high tribute to the FBI for its work in meeting the fifth column menace in the United States, and predicted that when the war is over and the full story can be told, it will be one of the most dramatic chapters of the entire conflict.

He pointed out that this record could only be established through full cooperation of police departments, sheriff's offices and other enforcement branches in local communities.

He stated that the newspapers were enforcement minded, realizing that only through a fair and impartial administration of the law could democracy survive, and urged that the officers use the newspapers wherever they can be of service in this field.

He called attention to the many attempts of politicians to discredit J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI and said that the newspapers of the land had been a "Paul Revere" standing ready to advise the nation of any such campaign the moment it appeared, and that it was this vigilance which had done much to squelch such attempts before they really attained any magnitude.

Charles F. Peterson, chief ranger, bureau of reclamation, Boulder City, Nevada, briefly discussed changes in law enforcement since he started in this work as a city marshal in a small Colorado town 38 years ago. He mentioned training which law enforcement officers have received under the FBI in recent years, and how the training has elevated police standards throughout the country.

Newman then outlined briefly the accomplishments of law enforcement in assuring the in-

ternal security of the country, pointing out that law enforcement was ready at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Due to the fact that early in 1939 the FBI and cooperating local, county and state law enforcement agencies had commenced cataloguing potentially dangerous alien enemies, it was possible to immediately take into custody these designated persons as soon as the sneak attack occurred, he said. Newman pointed out that during the year, 12,071 enemy aliens had been apprehended and afforded hearings. He added that during this period, law enforcement has been careful to protect the rights of innocent persons. Over 2,000 searches of alien enemy dwellings and premises have been carried out by the FBI and cooperating police agencies during the past year, he declared.

These searches resulted in the confiscating of over 4,000 guns of various descriptions, over 3,000 short wave radio sets, over 2,600 cameras and numerous other articles considered as contraband under presidential proclamation and under a military proclamation issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt of the western defense command, Newman pointed out.

Newman expressed appreciation for the splendid cooperation rendered the FBI by the law enforcement officers in Clark county, and also for the fine support afforded the FBI by the local press.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM
— PART 13. United States Senate. (1942. 275 pp. 30¢.) Hearings before the Special Committee investigating the National Defense Program on Light Metals; Defense Problems in California; Basic Magnesium, Inc.
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

The Rubber Problem in Brazil

The complaining Congressmen who think Rubber Coordinator Jeffers ought to produce rubber out of a hat in order to avert nation-wide gasoline rationing should read the late news from Brazil.

There is rubber in Brazil—as there isn't in this country. But getting rubber out of Brazil is a highly complicated, technical job, plus a sanitation problem comparable to that met in building the Panama Canal.

Brazil's Co-ordinator of Economic Mobilization Joao Alberto Lins de Barros has just outlined his plans.

The job entails a trek overland of 78,000 rubber-gatherers who must travel on foot more than 600 miles across mountain, river, jungle and swamp to the Amazon regions. Rest camps—with radio communications, food water and shelter—must be built every 20 miles. In addition, the Brazilian-American Sanitation Commission already has been at work to make the region safe for workers.

In the old days, before the Far East was developed as the chief source of supply, rubber was literally flogged out of the skins of Brazilian Indians. Thousands died. And production never exceeded 55,000 tons a year.

The old system has disappeared, and no one wants to revive it.

Brazilian experts now hope to produce 50,000 tons by the end of 1943. Even that will be less than 1 per cent of American needs.

There is no quick solution of our rubber problem. But it's a great deal easier for the nation's motorists to conserve rubber by rationing than it is to bring rubber out of the Amazon.

Reno Tries to Compromise

Decision of Las Vegas club and tavern owners to comply with the spirit of General John L. DeWitt's request concerning closing hours, stands out in bold relief in contrast to the efforts of Reno's play centers to boost the soldiers out at the specified hours but keep the resorts open all night for civilians.

True, Reno has no important war industries. But it has a vital air base and General DeWitt's request not only set drinking hours for soldiers but CLOSING HOURS for all liquor establishments. (Since the order applies to seven states, the General could not specify gambling clubs, because in only one state is gambling legalized.)

There never was any question in the minds of Las Vegas and Clark County operators as to compliance with the General's request. There was some confusion due to a misunderstanding, but when this was cleared away, everybody in the liberal group was in favor of meeting the army more than half way.

The Southern Nevada group is to be congratulated for prompt cooperation, and we're certain it will bring important favorable results in the future.

YOU, May Cost A Life

Folsom prison inmates are turning out posters designed to dramatize the effect of "time-off" in war plants—to bring to workers "cold-turkey" just what the effect of their take-it-easy attitude can be on the lives of the boys in the service.

Government figures indicate that 218,000,000 man days were lost in the United States so far this year. The Fourth Air Service Command is determined to do something about it and the poster campaign is the result.

Latest in the group is one which bears a wooden cross with a soldier's helmet resting on top, carrying the caption: **THAT DAY YOU TOOK OFF NEEDLESSLY MAY COST A LIFE!**

Latest word from the African front indicates we are short of tanks and airplanes. Reports from the industrial front indicates we are NOT producing planes in keeping with President Roosevelt's program of last January, although we are doing better now than a few months ago.

Every day this war is prolonged means hundreds or thousands of American lives sacrificed needlessly. Every day a factory is closed—every day any working man in a war industry lays off needlessly, means prolongation of the war by minutes, and men are dying EVERY MINUTE of the 1440 that comprise a day.

The appalling lost days figure for the nation does not include leaves for illness and regularly scheduled vacations. It includes ONLY unnecessarily lost time.

On the Basic Magnesium job, largest of the war industries in this area, the lay-off curve shows a 16 per cent overall loss of man hours. This means that every day, in excess of 2,000 men, regularly employed, have NOT shown up for work. This, in turn, means that 28,000 or more of the 218,000,000 man days the nation has lost were supplied by workers at B.M.I.

Just think—that means nearly 300,000 man-hours have been tossed away NEEDLESSLY on this one job alone. And not one hour can be recovered.

Suppose those 2,000 absentees had worked every day. The plant would have been in production that much sooner. Raw material would have been available much sooner for badly needed incendiary bombs and airplanes.

But suppose those 2,000 weren't necessary—suppose the construction schedule was based on the total number on the payroll less the 2,000 it was known would be off work every day—then this number could have been transferred to another project, equally as important.

The most appalling factor in the whole war production picture is the complete lack of regard on the part of so many workers, of their responsibility to their country—a responsibility which is NOT second even to that of the man in uniform.

Perhaps the posters will serve to bring the message home. At least it has been effective in some plants, one reporting that not a single request for time off had been made since the first poster had been tacked on a bulletin board.

Every worker in the land, man, woman or child, should for the duration keep constantly on his or her MENTAL bulletin board the words:

Remember: **THAT DAY YOU TAKE OFF NEEDLESSLY MAY COST A LIFE.** And it might be the life of your son, your brother, or that of a dear friend.

Why There Won't Be Any New Tires For Civilian Use This Year or Next

By S. BURTON HEATH
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 8.—Out of the millions of words printed and spoken about this nation's rubber shortage, one fact stands out as the firm consensus of those in best position to know. Says Robert W. Horton, who headed the office of emergency management's press bureau until the recent general reorganization:

"I caution you not to let words obscure the basic issue now before us, namely, that we have no rubber of any kind for new civilian automobile tires."

"We have no prospects of getting rubber of any kind, crude or synthetic, this year or next for new civilian automobile tires."

Our defeat in the far east cut this nation off from 97 per cent of its raw rubber supplies. When we lost access to the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, we possessed a stockpile of 455,000 tons. Our annual consumption called for 700,000 tons for ourselves alone. In addition, we now are forced to supply all of the united nations.

15,000 Pounds

A 35,000-ton battleship requires 15,000 pounds of rubber. Each medium tank calls for 1750 pounds. The bullet-proof tanks of a flying fortress need 1246 pounds. Even a gas mask, (multiplied by the number we shall need for a ten million man army) uses almost two pounds of rubber.

These and dozens of similar war uses are in addition to rubber for tires, which before Pearl Harbor took three-quarters of our total consumption.

Obviously, the 455,000-ton stockpile couldn't supply our war needs and also make tires, water bags, garden hose, tennis balls, and thousands of other items to which we were accustomed.

This, briefly, is the common sense answer to those who contend that there is no rubber shortage.

But chemists know all about how to make various types of artificial gums which can take the place of rubber, from petroleum, from natural gas, from alcohol.

Inevitably the question arises: What are we waiting for? Why doesn't the war production board build plants and make all the rubber we need from petroleum, natural gas and that grain which has become an economic drug on the market?

Within bounds, that is what the WPB is doing.

The goal of the present drive is for the plants with which to make 700,000 tons of rubber a year—enough to get us by moderately well for military and essential civilian uses.

But such plants can not be tossed together overnight. They take months to build and put into production, particularly when the materials must be sneaked out of an already inadequate supply needed for armament, munitions and ships.

Months Needed

Rubber Coordinator Arthur B. Newhall thinks we may be able to make 350,000 tons of artificial rubber this year. The full capacity of the 700,000-ton plants will not be operating before the middle of 1943, and naturally can not produce as much as 700,000 tons next year.

So it will be 1944 before the synthetic industry will be ready to start turning out as much rubber as this nation used for itself alone, exclusive of war purposes, before Pearl Harbor.

Even then, the output will not



provide for normal civilian use, although by that time wear and tear will have built up an abnormal demand for replacement purposes.

Why is the program limited to a 700,000-ton plant?

Because the WPB believes that steel and copper will win the war more surely in the form of ships, tanks, planes, guns, shells, than in the form of factories with which to make tires for civilians to drive to bridge parties and golf links.

Why can't we get all the natural rubber we need from Latin America, particularly from Brazil? For one reason, because we do not have the cargo space. More immediately important, because the rubber there is inaccessible.

The most rubber we ever were able to obtain from South America in a year was 60,000 tons. To get that required a price of \$3 a pound.

Finally, since we must make whatever rubber we have, what about the battle of grain versus petroleum as a source?

The United States possesses plenty of both. Which shall be used is entirely a matter of expediency.

To make rubber from alcohol would be cheaper and quicker than to make it from petroleum. To make rubber from grain is more expensive and more involved.

The manufacture of rubber from petroleum is closely allied with the refining of 100 octane gasoline for airplane use. The same plant can be utilized for either. Rubber can be made from petroleum at the refinery, so that the only transportation involved is that of the finished product.

To make rubber from grain involves collection of the grain and its transportation to the distillery. Then the alcohol must be taken to a butadiene plant. The butadiene must be carried in specially constructed tank cars, because it boils at zero degrees of temperature, to the latex plant. Such cars would have to be built.

Theoretically it would be possible to construct all facilities for making alcohol from grain, butadiene from alcohol and latex from butadiene, in or near the grain fields.

That, however, would involve the wide use of structural and plate steel—the two forms which make up our steel bottleneck; the manufacture of compressors; the use of copper, of which we are running 975,000 tons short, for stills.

Butadiene from grain will cost from 10 to 15 cents a pound more than from petroleum or natural gas, the WPB estimates. This would make the 700,000 ton program cost \$140,000,000 a year more, if grain were used exclusively.

Las Vegas Review Journal
July 9, 1942

SOYBEAN AND CORN OILS COMBINED TO GIVE FAKE RUBBER

PEORIA, Ill., July 9 (UP)—U. S. department of agriculture chemists revealed today that they have produced substances from soybean and corn oils that look, smell, feel and stretch like natural rubber.

Officials at the department's northern regional research laboratory said the products, hitherto unpublicized in the quest for rubber substitutes, now are undergoing tests to determine whether they are practical for commercial production and use.

The materials, whose name was undisclosed, stretch 200 per cent and return to original shape and their tensile strengths approximate 500 pounds per square inch.

Natural rubber has a 600 per cent stretch and a tensile strength

of 3,000 pounds or more. While neither of the new materials possess equivalent elasticity and strength, the officials said they show promise of use where qualities of resistance to abrasion, cracking, oxidation, heat and the effects of light and chemicals are more important.

Las Vegas Review Journal
July 9, 1942

Drive For Rubber Will End At 12 Friday Evening

370,000 Pounds Scrap Rubber Collected In County

Twelve o'clock midnight Friday is the rubber deadline. By that time every piece of scrap rubber in southern Nevada should be turned in at a service station. So far 370,000 pounds of rubber have been collected in Clark county, and the goal is 400,000 pounds. This was the message announced today by Clesse Turner, local chairman for the petroleum industry which has been in charge of the rubber drive.

Today filling stations closed in Las Vegas at noon and will remain closed until 6 o'clock this evening, while employees canvass the town to gather every last piece of scrap rubber in the community.

Appeal Issued

Turner issued an earnest appeal for residents of the county to bring their rubber articles to a nearby service station tomorrow if they are not solicited today, so that every piece, no matter how small, may go toward the rubber stock pile of the government to aid in the war effort. Members of the local American Legion post in Las Vegas will make a house-to-house canvass tomorrow in a last round-up of rubber.

Every kind of scrap rubber is usable, Turner said, and urged that householders make a last-minute survey of their homes to determine if they have something left which they have failed to turn in to aid in the war.

Want Rubber Mats

Referring to newspaper articles that rubber mats are not wanted, Secretary Harold Ickes has issued a statement in Washington, D. C., calling for more rubber mats for the national rubber scrap drive. He termed published reports that rubber mats have only limited processing possibilities as short sighted.

"Rubber mats are more important aboard a submarine or an aircraft carrier than they are on the floor of a dwelling or a public building," Coordinator Ickes said. "The army and the navy need rubber mats, and it is up to the people to see that they get them. Thousands of patriotic citizens, institutions, business houses, and public offices have contributed rubber mats to the scrap drive, and it is important that they continue to do so. Whether mats will make retreats or conveyor belts is not important. What does count is that the rubber they contain releases better rubber for essential jobs. Even if they will only make rubber mats, so much the better. Mats under the feet of our fighting men are more important than under our feet or under chairs at home."

The coordinator pointed out

that all federal agencies now have been directed to turn in mats for the scrap piles.

Leads Nation

Nevada still leads the nation in the per capita collection of rubber with an average of 25.65 pounds per person, and that figure is complete only to July 2. Washoe county's collection to date is far above the half-million pound mark, with 563,362 pounds.

In Clark county James Cashman, owner of the Cashman garage, is the largest single contributor, with more than 19 tons to his credit. Louis Wollishek is among the large contributors, with about five and one-half tons turned in yesterday.

The bureau of reclamation in Boulder City is cooperating with the drive for rubber. Notification was received to collect all rubber articles that are not absolutely necessary to carry on the work of the project. The exact amount has not been weighed as yet but it includes such articles as rubber matting, seat cushions, rubber on the bottom of telephones, etc. All employees were urged to collect the rubber that was not absolutely essential and turn it over to their supervisors.

L V Review Journal
August 1, 1942

Alutian Isles

Strong Holding Force Entrenched On Island Chain

By SANDOR S. KLEIN
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. (UP)—Official navy disclosure that some 10,000 Japanese troops were believed to be in the western Aleutians was accepted today as evidence that the enemy apparently is attempting to consolidate its position in the island chain.

According to a navy spokesman, probably one-half of the force was believed encamped on the three islands now known to be in Japanese hands—Attu, Kiska and Agattu. The other half was believed to be aboard ships in the area.

Hopes to Hold

Considering the small size of the islands, military experts believed the invasion troops represent a fairly formidable holding force. Size of the concentration was regarded as evidencing Japanese desires to retain their established foothold in the new world.

There is no evidence yet that the Japanese have extended their operations beyond the three islands already occupied. Delegate Anthony J. Dimond of Alaska reported he had been informed unofficially that the enemy may have landed on the Pribilof Islands about 250 miles north of Dutch Harbor but the navy spokesman said that "we are not in a position to say that they aren't there but we have no evidence that they are."

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF. SUN
Circ. 13,576, Sun. Circ. 14,108
JULY 29, 1942

ARIZONA, UTAH TIP TAKEN INTO DEFENSE AREA

New Southern Sector Will Be Largest in Nation and One Of Most Important

(By Associated Press)
LOS ANGELES, July 28.—Expansion of the Southern California sector, office of civilian defense, to include all of Arizona and the southern tip of Utah was announced today by Regional Director James C. Sheppard.

The area now will be designated as the southern sector. Director Willard W. Keith will remain in charge of the enlarged district. The area formerly included only Southern California, from the Santa Maria river to the Mexican border. Sheppard said the expansion makes the civilian defense sector the largest in the United States, and one of the most important. It includes Las Vegas and Boulder City, Nev., with strategic Boulder dam and the giant Basic Magnesium plant.

Keith will immediately begin the task of coordinating his sector with the military and naval establishments.

Pay Heavy Cost

Already the Japanese have paid a comparatively heavy cost for their incursion. Eight of their ships including six destroyers, a transport and a cruiser, have been sunk; a destroyer probably sunk, and nine other vessels, including four cruisers and an aircraft carrier damaged.

U. S. army-navy operations have been placed under unified command of a naval officer; a move possibly indicating more intensive efforts to drive the enemy out.

The Pribilof Islands are strategically important only in their comparative proximity to the naval station at Dutch Harbor and to Alaska. They are in the Bering Sea and consist of four islands—St. Paul, St. George, Carter and Walrus. The latter two are small and uninhabited but St. Paul and St. George Islands are important because they contain the largest and most important seal rookeries of the world.

Fogs are especially thick and prevalent in the area during the summer and detached ice fields are generally found in the vicinity from February to May. The islands have no harbors worthy of that designation and anchorages are available only when the wind is off shore.

DEC. 11, 1942
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH MIN. S.

New Synthetic Rubber Process Is Claimed

Product Can Be Made From Crude
Petroleum, Scientist Holds

BY E. M. MARTIN
Los Angeles, Calif.

No, the world is not completed, worked out, washed up. We need not sit back and divide what we have on the theory there isn't going to be any more. So long as technical research flourishes and brilliant and imaginative minds look beyond the horizons of existing knowledge, new discoveries and revolutionary processes working for human betterment may be expected to continue.

Just as the processes for manufacturing synthetic rubber seem to be settled upon by Government directive comes the report by Carl Albin, noted Swiss chemist and physicist, now working in Los Angeles, that he expects in the very near future to announce an entirely different process for making synthetic rubber directly from crude petroleum without going through the intermediate steps of turning the crude first into butadiene and styrene and then into rubber.

The new process is simpler and a plant costing \$5,000,000 will have a capacity equal to the product of one costing \$20,000,000 under the existing processes, the scientist said. The synthetic will be 80 per cent as efficient as natural crude rubber, but will cost much less. As soon as proved by independent tests Mr. Albin declared he would turn his discovery over to the U. S. Government without compensation for use during the war.

Simultaneously Mr. Albin is perfecting an entirely new process for refining crude petroleum by which aviation gasoline of high efficiency will result, although the fuel is not the main objective.

He said yesterday he had expended over \$300,000 on his experiments, but was not interested in money except as a means for carrying on his work. He has been in the United States for five years and become a full-fledged American citizen next year. He came here to find a freer atmosphere for conducting his researches, where he would not be hampered by obstacles of tradition.

In Europe he was associated with Professor Bergius in Berlin, inventor of the synthetic gasoline process employing liquefied coal, now used by Germany largely for motor fuel. He was also associated with the I. G. Farben trust in the development of synthetic rubber processes. In Paris he was connected with the Madam Curie Institute in Radium research. Along the same line and in special research covering a fundamental and basically new hypothesis in Atomphysics. He was closely related with Prof. Rutherford, for whom he built also a different type of cyclotron used for special atom smashing experiments. He became personal researcher for the late Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell.

Coming to Los Angeles, his petroleum researches have been sponsored by the Gilmore Oil Company. He is consulting scientist for metallo-radiography for the Basic Magnesium Company at Las Vegas. And in charge of the Western Research Laboratories, of which Kenneth Walsh is president. He is reconstituting the laboratories and putting them on a 24-hour operating basis.

Basically New
Referring to his petroleum refining researches Mr. Albin said: "Existing production methods are based upon fractionation, then catalytic conversion, which may be called polymerization or cracking, whereas my process will be basically new.

"Any crude is evaporated and the vapor is split up in new and predetermined strings of molecules by means of new type of electro-catalysis. These fractions of molecules are brought again into a reaction chamber, which may be called a catalyzer, and there can be reconnected to new molecules with desired characteristics.

"In other words, we have the possibility of using certain types of crude as a raw material and making several entirely different products out of it. And this can be done, based upon the fact that a crude or its vapor is split up into basic molecular fractions which in a later step are synthesized into end products. We have certain natural laws in chemistry and atomic physics to be observed and it would be impossible to synthesize things or products out of a certain vapor component for which the basic foundation cannot be found.

The physicist suggested the objective was an entirely new series of hydrocarbon fuels—for instance, for internal combustion engines—which would incorporate a much higher number of desirable characteristics.

He said his electro-catalyzer was not a catalyst in the ordinary sense and that it worked only upon application of high frequency current under set conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS
CL. 107,082
DECEMBER 14, 1942

BEYOND VICTORY?

468 * * * Tremendous Progress Ahead

(The following article is a condensation of "Beyond Victory," by Arthur Kudner, in the December issue of The Atlantic Magazine, by whose permission it is reprinted.—The Editor.)

"It'll sure be hell when all this is over." The speaker was an old cowhand who had been talking over the state of the nation, the war and things to come with Mr. Kudner.

The author proceeds to show why he doesn't believe it will be "hell" when the war is over.

Huge Development
He traces the tremendous developments in industry, technology,

transportation, communications and individual and group enterprise in the last 100 years. This development was the framework around which the war today is building a foundation for greater progress and development to come.

"The unlocking of the world imagination is under way," says Mr. Kudner. "All the fruits of science are just beginning to un-ripen. In terms of factories, machines, transportation, almost anything material you can name, we have means and opportunities in such measure and variety as the past could scarcely have dared imagine."

Mr. Kudner examines a few of the things that foreshadow what may be:

The normal monthly output of new locomotive horsepower in peacetime in this country is about 40,000. In another year we should be producing in air horsepower per month something like 20 million. This immense bank of engine power will have to be dispersed after the war; progress in manufacture will force it—

Greater Speed
This dispersal will work revolutions in business, transportation and communication. The whole velocity of trade, travel and living and thinking will speed up and market-wise this can be made to mean at least the equivalent of doubling the population.

The new industries that are incubating now are almost uncountable and unimaginable in their eventual effect. It is entirely possible that in five years a rubber tree will be as foolish economically as a wild strawberry. Any one of perhaps a dozen synthetics today will beat the result we got out of natural rubber in three or 30 years ago at a cost comparable stage of the art—

Plastic Age
We are just about to enter the plastics and light metals age. Aluminum production is climbing from 300 million pounds a year to a scheduled three billion pounds, and in its raw state aluminum is twice as plentiful as iron.

Magnesium output is up 1000 per cent or more. Papermakers are exploding the fibers of wood pulp and recompressing them into gears and gadgets which they say will outwear steel—

The compact and efficient Diesel engines of the type that power the streamliners are in smaller editions, driving tanks, submarines, turbojets, auxiliaries, trucks and buses in such quantities to meet war needs that production this coming year will reach a rate of more than 25 times that originally projected in peacetime for two years hence. This low-cost power will be more widely available when peace comes than was originally contemplated—

Smaller, Stronger
The 100-octane gasoline capacity we are getting means, with the lighter metals, a world of smaller motorcar engines of higher power and lower costs—and the gasoline technicians already say they have in their laboratories fuels three or four times as powerful as our present 100-octane gas—

Consider the possibilities of centrifugal casting, powdered metallurgy, heat-toughened and flexible glass, electronics, radio and television, demountable and prefabricated dwellings, dehydrated foods in the whole science of nutrition.

In the field of medicine advances have been astounding.

Exciting Ideas
Add to these, says the author, the long list yet unrevealed of original and exciting new ideas and inventions and devices being worked upon in a thousand places and 10,000 minds.

File on top of that the banked-up needs that will require to be filled after the war, ranging all the way from civilian housing and conversion facilities and mercantile stocks to elastic girdles and canned beer.

"Now you begin to see the pros-

pect," says the author, "but you do not see it adequately until you have added at least a glimpse of the possibilities outside our own country. By lifting the living standards of the backward peoples everywhere even a little, we should be able, in collaborative progress, to run our factories on the backward peoples' raw materials perhaps for longer than any of us shall live."

New Wealth Source

To speed and ensure the coming of these things, Mr. Kudner writes, we are recruiting, developing and maturing under the forced draft of war wealth which any country can have—or stock of young managerial and executive talent. This group has been cramped, frustrated, unproductive under the paralysis of the depression.

"Now it has suddenly sprung to action, its faculties challenged, its energies released and expanded."

These men are explosive with new ideas, new standards, new ambitions. Fifty years of peacetime would not offset the training for bigger things they are getting now.

The rank and file in industry likewise is experiencing a rejuvenation. Ten million or more men and women will have learned a trade by the end of the war.

New World Ahead

The men returning from the armed services will be self-reliant. "They'll be on the prod, wanting to get set and get ahead in the glittering new world that's looming."

The author sums up: "The Age of Opportunity is on us and dauntless men are needed to make it work."

Turn to Editorial Page for Comment on This Article.

AMERICAN METAL MARKET
"Leading Iron, Steel and Metal Newspaper—
Recognized price and market authority"
New York City

DEC 10 1942

J. D. Sumner Heads O.P.A.'s Non-Ferrous Metals Branch

Copper, Aluminum, Ferro-
Alloys And Zinc, Lead,
Tin Branches
Consolidate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consolidation of two branches of O.P.A.'s Industrial Materials Price Division to form a single non-ferrous metals branch, was announced today by Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith, in charge of the price department.

The new branch, headed by John D. Sumner as price executive, incorporates the previously existing Copper, Aluminum and Ferro-Alloys Branch and the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch.

Mr. Sumner has been price executive of the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch for more than a year, and is on leave from the University of Buffalo, where he is Professor of Economics. Associated with him in a staff capacity are E. S. Glines and Karl Anderson.

Mr. Glines, formerly senior partner of Glines & Company, New York bankers and consultants, has been with the Copper, Aluminum and Ferro-Alloys Branch as head of the Aluminum, Magnesium and Mercury Section since the first of the year. Mr. Anderson is Professor of Economics on leave from Bryn Mawr College and has been with the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch as head of the Metal Products and Secondary Metals Section.

N. H. McDermid, principal administrative officer of the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch before the reorganization, will serve the new branch in the same capacity.

Carl Holmquist, price executive of the Copper, Aluminum and Ferro-Alloys Branch before its incorporation into the new branch, has resumed his former connection with Sanderson & Porter, New York industrial engineers.

The Non-Ferrous Metals Branch has five operating sections as follows:

Basic Metals and Mining — O. C. Lockhard, head.

Ferro-Alloys — Donald Van Deusen, head.

Minerals and Minor Metals — Philip Woolson, head.

Scrap and Secondary Metals — Thomas McManus, head.

Fabricated and Manufactured Products — Orrin McCorsion, head.

ENGINEERS' PULLMAN
DENVER COLO.
11/42

Areas now under Axis domination produced 54 per cent of the world's aluminum, 72 per cent of its tin and two-thirds of its magnesium in 1940.

DENVER MINING RECORD &
MACHINERY JOURNAL

"For over 50 years the leading mining newspaper of the nation. Published every Saturday."

1829 Champa St., Denver, Colorado

DEC 10 1942

University of Nevada
Offers Mining Courses

Reno, Nev. — To meet the demand for men with highly specialized skills in vital industries producing war metals, the University of Nevada this year is offering new courses in metallurgy and chemistry.

While dealing with many important strategic wartime metals, both courses are stressing magnesium, the production and refining of which has become one of the state's chief industries.

DEC 17 1942

Smashing the Axis

The Inside Story of American Industry at War

All of U. S. Advancing, Ford Says

Twentieth (and concluding) of a Series.

By CHARLES T. LUCEY,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The two living men who probably have done most to revolutionize American life—Henry Ford and Charles Franklin Kettering—believe the force war is exerting in making industry find new and better ways to do things will mean revolutionary progress when peace comes again.

Talk to Mr. Ford, keen and penetrating and ready to philosophize at 79, and he tells you that "there is always good that comes out of everything." Technologically and in production know-how, he says, war "has advanced the whole country many years."

The dynamic Mr. Kettering, talking with gunfire rapidity in the office he occupies as General Motors research chief, puts it this way:

"The biggest thing that's coming out of this war is that we're being jarred out of the ruts. We'll never go back to the old way. Everything that's made will be made better. We'll not shrink back to the old dimensions."

Draws on Experience.

And that, of course, is but turn-about. All of American industry called in to produce for war, is drawing on its unparalleled experience of the last 50 years to effect huge economies in the amount of materials and man-hours going into munitions.

It is making raw materials stretch farther. It is making tanks and guns and shells in anywhere from one-half to one-tenth the time taken formerly. It is, through application of its short-cut technique in a thousand places, releasing men and machines for other work.

In metallurgy and chemistry and engineering and fabrication it is itself, at the same time, learning much under the impact of war, and—here is the turnabout, of course—this knowledge will flow into a more efficient production of peacetime goods in the years to come.

DuPont's research chief, Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, says the pressure of war is compressing into months "developments that might have taken us a half-century to realize if necessity had not forced the pace." Seen through scientific eyes, he says, the 1940 in which we took so much pride already has become an antiquity.

Sea Yields Magnesium.

For the first time a structural metal—magnesium—is being obtained chemically from the sea, and Dr. Stine asks whether we are opening a new field of chemistry "far more bizarre than the imaginings of fictionists."

He foresees glass that is unbreakable and glass that will float, and laminations of plastic and wood to compete with structural metals. An oil industry with fuels vastly more efficient than those of today, and instead of rubber "there will be a hundred and one rubbers for tires and other uses."

The petroleum chemist, says Dr. Stine, now sees all existing motors as out of date. Glenn L. Martin is talking about airplanes which make today's largest air liners look small. Steel men are predicting remarkable developments in lightweight and stainless steel.

Lighting will be automatic, says Dr. Stine, governed by electric "eyes" sensitive to outside daylight variations. And Henry Ford is preparing to make fine clothing of synthetic wool made of weeds.

Must Use Knowledge.

Great as has been the nation's industrial advance, Mr. Ford says he believes we have dawdled.

"We never do things until we have to," he observes. In employing the knowledge we



Henry Ford.

of rubber as being only a product, which comes from a tree in the East Indies or South America, for example, is certain to pass. Rubber is only a name, he says, and today we are learning that "anything that bends and stretches is rubber"—it may just as well come from goldenrod, as Edison thought, or from another fiber.

Tomorrow's automobiles will be altered radically by what is being learned today in war production, Mr. Ford believes—they will be lighter, better and cheaper.

'Knothole in Progress.'

To Mr. Kettering war is "a knothole in the progress of human beings—a break of fundamental continuity because we didn't take care of something in advance. But if history tells us anything it is that there is always progress and go-ahead. I'm getting so damned tired of fighting the past—when all the past shows you that we've got eternal progress. That's the hardest thing we've got to understand here."

"In business today we have departments of finance, engineering, production and sales," he says. "I want a Department of Change in Industry."

"I've advocated for years a recess in all industries which would be an agreed time for change. In the typewriter business the change might be made every two years. In coffee grinders it might be

are getting from producing for war to produce for peace, he says, the main thing is to "translate this knowledge into practical things that can be used. War production is exciting people's imagination in a way that can be put to good use in producing things."

He points out that the concept

L.V.R.J.
1/2/43



Charles Kettering.

Kettering Sees Nation Out of Ruts

think of things only in terms of the balance sheet."

Banting, the discoverer of insulin, Mr. Kettering recalled, was asked repeatedly why he had made this one great gift to mankind and then had done other comparable things. People didn't realize the tremendous fight Banting had to make against resentment against all change, he held, and the difficulty of getting the new idea accepted.

Used to Changes.

"One big thing in the auto industry," said Mr. Kettering, who can be very caustic at times about this industry his inventions have revolutionized, "is that they're used to making changes. They're making changes from one model to another once a year, and you don't have to argue with them."

Therein, of course, lies the key to what Detroit's mass production wizards have done in war production. When the army and navy first went out to Detroit to show the auto industry the tanks, guns, shells and a thousand other munitions pieces they wanted made, the designers and engineers didn't have any preconceived notions about the manner in which they should be made.

What if a gun casing always had been forged? If they could make a better casing by casting or stamping they did it. What if this tank part had been riveted? Wouldn't welding do it better? That's the way millions of man-days of work and huge quantities of scarce raw materials have been saved.

three years. In adding machines maybe four years, and so on. It would mean a lot more progress."

Can't Fight Time.

Mr. Kettering points to a calendar on the wall.

"You can't fight that. Time makes you change. Why not do it in an orderly way rather than when your enemy is about to get the jump on you? We know that anything made today is going to have to change, so why call it sacred?"

"If you could drive that one thing into industry, so that it can make the transition from the idea stage into the work of production stage without wrecking things, then you're going to have progress. Companies should not

Industry Unbound

With the stock-market crash in late 1929 American industry went on the defensive. We always have thought that in this connection two and two were added to make at least six.

In the public mind, what happened to the price of an industrial stock was blamed on the industry, rather than the stock speculator. Out of the wild binge and the ultimate blow-up in Lower Manhattan came condemnation to the far-flung factories whose stocks were on the "big board" and "the Curb." Though their products were the best in the world and constantly being improved by the inventive genius, the competitive urge, the skill of the labor and the ingenuity of the management, nevertheless, the wrath of the nation was aroused against them, and industry high-tailed it for the doghouse.

Out of that grew a golden opportunity for a certain school of thought in this country which in the days of prosperity hadn't been able to "get going." It was the school that believed the whole capitalistic system was wrong and ought to be not merely changed but obliterated. Individualism should be out. Equal opportunity was a menace because it encouraged the strong and thereby penalized the weak. Free enterprise and capitalism were destructive social forces. They exalted the predatory and submerged those who didn't have the acquisitive touch. What was needed was a leveling off. That could be done only by government, and more government.

So there developed a rapidly growing movement to exalt the state and to slap down the individual; to divide the wealth that had been created by that modern industrial miracle, mass production. From now on it should be the politico who rode in the driver's seat. There thus came the boom of bureaucracy as the successor to the Wall Street boom. Red tape quickly took the place of ticker tape. Public loans supplanted brokers' loans. And a wild time, but of a different sort, was had by all. That, long before the war.

And industry remained in the doghouse.

Then came the war. At first it was still business as usual. As the war threat thickened for us a moderate conversion from peacetime to "defense" production developed. But only moderate and reluctant. Then Pearl Harbor.

The story of what industry has done since Dec. 7, 1941, has just been told in a Scripps-Howard series written by Charles T. Lucey after long investigation at the plants where, in his words, mass production, America's creation, is turning "the plush goods of peacetime to the desperately needed tools of war."

We hope you have read the Lucey articles. If you have, you know that even the peacetime miracles of mass production pale before mass production, functioning under the stimulating stress of war.

While the politicians have been balled up with bickering in Washington, industry has gone ahead, all-out and on a straight line. It has rescued this nation from the morass in which bureaucratic bungling threatened to bog it. And a glance at the recent election returns will reveal that industry has exchanged residence with the politicians, who now are the occupants of the doghouse.

So much for the present. What of industry after the war?

Many of the accomplishments of hand and brain resultant from the war cannot yet be told, for obvious reasons of not revealing to the enemy. But a forecast of industry after the war—and, after all, industry means, or should mean, all of us—is given vividly in an article in the December Atlantic Monthly written by Arthur Kudner. If you want to cheer up, read it. The title is "Beyond Victory." We give you below, at random, a few passages:

"Under the pressure of war there are developing in this country the makings of an era of prosperity and expansion so widespread and dazzling as to make anything in our earlier

experience seem puny potatoes indeed.

"Let us examine a few things that foreshadow what may be.

"The normal monthly output of new locomotive horsepower in peacetime in this country is about 40,000. In another year we should be producing in air horsepower per month something like 20,000,000. After the war this immense bank of engine power will have to be dispersed. Progress in manufacture will force it.

"The dispersal will work a revolution in business, transportation, and in communication. Spell out the implications for yourself as you prefer, whether in terms of tree-ripened oranges picked tonight in California, which will be on the New York market at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, or of transcontinental shipping generally, or, more important, transcontinental thinking, accelerating from, so to speak, eight days from coast to coast, to eight hours. The whole velocity of trade, travel, living, will speed up proportionately, and marketwise this can mean at least the equivalent of doubling the population.

"I think it entirely possible that in five years a rubber tree will be as foolish economically as a wild strawberry. When you can determine at the outset the characteristics in a raw material that will exactly fit it to its ultimate function, why should you putter around with the milk of a rubber tree? A tire tread needs a different material from a garden hose, an airplane connection to serve at 30 degrees below zero from a kitchen floor covering. Why handicap yourself by starting with the same material for all these different applications and services? Progress on synthetic rubbers will in the next few years answer that one with what is known in the popular idiom as the bird—especially when the accidental discoveries bound to come out of the present activity have made their contribution. Even Charles Goodyear had to thank an accident for the vulcanization of rubber, and we haven't begun yet to be able to audit our accidents on the asset side."

Kudner projects his theme to aluminum, magnesium, to steel and the plastics, to octane gasoline, to diesel engines, and to all the other fields of industrial enterprise, white-hot now under the forced draft of war.

And, he says, "To speed and to insure the coming of these things, we are recruiting and maturing the greatest source of new wealth which any country can have—our stock of young managerial and executive talent. For a dozen years this group has been cramped, frustrated, unproductive under the paralysis of depression. Now it has suddenly sprung to action, its faculties challenged, its energies released and expanded.

"They are in an educative hot-house and they are burgeoning like nobody's business. They are explosive with new ideas, new standards, new ambitions. Fifty years of peacetime would not offset the training for bigger things they are getting now."

In light of such a picture of the shape of things to come does it appear to you, dear reader, that this Prometheus can be forever bound by the political tape of those who, as Kudner puts it, learned to worship security instead of opportunity and to think in terms of dividing wealth instead of multiplying it?

Say not so, O ye of little faith.

SOUTH AMERICA IS BEING COMBED FOR SUPPLY OF RUBBER

WASHINGTON, July 4. (UP)—Armed with tools by which they live and work, commercial battalions are fighting their way through South American jungles in search of rubber bearing trees to supply the United Nations' war machine, the office of coordinator of inter-American affairs disclosed today.

A slow but increasing flow of natural rubber already is coming from wild trees of the jungles but officials hope it can be speeded up to partially offset loss of Malaya and Java to the Japanese invader.

Sixty thousand hardy tappers form the commercial battalions now in South America. Some 40,000 already are at work in the Amazon basin of Brazil while the others are held up only by the lack of proper tools.

Cut off from civilization, the men pack all of the gear they need. They carry hatchets to cut through thick underbrush; shotguns and fishhooks to obtain their food; knives to slash rubber trees and cups to catch the flowing sap; and a score of other items needed in preparing to ship the natural rubber out of the jungles.

Officials see in the tappers' efforts the building of a peacetime rubber industry for the western hemisphere which may make it independent of far Pacific sources which heretofore have supplied the bulk of requirement.

The United States has agreed to provide Brazil with \$5,000,000 and Peru with \$1,250,000 to develop their rubber potentialities and the state department only yesterday announced an agreement giving this country exclusive purchasing rights to rubber produced in Columbia during the next five years.

Lack of tools is one of the prime problems facing South American exploitation. American factories had been expected to furnish sufficient quantities but requirements have not been met because of the demand for war materials.

Assessment Work Delay Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill relieving the owners of mining claims on public lands from having \$100 worth of labor performed on it a year, if the claims are located in areas set aside "for the purpose of national defense."

The White House announced that Roosevelt signed the bill last Friday.

Sponsored by Representative James G. Scrugham, democrat, Nevada, the bill affects hundreds of mining claims in the southwest. Many areas being used for bombardment practice are located in mining centers, and consequently it has been impossible for miners to perfect their claims.

Norris Charges Nelson Does Nothing To Increase Nation's Rubber Supply

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UP)—Senator George W. Norris, independent, Nebraska, in a heated exchange with War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, today accused him of "doing nothing" to use agricultural commodities in an effort to increase the nation's rubber supply.

Norris made the charges before a senate agriculture subcommittee after Nelson had criticized and objected to legislation recommended by members which would establish a rubber supply agency. The agency would have charge of producing a national stockpile of synthetic rubber made from farm and forest products.

"This is a very unfair and untrue statement," Nelson replied angrily to Norris' charge. "I hold you in such deep respect as a senator that I don't like to have you make statements like that about me and the organization of which I am head."

Nelson told the committee he felt the proposed legislation would "interfere with, rather than help" the synthetic rubber program. He asserted that construction of plants to use farm commodities in producing butadiene and other types of synthetic rubber would necessitate the use of critical metals which "would have to be taken away from the munitions program."

Scrap Rubber Is Not Sufficient

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UP)—Rubber Coordinator Arthur B. Newhall said today approximately 6,000,000 tires have been re-treated with scrap rubber since the first of the year, and promised no scrap will go into non-essential uses.

Newhall said when the salvage campaign is over there will be very little scrap rubber left in

the country, and that all collections must be used for military and essential civilian tires.

The scrap campaign, swinging into its fourth week, already has collected 334,293 tons of rubber, an increase of 52 per cent over the amount reported a week ago. William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the petroleum industry war council, reported to President Roosevelt that the collection averaged 5.07 pounds for every person in the United States.

A Little Common Sense Would Help

A Texas editor reports that the huge sugar refinery at Sugarland, Texas, with millions of pounds of unrefined sugar on hand, has been closed down several weeks.

Its great warehouses at Sugarland are filled with refined sugar, he says, while millions of pounds have been shipped to warehouses at Houston and Galveston. Having no outlet for refined sugar, the management stated it had no other alternative than to close its plant.

Meanwhile, the editor's report continues, the berry crop of that vicinity, the largest of record, ripened and died on the bushes for lack of sugar. The canning and preserving plant in the neighboring county of Orange did not open for business, because of lack of sugar.

Applications for sugar for preserving, made weeks ago, are just getting into the hands of the growers, much too late, the article declares, with the added information that "three weeks ago I made application for 10 pounds of sugar for canning purposes. I got my permit today."

Pointing to the fact that gasoline rationing is proposed "while we are wading around in the stuff shoe-mouth deep" the Texas editor says: "People down here want to cooperate, Heaven knows, but these queer orders have them scratching their heads."

Most Americans have no inclination to be too critical of Washington's efforts to win the war. They realize mistakes will be made—bad mistakes, but in all tolerance, the mildest will agree with the Texas editor's size-up of the sugar situation in his closing paragraph.

When, oh when, will we get rid of the bunch of sophomores running the economic side of this war, and get down to hard-shelled realities? Public morale is NOT aided a single bit by the "queer orders" emanating from Washington that bring about conditions like that at Sugarland, Texas. The public has been most tolerant so far—but is gradually reaching the point where it expects the sillier indications of hysteria to be cleaned up wherever they still exist.

FDR Warning Opens New Autoing Cut Drive

Officials Prepare Motorists for New Drastic Controls

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UP)—President Roosevelt's warning that the government may have to requisition every automobile tire in the country today was expected to touch off another campaign for eliminating motoring as usual.

Government officials were believed to be preparing motorists now for more drastic controls over those precious tires. Roosevelt made the first move by saying yesterday what may be ahead for motorists if world conditions get worse than they are now.

Concerned of Country
The president said the entire nation could not go without tires and, if it becomes necessary to requisition tires to save the country, he will do so. He emphasized that he was concerned about saving the country rather than saving rubber and gasoline.

Government officials have hinted that if non-essential driving were eliminated the present tires in use might last until the synthetic rubber program is well under way. Some weeks ago they proposed nationwide gasoline rationing as a rubber conservation measure, but so much opposition to it was raised that it was deferred until after the current rubber salvage program is completed.

Roosevelt said the rubber and gasoline problems were almost hopelessly interwoven, but that he was still clinging to the hope that a method would be found to separate them.

Exhausts Supply
Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of Navy James V. Forrestal and Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Ralph K. Davies charged that "driving as usual" was exhausting valuable gasoline supplies in the east and was preventing war workers from obtaining the fuel needed to travel to and from work.

They appealed to every conscientious motorist to curtail driving as much as possible "regardless of personal inconvenience."

Other rubber-gasoline developments:
1. Roosevelt reported that the yield of the scrap rubber collection campaign was better than the lowest pre-campaign estimates and not yet near the highest estimates. In a report released from the White House Monday, (Continued on page two)

U. S. Must Follow "Prudent" Policy

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UP)—The American people must follow a "prudent and patriotic" economic policy of retiring debts, buying war bonds and paying higher taxes if the country is to avoid "disastrous inflation," Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones said in a nationwide broadcast last night.

"We can no more afford to lose this battle (of inflation) than we can afford to lose the war," Jones said. "It is impossible for any individual or for any group of persons to benefit from inflation without suffering its penalties."

National income during 1943 will be \$30,000,000,000 more than the value of goods available for purchase, he said, and this "inflationary gap"—greater than the world has ever seen—must be drained off or saved for post-war spending.

CONFISCATION OF CIVILIAN TIRES LOOMING LARGER

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UP)—President Roosevelt said today it is possible that the government may have to requisition every automobile tire in the United States, if conditions become worse than they are now.

He told a press conference that his present effort to find a solution to the rubber and gasoline problems was an effort to save the nation as a whole.

The president explained that he is not trying to save rubber, tires, or cars, but that he is trying to save the nation. He expressed the firm belief that the people of the country were ready to make any sacrifice necessary.

The president made this comment when asked whether plans were under construction to restrict the use of automobiles to business purposes through the instrument of gasoline rationing.

The president said that he could not answer this question definitely and asked his press conference listeners to suppose that the war gets worse and there is a greater demand upon this country's already small rubber reserves and gasoline transportation facilities.

collections up to last week-end were 334,293 tons.

2. Registration for the east coast's permanent, coupon gasoline rationing will begin tomorrow in some 30,000 schools with more teachers and volunteers on

hand than for the sugar registration of every civilian in the 17 Atlantic seaboard rationing states.

3. Oil Coordinator Harold L. Ickes announced that he had asked the war production board to approve a \$30,000,000 pipeline reallocation project which would bring an estimated 200,000 barrels of petroleum into the eastern curtailment area daily.

4. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said that the Defense Plant corporation had agreed to move an eight-inch pipeline from Texas to Florida to move gasoline across the northern part of that state.

Gas Rationing Rules Are Tightened

"Non-Essential" Driver Will Have A Tougher Time

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UP)—East coast motorists, beginning registration today for permanent gasoline rations, found that the office of price administration had tightened up on issuing amounts of fuel greater than that deemed necessary for "non-essential" drivers.

No unlimited gasoline cards are to be issued, and the list of those who can get supplementary rations was strictly defined in official OPA regulations.

Setons Favored
Included in the categories of motorists eligible for "special rations" were congressmen, other government officials and state legislators who need them in pursuit of official duties. Supplementary rations will be issued "for use by a bona fide candidate for public office for purposes essential to the prosecution of his candidacy," and for carrying persons to and from the polls on election days.

Trucks and buses came under the rationing plan for the first time, and will need cards to buy fuel when the program goes into effect July 22.

While supplementary rations will be harder to get than they are now under the temporary plan, the office of petroleum coordinator has acted to assure adequate gasoline supplies to service stations serving war workers.

War Workers
Dealers must agree to sell the additional gasoline only to war workers who can identify themselves by a plant badge or pass.

Motorists will register today, tomorrow and Saturday for basic "A" books which will give them about 16 gallons a month, and at the same time they will receive application forms for supplemental allotments.

The regulations listed the following persons and car uses for which supplementary rations may be issued:

1. For use by a duly elected or appointed agent, officer, representative or employe of a federal, state, local or foreign government agency, for performing

CALIFORNIA MOTOR PATROL TO NAB 40 MILE SPEEDSTERS

SACRAMENTO, July 9 (UP)—Governor Culbert Olson today ordered state highway patrolmen to stop motorists driving at speeds greater than 40 miles per hour and warn them they are violating "their patriotic duty" in wasting "precious rubber."

The order was contained in a letter for Director of Motor Vehicles James M. Carter. The governor further ordered that names of all persons violating the requested speed limit be placed on file in highway patrol headquarters.

"Persons traveling in excess of 40 miles an hour clearly are violating their patriotic duty even though the vehicle code does permit a speed above that figure under certain circumstances," the governor said.

Olson pointed out that he had issued a proclamation on April 9 asking voluntary adherence to a 40-mile limit.

"Within recent weeks," he continued, "the need for careful conservation of tires has become increasingly apparent. Available rubber supplies are all needed for military purposes or for civilian uses essential to the war effort. The tires now on our cars must be made to last for the duration."

ATTENTION
ALL
BMI EMPLOYEES
IMPORTANT MEETING
WILL BE HELD
MONDAY, JANUARY 4
8 P.M.
ANDERSON'S MESS HALL

Important discussion of the Finest Labor Agreement ever drawn for production workers and maintenance men in the United States! It is to the best interest of every BMI employee to be there on time! Bring your BMI Pass!

CLARK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Chairman

H. A. FORGERON

Committeemen

GLEN O. ANDERSON

GLEN HAWKINS

Las Vegas Age
June 6 1942

Gasoline Rationing Plans Are Dubious

Conflicting Statements Issued Leave American Motorists Much Confused

Branding the rationing of gasoline in oil-producing states where stocks exceed storage capacity as ill-advised and an unwarranted invasion of liberties thinly disguised as a war compulsion, the Automobile Club of Southern California has directed a vigorous letter of protest to Donald M. Nelson whose War Production Board is now considering the question of nationwide gasoline rationing.

"American motorists today are confused—and dubious; they need candid leadership," declared S. L. Mitchell, general manager of the Automobile Club.

"High government officials have issued conflicting statements why nationwide gasoline rationing is necessary. These confusing expressions, so very similar to those advanced in support of tire restrictions and proposed car confiscation, contain entirely too much false reasoning to be accepted by the motoring public, which means the American public nowadays.

"Stipulating for the moment that there is a critical rubber shortage and that tires and cars must be conserved to insure over-all civilian transportation, we make the point that this objective can be attained by a frank statement of that fact by government and an equally forthright appeal by government for voluntary conservation.

"American motorists are patriots. They proved it in World War I under very similar conditions," Mr. Mitchell pointed out. "Eastern motorists voluntarily rationed themselves by observing 'gasless' Sundays at the request of the U. S. Fuel Administration. The results led the *New York Times* to state editorially on September 10, 1918:

"A power greater than law is the power of public approval when moved of its own volition to act upon a suggestion or a request, as is shown by the observance of the public of the gas conservation request; the explanation being that the request was reasonable, fully explained to the public; and thoroughly understood and approved. They responded with eager patriotism and good grace."

"American motorists are still patriotic and willing to conform to reasonable appeals to aid the war effort. Neither their essential nature nor their loyalty to their country has changed in the past 24 years."

As a solution to the problem of creating a back-log or stock-pile of usable automobiles and tires, the Automobile Club of Southern California urged Donald Nelson to use the estimated 1,250,000 used cars now on dealers' lots and 500,000 new cars yet unsold. This stock-pile could be augmented by government purchase of cars from men joining the armed forces and from others who find they no longer have need for their automobiles.

"Such a policy would be far more equitable than impairing vital war transportation by rationing gasoline where fuel is over-plentiful. It would measurably avert convulsive dislocations of the whole American social structure," Mr. Mitchell concluded.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 27 1942

FOURTH OF JULY NOT TO BE ANY HOLIDAY IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson today asked workers in war production plants to keep at their jobs July 4 so "they will be acting in a spirit worthy of the men who gave this nation liberty and independence."

The WPB chairman said that on this Independence Day Americans could "pay proper honor to our freedom only by working in defense of that freedom."

"Our soldiers of the battlefields of the war celebrate no holidays," Nelson said. "We at home dare not have a July 4 holiday in war production. Every factory which is making important implements of war and where material is available should make this Independence Day a day of full production."

Meantime Postmaster General Frank C. Walker today ordered all postoffices and branches to maintain regular Saturday service on July 4 because "in view of the present war conditions it is obvious that there should be no interruption in the service to all business connected with our war program."

Only exception to the order was for rural delivery.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 27 1942

Huge Rubber Cache Found

HANOVER, Mass., June 27. (UP)—Discovery of 3,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber, which transformed his normally quiet, rural community into a "boom town reminiscent of the gold rush days," was reported today by the Massachusetts salvage committee.

The committee said that the rubber—"literally acres of it"—was found on the site of the abandoned Clapp Rubber company, which sold its machinery and wrecked its buildings in the days when there were "limitless crude rubber supplies and there was no market for scrap."

There apparently is enough scrap, the committee added, to meet Massachusetts' entire quota under President Roosevelt's salvage program. A survey by David Lundquist, war production rubber specialist, indicated a considerable quantity was very valuable.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
June 20, 1942

OPA HEAD OFFERS TO QUIT IF NEEDED TO GET SUBSIDIES

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said today he would be willing to resign if that were necessary to obtain congressional enactment of subsidies which he contends are necessary to assist certain industries in observing price ceilings.

Henderson told a press conference that subsidies—a plan which congress has rejected once but is reconsidering—are necessary to support ceilings at March levels and to prevent suffering among consumers and retailers.

He said he believes so strongly in the idea of subsidies that he would quit if necessary to see that idea put into effect. He gave no indication, however, that he did not expect to win the battle for subsidies.

He said "major threats" to price stabilization, besides the lack of subsidies, remain in the yet uneffected parts of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program. These include holding down agricultural prices, stabilization of wages and failure to produce the inflationary gap through any tax action to date.

Henderson said he had predicted that as price administrator he would become the "most unpopular man in the country" and he admitted that he "was making progress."

He said he expected to continue the same relationship that he had always had with his "boss"—President Roosevelt. He said that he had always stayed on a job as long as he was useful, and then he had said goodbye.

Las Vegas Review-Journal
June 20, 1942

RFD Postmen To Collect Rubber

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UP)—Rural letter carriers who deliver mail to the crossroads of America today were authorized by the postoffice department to transport rubber scrap to collection depots from homes on their routes.

Smith W. Purdum, second assistant postmaster general, said: "Whenever practicable, carriers should advise patrons verbally of the collection of scrap rubber now being conducted; should advise local officials, so far as possible, of the location of available scrap rubber in rural areas, and should transport scrap rubber when it is presented, provided this can be done without interference with proper performance of their postal duties."

Las Vegas Review-Journal
June 20, 1942

Clients Drop Off WPA Rolls Fast

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (UP)—Clients are dropping from WPA rolls at the rate of 700 a week, Russell Amory, southern California administrator for the works progress administration, announced today in disclosing a July quota of 8150.

War industries and other war stimulated activities have resulted in voluntary withdrawals of WPA workers, averaging 700 a week for the last 10 weeks, Amory said. He predicted withdrawals would step up to 900 a week before the close of the month. By the end of July, he said, the WPA rolls would probably stand at about 7300.

Navy Unlocks Secret---Now It Can Be Told



Norman Ready, who was aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington when it was sunk in the Coral Sea battle on May 8, is home for a furlough and

reads in the Review-Journal the announcement made by the navy, with the good news that 19 Jap ships have been sunk in the Midway battle. Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

"The Navy Is Swell," Las Vegas Sailor Tells Boys



Shown fourth from right is Norman Ready, first local naval hero in the present war, relating his experiences to newspaper carrier boys for the Review-Journal while on a furlough here. He re-

called that his first job was selling newspapers, and at left rear, is J. N. Coleman, circulation manager for the Review-Journal, who was his first boss.

Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

Aircraft Carrier's Blazing End in Coral Sea



A "light price to pay" for an overwhelming victory against a Jap invasion fleet in the Coral Sea off Australia is what naval officials considered the loss of the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier

U.S.S. Lexington, shown here as she exploded when flaming gasoline reached her torpedo lockers. Most of the ship's personnel was saved.

(NEA Telephoto)

Congratulations From Enlistment Officer



At left is shown Norman Ready, now fireman first class after receiving three promotions in the navy in eight months, being greeted by Chief C. B. Baker, naval recruiting officer in Las

Vegas, who signed the Las Vegas youth for service in the navy last September 15. Ready now wears a decoration showing he has participated in a major engagement of the war.

(Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

L.V.R.J.
1/28/43

Navy Recruiting Ship To Visit This Sector

The navy recruiting cruiser "Navyda" is on its way to Las Vegas.

Expected to arrive late Saturday night after an evening show at Overton, the cruiser will make an appearance at the Navy Day rodeo at the Hotel Last Frontier on Sunday, then proceed to Boulder City for a program Monday night, returning on Tuesday to Las Vegas, where it will be parked on Fremont Tuesday and Wednesday.

The cruiser which has been touring western states in the interests of naval recruiting for several months, is a 51-foot automobile tractor-trailer unit and is virtually a complete recruiting office on wheels.

A crew of eight officers and men, led by Lieutenant George O. Hackett will accompany the big outfit. Stops have been scheduled in 22 Nevada cities and towns. At most stops local chairmen have arranged street parades to escort the cruiser and crew into the heart of the various towns. The traveling office will be open to public inspection and interviews will be given to applicants.

A free show to which all citizens are invited will be staged Monday night in Boulder City and Tuesday night at 7:30 in the War Memorial building in Las Vegas. Sound motion pictures, some in color, musical entertainment, one or two short talks and novelty acts will be included in the evening entertainment. It is

Vegas to Become Naval Induction Center February 1

Under the new selective service system, wherein men will be inducted for all branches of the service, the Las Vegas naval recruiting office will act as a naval induction center and will remain in the same rooms in the basement of the Las Vegas federal building, it was announced officially today.

All of Nevada will be under the jurisdiction of a main naval office in Salt Lake City, and the recruiting headquarters for the state which have been located in Reno will become a substation the same as Las Vegas. At present the personnel in the Reno office numbers about 40 men, and all but a few will be transferred to Salt Lake City.

Enlistments of youths 17 years old and of men from 38 to 50½ will be transferred to Salt Lake City.

Men called for induction under selective service will be permitted to indicate their preference for some branch of the armed forces. If they choose the navy, then they will be processed in the naval recruiting office in Las Vegas.

The personnel at the station will remain as at present with Chief E. Baker as recruiter in charge, and Recruiting Specialists Robinson Neeman, Ray E. Thorn, and L. F. Deemader, and Yeoman W. F. Long completing the staff.

Naval authorities have announced that the navy will need 800,000 men this year, and all of them will be taken through selective service except about 10 per cent, who are expected to be volunteers from the 17-year-old and the 38 to 50½-year-old groups.

BMI Notes

The Room Mothers of the P.T.A. will have a meeting Monday afternoon at 1:15 in the USO room of the school. All Room Mothers are urged to be present as Mrs. M. G. Ottenger, chairman, has some important matters to present.

The Basic branch of the Red Cross Motor Corps announces that applications for membership in the first instruction group will be received through Friday. The group meets every Friday at 7 p.m. at the school auditorium for military drill conducted by Sergeants R. Hawks and W. M. C. Glasson assigned for this duty by Col. Vickery of Camp Williston. At 8 the group adjourns to the lounge of the Townsite apartments for the first aid course which is taught by Mrs. Mildre T. Voss, authorized Red Cross instructor. This course is open to any who are interested regardless of whether they wish to belong to the Motor Corps. Women of the district are invited to join the Motor Corps, the qualifications being that for American citizens between the ages of 20 and 50, a physician's certificate of health and a Nevada's driver's license. The courses of instruction also will include gas mask drill with lectures on war gases, motor mechanics and ambulance training. For benefit of swing shift workers and others who find it impossible to attend the Friday evening classes a daytime class is being organized. Anyone interested in this course may contact Mrs. R. M. Finlayson, acting captain of the Red Cross Motor Corps, 147 Magnesium, corner of Manganese, as soon as is possible.

LAS VEGAS AGE
1/29/43

What Other Editors Say

LET'S HAVE PAY-AS-YOU-GO NOW

With general endorsement of the idea coming from the White House and nearly every other quarter and with letters pouring into Congress from the industrial cities as well as from the farm belt, it seems likely some form of pay-as-you-go income taxation will be adopted in America. And the form may be, by default, the Ruml Plan. This would be no national tragedy. The Ruml, or "skip-a-year", plan has much to recommend it.

It is simple. The people can grasp it because they can grasp daylight saving. It would accomplish the desired end of getting everybody paying this year's taxes this year. It would lay the solid foundation upon which a withholding, or collection-from-pay-envelope feature can be erected.

Resistance to the Ruml Plan stems chiefly from the Treasury and appears to have four parts. The first and most obvious one is that the Government would lose a year's revenue. This is only partly true. Revenues would continue to flow into the Federal coffers as at present and without gap. Loss would occur only with the passing on of individual taxpayers, and then could be partly recouped through special and additional inheritance taxes.

Mr. Ruml has prepared several answers to the Treasury objection that his plan would give a windfall to certain large taxpayers who enjoyed exceptionally large incomes last year. The most effective of these answers is the stipulation that capital gains made from sale of holdings or investments, would not be exempt from income tax.

To the objection that it would double burdens on public and Treasury by necessitating the filing of double returns, one on prospective income at the start of the year and one on exact income at the end of the year, it might be suggested that the scheme of simplified returns, already available for those earning up to \$3,000 a year could probably be extended to a higher bracket, covering the great bulk of taxpayers.

To the Treasury objection that the Ruml Plan is infratony in that it would release savings now on hand for payment of last year's taxes, no such definite answer can be made. It is true that immense sums are now in savings. How much of these would be withdrawn and spent in the scramble for diminishing civilian goods is an imponderable, though those having foresight to save might be trusted to have sufficient wisdom not to spend rashly.

Whatever the risk, it must be weighed against the advantage of averting for some 27,000,000 taxpayers the many dangers inherent in being constantly in debt for the sizable amount of last year's income taxes. Mr. Ruml facetiously suggests the situation of the stenographer who becomes a bride and starts married life by handing the bridegroom a bill for \$192.04 on her last year's income tax. There are many more serious instances of income-tax payments arising just at the moment they hurt the most.

Pay-as-you-go is an economic necessity for the fiscal well-being of the country. The Ruml Plan is the most constructive, workable method for attaining this end that has yet come to our notice. The Treasury having failed to advance a better plan, it remains for Congress to adopt the Ruml proposal with such amendments as can best meet Treasury objections. This should be done before March 15.—Christian Science Monitor.

LEGISLATORS SHOULD STUDY MESSAGE

Governor Carville's report to

the forty-first session of the Nevada legislature was, in the main, routine. Thus it is with any well-run government. There is little of the sensational, because there are few problems in such an operation.

The people of Nevada have come to expect the one-sound state keynote, and it's present in the report of the governor when he says: "The financial condition of the state and its various departments is sound and in a better condition than when I reported to the 40th legislature."

Carville's report on the affairs of the state shows a healthy condition in every respect. He is responsible to a large extent for Nevada's present condition and should be given the credit. Members of the legislature should take into consideration his recommendations and give special attention to the measures which are considered as most needed.

The needs listed by the governor include:

Creation of a separate council of state defense.

Creation of a state police force not to exceed ten men.

An increase in the emergency fund created by the 1941 legislature.

Exemption of men and women in the armed forces from payment of poll taxes for the duration of the war.

Increased rates of compensation for injured workers.

Adoption of the so-called "six-year plan" formulated by the state planning board.

Lower rates for certain classifications under the Nevada Industrial Commission.

It will be well for the voters of Nye county to keep their eyes on the actions of the county's representatives in the senate and house. From their votes it will be possible to ascertain their interest in the state.—Tonopah Times.

L.V.R.J.
2/2/43

Priority Contest Will Fade Into Insignificance

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP)—A bigger and better rubber controversy is brewing today that will make Rubber Director William M. Jeffers' priorities contest with the war and navy departments seem of relatively small importance.

The fundamental dispute is over the future of the synthetic rubber industry once it is established in this country.

Wallace Joined

Vice President Henry A. Wallace laid the question out for public inspection last July 22 in an article written for the New York Times magazine in which he proposed that the synthetic industry be scrapped after the war except for "a few small plants." Wallace's idea is that the United States should get the bulk of its post-war rubber from Latin America and the far east.

Jeffers does not agree with him on that and there are indications of further dissent to develop as time brings the issue more prominently before the public. Jeffers took before a joint subcommittee of the house naval and military affairs committees yesterday his complaint that the war and navy departments were impeding the emergency rubber program. Specifically, he objected to priorities allotments favoring production of naval escort vessels and high octane gasoline for fighting planes at the expense of the rubber program.

Under-Secretaries Robert P. Patterson and James V. Forrestal, representing the war and navy departments, respectively, challenged Jeffers before the joint subcommittee, both testifying that to grant him the kind of rubber priorities he wants would be violent and dangerous to the war effort.

Proposes Program

Patterson said he had proposed a rubber conservation program to Jeffers last December which would have included elimination of all pleasure driving and requisitioning or purchase of the "fifth or spare tire" from civilian cars and of all cars in excess of 20,000,000—an estimated 7,000,000. Patterson said "nothing was done" about his program and that Jeffers had described it as an effort "to take the nation off rubber."

Patterson and Forrestal revealed that they had once blocked a higher priority for war production board ruling to a rubber conservation program by appealing a war production board ruling to Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes. Members of the subcommittee indicated that Byrnes might be called for an explanation of his hitherto unrevealed power of veto over WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Colorful Charges

The charges and countercharges were colorful but are not likely to accomplish much either way because President Roosevelt is firmly committed to the present necessity of making everything, even rubber, give way somewhat to what he regards as an urgent necessity for escort vessels and high octane gasoline.

But the future of the new synthetic rubber industry promises to become a steadily bigger public question. It was touched upon briefly by Jeffers yesterday when he said:

"One thing I'm sure from the present situation, and that is that never again will this country depend on rubber from as far away as Malaya. We will produce synthetics in this country and Latin American countries that will meet our needs."

Representative James W. Mott, republican, Oregon, asked Jeffers if he thought "you will be permitted to establish such an industry in this country," and Jeffers replied that it was

Ration Almanac Coming Weeks Explains Coupons

Following are coupon numbers and dates during which current ration coupons may be used in the next several weeks:

GASOLINE

No. 4 coupons in "A" books are good through March 21. "A," "B," and "C" coupons are good for four gallons. Pleasure use of automobiles and boats powered by gasoline is prohibited in the east.

February 28 is the last date for "B" and "C" motorists to have tires inspected at filling stations, garages and tire shops; March 31 is the deadline for "A" book holders. No gasoline or tires will be sold after the deadline to drivers lacking the tire inspection record.

Temporary "T" rations for commercial vehicles will be issued by OPA local ration boards until January 31; thereafter by local OPA offices only to holders of ODT certificates of war necessity. This deadline had been deferred indefinitely for operators who have applied for certificates but have not received them, and those who can show that an appeal from the certificate mileage is pending.

SUGAR

Stamp No. 10 is good for three pounds of sugar until January 31. Stamp No. 11 becomes valid February 1 for three pounds until March 15.

COFFEE

Coupon No. 28 is good for one pound of coffee until February 8. The next coupon is No. 25; its value and expiration date have not been announced.

BICYCLES

In the seventeen eastern states anyone gainfully employed or doing volunteer war or welfare work may qualify for a bicycle by showing need for one in his work or transportation to work. School pupils anywhere in the country can qualify by showing need in getting to and from school.

OTHER RATIONS

Point-rationing of canned, dried and frozen foods starts around March 1, meat about a month later.

on the way. The rubber director evidently had not read the July article by Wallace who is a qualified administration spokesman on post-war plans. In that article, Wallace warned that rubber—meaning farmers whose surplus crops could go into synthetic tires—was being used as a front for a new isolationism that very well could lead to World War III. The plea, he said, is that the United States must produce everything at home in order to be prepared in time of war.

Cause Hardship

"This new isolationism," wrote Wallace, "would not only destroy the export market for the United States but would cause great hardship among the producing populace of countries which normally export to the United States."

He pointed out that rubber contracts contained stipulations that the government could acquire the plants after the war, explaining that Roosevelt inserted that clause to avoid building

up "vested interests which, after the war, would be sitting on the doorstep of congress clamoring for a tariff."

"Personally," he added, "I hope that after the war is over, a few small synthetic alcohol-rubber plants are kept running. . . I trust, however, that the vast bulk of our rubber would come from a really cheap source—from Latin America and the far east—and that the automobile users of the United States would stand like a rock against a rubber tariff."

GENERAL MacARTHUR

LAS VEGAS SALUTES YOU!

GAVE STUDIES, LIKE LIFE, BEST HE HAD

In school at West Point—as it was to be later in the Philippines—whatever Douglas MacArthur was doing, he gave it all he had.

Proof of this comes from the fact that when he graduated from West Point on June 11, 1903, he was first in his class of 93 cadets. His marks were the highest made at the academy for 25 years.

A famous classmate of his, General Hugh ("Ironside") Johnson, writing not so long ago, described MacArthur as "the handsomest young man I have ever seen, brilliant and absolutely fearless". Popular, versatile, brilliant—he was all these things, but first and last, even then, MacArthur was a soldier.

Isn't it easy to see fate's hand in this fact, too? When he was still in West Point, way back in 1903, Douglas MacArthur chose the Engineers as the branch of service he wanted to enter. And for the place he wanted to be sent he chose—the Philippines.

His father was serving then as military commander of the islands. He told young Douglas many things about them. Over and over he told him one thing that the young soldier never forgot and which America will never forget—that the Filipino, under good leadership, inch for inch and pound for pound, is one of the

world's best fighting men! How well Douglas MacArthur was to use that knowledge later.

Studies always came first at West Point for MacArthur. But some of his first fame came as a baseball player. He was a great outfielder. Many then said he could easily have become a Major League baseball player, if the Army hadn't come first. And even his baseball playing was a foreshadowing of things to come. Outfielder MacArthur was always attacking, always trying for extra bases, always playing the game to the limit 'till the last man was out.

Hazing was tough at West Point in his days, more than tough—it was brutal. Lives of two of his classmates were said to be sacrificed to it. Young Douglas, outstanding in so many fields, got his share and more. But it only proved to the hazers the ability of this young soldier to take as well as give.

In after years, his classmates at West Point remembered him as unusually outstanding. They credited him with one "first" after another. He himself was proud of the fact that he played in the first baseball game between Army and Navy—and that he scored the first run off the Navy pitcher.

RAINBOW DIVISION KNEW HIM AS A REAL LEADER

Bataan, Corregidor and MacArthur—America will never forget them. But to many Americans, there are other places inseparably linked to the name of MacArthur—places and dates that show this great general knew his job and knew it thoroughly when the time came and he was needed.

Men of the 42nd Division, the famous Rainbow, knew him as Colonel Douglas MacArthur, their commanding officer. It was typical that the first time his men went over the top, MacArthur went over ahead of them. The French gave him a Croix de Guerre, mostly in amazement at seeing a high ranking officer going out again and again on trench raids with his men.

He came out of World War I wounded twice, gassed once and wearing the four stars of a full general.

That would have been a full life's work for any man. It was a warm-up for MacArthur.

Because of his record with the 42nd Division he was appointed Superintendent of West Point in 1919. Then 39, he was the young-

est man ever to hold this coveted position.

Six years later, in 1935, came another MacArthur "first". He became the youngest active Major General in the United States Army.

In 1930, he became Chief of Staff, later being reappointed and holding this position until 1935, the longest period any man ever held this office.

At 50 years old, he chalked up another "first", in becoming the youngest living United States four-star general, a rank previously held only by such men as Grant, Sherman and Pershing.

July 26, 1941, was a fateful day in the history of the world but if anybody knew it then they did not say so. On that date, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named General Douglas MacArthur Commanding General of all United States Armed Forces in the Far East. It was not until December 7, 1941, however, that the entire world first began to realize the importance of MacArthur's early and constant efforts to create a valiant army of American and Filipino troops.

The gallant fighting of those soldiers was a great tribute to MacArthur's foresight and effort, a testimonial to his years of study of the Far East and Philippines defense.



Gen. Douglas N. MacArthur

Saturday, June 13, has been proclaimed General Douglas MacArthur Day, and will be observed in many cities with appropriate exercises.

In Las Vegas the first observance was in the form of a "MacArthur Party" held at El Rancho Vegas last Tuesday evening, at which a substantial sum was raised for the purchase of an ambulance by the Las Vegas Women's Ambulance Corps.

General MacArthur was born January 25, 1880, at his father's army post, Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas. He graduated with the highest scholastic record achieved in 25 years from the West Point Military Academy and commanded the 42nd "Rainbow" division in World War I.

At the age of 50 he became the youngest living U. S. Four-Star General, a rank previously held only by such well-known characters as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Pershing, Bliss, March and Summerall.

On July 26, 1941, General MacArthur was appointed by the President as commanding general of the U. S. Armed Forces in the Far East.

On March 17, 1942, he arrived in Australia as commanding general of the United Nations Forces.

When the Japs attacked the Philippines they found General MacArthur—unlike Pearl Harbor—ready, and willing. His pursuit planes attacked the Japs before they reached the islands, shooting down several without losing one.

In the months that followed an entire world day by day followed the heroic exploits of MacArthur's men, the valiant little band that so smashed up the plans of the Japanese Imperial Army that the Japs' commanding general, Homma, committed suicide in disgrace.

What his father told him about the excellence of the Filipino soldier, while he was still in West Point, never left MacArthur's mind. The world, too, saw how

at Bataan, the Filipinos under MacArthur fought shoulder to shoulder with their white friends in a way that made military history.

When Bataan, as many could see it must, finally fell on April 9, there was no one anywhere who could criticize its defense.

Then revealed for the first time was the story of food shortage, lack of planes, privations—but still that gallant band under General MacArthur, almost to the very day, counter attacked in a way that gave the rest of the east precious time to prepare against the Japs.

But beyond Bataan there was a greater field awaiting a general like MacArthur, a general who believed in offense. That was Australia, and from the Philippines, in a daring torpedo boat dash, the General and his family and staff members went.

Because there is a man named General Douglas MacArthur now in Australia, the entire CIVILIZED section of the world breathes easier these days.

And because, since March 17, 1942, this same General MacArthur has been in complete command of the United Nations Forces in the Pacific War area, the uncivilized sections of the world—Japs, Nazis and Fascists—are feeling not so happy.

MacArthur made history—glorious history in the Philippines—and made it without support, against overwhelming odds.

What then will MacArthur do in Australia, with already a fair

U. S. HERO WAS BORN A GOOD SOLDIER

Born to be a great soldier!

This is literally true of America's great hero of today—freedom's magnificent example of Yankee fighting spirit—General Douglas MacArthur.

Every American from President Roosevelt down has paid tribute to this great commander for his historic stand in the Philippines. In the weeks, months and years to come General MacArthur's name will undoubtedly write more great chapters in history.

But as thrilling as any of his battles is the story of the life of this great man, from babyhood to Bataan. For his life is the story of the making of a true soldier.

He comes by his fighting spirit naturally. His father was General Arthur MacArthur, first famous as "Grant's Boy Colonel" in the Civil War. He won his Lt. Colonel's oakleaf and a Congressional Medal of Honor before he was old enough to vote. Later his father, as a general and Military Commander of the Philippine Islands, was literally to prepare the way for the military stand of his own son, some 40 years later.

Fittingly enough, young Douglas MacArthur was born on military ground, in the rough frontier post of Fort Little Rock, Arkansas. The day was January 26, 1880.

When just two years old, little Douglas began his military travels. His father was placed in command of a crude outpost in the territory of New Mexico. It was there, at the age of four, that the boy had his first miraculous escape under fire (there were to be many later). Not much out of the cradle, he got away from his nurse while Indians were attack-

ing the fort. A lethal arrow missed his head by a bare inch.

There was little doubt among those who knew the boy Douglas just where his interests lay. Every book on military history and science he devoured, as other boys might devour novels. And always, where men were talking over great battles and strategy, he tried to be there, listening, absorbing it all.

There, in that rough frontier country, he learned other things too; how to be a good horseman, how to shoot well. All stood him in good stead later.

At 16, he entered West Texas Military Academy. There he was best known, perhaps for playing end on an undefeated football team.

It was as a tall, handsome young man there that he received word that one of his lifetime's goals had been attained—he had been admitted to West Point.

True, all his life both he and his family had looked forward to the time he might enter the great academy and prepare for the career ahead. But as able as he was and as willing as he was, it was not certain he would make the grade. Never robust-looking, young Douglas early had a spine ailment. But special treatments so aided it that he passed the West Point standards, famed for their rigidity.

If he had failed to pass those examinations, a major portion of today's history might have been drastically—and tragically changed. The physical examination, that is—for in true MacArthur fashion he passed the others in flying colors—away ahead of the next nearest applicant.

supply of planes and more coming, with more and more numbers of American and Australian troops, admittedly among the best in the world?

Already Tokyo is getting goodly doses of MacArthur's love for attack. Uncle Sam is asking all his nephews and nieces not to get cocky about this war, not to consider it won until the last dog is literally hanged—but the way MacArthur's boys drop bombs on Jap-held territory is just a hint of what may be expected.

Yes, the picture has changed a bit from defense at Bataan. The Japs now face the prospect of having a big hostile attacking force right near their own backyard, in Australia.

But above all other factors, Americans, and all others with the tralia, and from the Philippines, Americans, are putting a great chunk of their faith in victory in General and his family and staff MacArthur the man.

They know he was born to be a soldier—and a great one. They know that he has spent a lifetime learning his present job—and has proved his ability so many times that it would be hard to list them all.

Yes, America thanks the powers that be that today, there is a man in Australia named General Douglas MacArthur. All Americans salute him and all America pledges to do its part by giving him the backing here that he gives his own soldiers, wherever he is.

L.V.R.J.
1/28/43

9½ Cent Cut in State Tax Rate Is Looming

Carville Budget Message Urges Slash In Levies

60 Cents Per \$100 Is Estimate Of Chief Executive

CARSON CITY, Jan. 28 (UP) — A reduction of nine and one-half cents in Nevada's tax rate for the coming biennium was recommended today in the budget estimates presented to the state legislature by Governor E. P. Carville.

The budget message estimated the state's tax rolls for 1943 and 1944 will aggregate \$215,000,000.

Million Yield

On the basis of that figure, the governor's budget message disclosed, a recommended tax rate of 60 cents per \$100 valuation will yield an estimated \$1,290,000.

The state's current tax rate is 69½ cents per \$100 valuation.

General expenditures by the state during the next two years were estimated at \$2,640,000. That sum included a post-war fund of \$1,000,000 and an estimated \$75,000 for legislative appropriations.

The general appropriation for each of the two years was fixed at \$782,533.

Under the budget, the 60-cent tax rate was broken down as follows:

Contingent university fund, 9 cents, unchanged.

University public service fund, 1 and ½ cents, down from 2 cents.

State farm bureau, one cent, unchanged.

Teachers retirement fund, 1½ cents, unchanged.

State school fund, 15 cents, up from 13½ cents.

Bond interest and redemption, 3 cents, down from 4½ cents.

Old age assistance, 7½ cents, down from 12 cents.

Board of control repair fund, one-half cent, not included in previous budgets.

General fund, 21 cents, down from 26½ cents.

Estimated Needs

Estimated needs of various state departments and facilities were estimated as follows:

Schools \$1,148,250; old age assistance \$1,786,000; contingent university fund \$779,500; state highway department \$4,000,000, compared with \$8,685,925 during 1941-42; state highway construction \$1,500,000, reduced from \$5,583,673 the previous two years; operation and maintenance of governor's office and mansion, \$38,600;

Lieutenant governor's office \$3,750; secretary of state \$34,401; attorney general \$35,000; state controller \$44,600; state treasurer \$31,800; state mine inspector \$31,270; surveyor general \$18,200; state printing office \$68,900, down from the previous budget figure of \$81,798; state board of control \$63,800;

Labor commissioner \$11,200; public service 700; fish and game \$25,000; Nevada orphans home \$60,000; state school of industry \$40,000; state mental hospital \$254,920; Nevada state prison \$222,240.

Cash Balance

The budget message estimated the state will open the new fiscal year July 1 with a cash balance of \$1,299,000.

Bonded indebtedness, as of June 30, 1943, was estimated at \$705,000.

L.V.A.
1/28/43

Selective Service Director Issues New Classification Order

LAS VEGAS AGE
1/28/43

McCarran Voices His Opposition To Joint Income Tax Returns

Washington, Jan. 25. — Senator Pat McCarran, democrat, Nevada, today reiterated his opposition to proposals to require the filing of joint income tax returns by married couples.

"This attempt is an attack upon the basic law of the eight community property states," he said, "and an affront to the residents of those states."

President Roosevelt indicated at his budget press conference that the administration would continue to advocate the required filing of joint income tax returns.

All men in the State of Nevada between the ages of 18 and 38, who have been subject to Selective Service registration for as long as six months and who do not have their classification cards, were advised today by Jay H. White, State Director of Selective Service, to communicate with their local boards at once. On and after February 1, the Director pointed out, any man in this age group who does not have in his personal possession his Classification Card (Form 57) as well as his Certificate of Registration is liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

The recent order of the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission, setting the February 1, deadline for possession of Classification Cards by men of military ages, has met with prompt response in Nevada, the Director said. Many registrants are reporting to their local boards, requesting classification or asking that lost Classification Cards be duplicated. However, Director White said he believes there are still a few who have failed to get in touch with their boards because of carelessness or negligence.

Registrants in the 45-to-65-year-old group are not affected by the order, and Director White said there are actually only a handful of men in the State who can be considered as delinquent, according to Selective Service regulations, for failure to keep in touch with their local boards. Nevertheless, he emphasized that in the present emergency no man will be allowed to avoid military responsibility merely because of failure to keep his local board advised of his whereabouts.

It has been determined, therefore, Director White said, to require each registrant subject to the order not only to have his Registration Certificate (Form 2) in his personal possession but also to have his Classification Card (Form 57) with him at all times to show that he has been classified by his local board.

While, after February 1, those registrants who fail to carry their Classification Cards will be liable to fine, imprisonment, or both, the Director made it plain that neither arrest nor prosecution of violators of the Selective Training and Service Act, or Regulations promulgated under it, is the function of the Selective Service System or of its agents, including local board members. The Federal Bureau of Investigation investigates most of the cases, as the Department of Justice is the authorized enforcement agency. When there is suspected delinquency, the case is referred to the appropriate United States District Attorney.

Violators of the Act, or its regulations, are liable under the law to a maximum fine of \$10,000, or five years in prison, or both.

So that each registrant in Nevada will comply with the order requiring possession of Classification Cards as well as Registration Certificates, Director White said that:

- (1) If he is subject to registration he should be registered and have his Registration Certificate (Form 2) in his possession.
- (2) If he belongs to an age group required to register as long as six months ago, exclusive of the 45-to-65 year-old group, he should have his Classification Card (Form 57) as well as his Registration Card in his possession, not later than February 1.

Those subject to the new requirement who are not in compliance with it or not certain whether they are in compliance, Director White said should:

- (1) Register at the nearest local board if they have not registered, and obtain their Registration Certificate (Form 2).
- (2) Go to or write to their local board if they have not received their Classification Card (Form 57) and be certain that their local board knows their proper address where mail will reach them at all times.
- (3) If they have received a classification Card (Form 57) and have lost it, they should so notify their local board, requesting a duplicate.

Any man who is not certain of the address of his local board should go to the nearest local board and ask that a communication from him be referred to the board having jurisdiction over the area which he described as his place of residence at the time he registered, the Director said.

L.V.R.J.
1/28/43

State Pays Off On Library Building

CARSON CITY, Jan. 28 (UP) — The state of Nevada has completed paying for the new state supreme court and library building, built in 1935.

The last 4 per cent bonds authorized to pay for the construction of that building were paid off last week, according to the office of State Controller Henry Schmidt. The final payment amounted to \$30,000.

He also announced that the state building and improvement fund bond issue had been reduced to \$66,500 with the retirement of \$5,000 worth of that issue.

Nevada old age assistance bonds amounting to \$20,000 were retired last week, reducing that issue to \$91,000. Issued in 1937, the bonds totaled \$175,000 at that time.

L.V.R.J.
1/28/43

State Police Unit Of 9 Men Planned By Legislature

CARSON CITY, Nev. Jan. 28 (UP) — A state police force of nine men, with a 250-man reserve, would be created under a bill ready for presentation to the state legislature today.

The force would act as a coordinating agency between county sheriffs, police departments and the federal government. It would consist of one inspector, three sergeants and five subordinate officers.

Governor E. P. Carville gave creation of a state police emphatic backing in his biennial message to the legislature.

The act would specifically provide the force "shall not be used or take part in any controversy between labor and management concerning wages, hours or working conditions."

Enforcement of motor vehicle laws, traffic regulations and promotion of safety in connection

with highway travel would be part of state police duties.

Assemblyman Don Crawford, democrat, Washoe, announced he would present a joint resolution memorializing congress to repeal "discriminatory legislation" prohibiting sale, purchase or drinking of liquor by Indiana.

The assembly today began operating under a resolution passed yesterday which limits introduction by individual members to the first 30 days of the session.

LAS VEGAS AGE 1/28/43

PAY-AS-YOU-GO: Tax Gets Go-Ahead

It had been clear that official Washington from Capitol Hill to the White House had agreed that a pay-as-you-go income tax was the most effective means of raising the multi-billion revenue needed to help defray war costs.

How to apply the levy to the nation's 35,000,000 taxpayers and what yardstick to use had been the subject of numerous recommendations. The treasury department gave its support to a bill by Sen. Bennett Clark for a new 19 per cent withholding tax. Added to the prevailing 5 per cent Victory tax this would mean a total of 24 per cent withheld from payrolls.

Under the Clark program the pay-as-you-go plan would be inaugurated March 15. The taxpayer would file his income tax return on that date and pay his first quarterly 1943 taxes on the basis of his 1942 income. The withholding tax would then be effective on weekly or monthly paychecks, as well as on income from interest and dividends.

Persons not on payrolls such as farmers, independent business men, professional people and others could pay their taxes on a monthly or quarterly basis.

FOOD PRICES: Index Up 43 Per Cent

Skyrocketing retail prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, whose cost is not controlled by the OPA, were largely responsible for an increase of 43 per cent in the food cost index since August, 1939, the month before World War II began, according to a summary released by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Even since the price control law began to operate last spring, Mrs. Perkins said, retail food prices have gone up because of the increases in the cost of items still uncontrolled. The index in December was 9 per cent above last May and 17 per cent above December, 1941, the month the United States entered the war.

L.V.R.J.
1/28/43

SHERIFF JONES IS IN FAVOR OF STATE POLICE SYSTEM

CARSON CITY, Jan. 27 (Special) — Nevada peace officers are almost unanimously in favor of a state police act co-ordinating the state's law enforcement agencies and providing an effective liaison with federal agencies. Among the supporters of the plan is Sheriff Glen Jones of Clark county.

In a poll conducted by the United Press, Sheriff Jones replied: "Particularly in Clark county where we have such an increase in population and cars, due to defense projects, we need some state men to check cars and see that licenses are paid."

In his capacity as director of the Nevada Peace Officers Association, Sheriff Jones said: "In a state such as Nevada, with long distances between points and a natural habitat for law evaders, an efficient force of men known as the Nevada state police would be a valuable asset in protecting the lives and property of the state's citizens."

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Prohibition looms again on the horizon—seriously. Don't laugh. Don't discount the possibility. Just remember that the army of professional reformers is always with us—the people who would run the lives of the rest of us—and that the most energetic are determined to put Demon Rum permanently out of business.

Those who remember vividly the tragic days of the last "noble experiment" which spawned Scarface Al Capone, John Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson and the rest—who remember how bootleg riches and power established a new "400" in this country before which too many of our community leaders bowed, scraped and fawned—who remember that all prohibition did was to raise the price, lower the quality and place a premium on law-violation—find it difficult to believe that the American people would ever be so deluded as to invite a return of this era.

But the ground work is being laid. The campaign is being planned. All the elements are present now that were with us in 1917 when Congress passed the now-famous Eighteenth Amendment. Only brake is our previous experience, which may or may not stand us in good stead.

Edward Page Gaston, American Director of the World Prohibition Federation, is quite optimistic. He claims that five United States Senators are openly with him at the start and lists them as: "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina; Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire; Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi; W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas; Bob Reynolds of North Carolina.

Beyond that, he says with a knowing smile, that there are "several other" senators who, because of the political situation in their home states or their own natural inclinations, will line up on the "right" side when the time comes. It is not improbable that this issue will have a considerable influence on the coming election.

Parents whose sons and daughters of high school age or thereabouts are employed in war industries and earning wages their fathers would have welcomed a year or two ago, have a rather serious responsibility on their hands at the moment, lest this sudden affluence so distort their conception of the business world as to make it extremely difficult if not impossible for them to adjust themselves to normal conditions after the war's over.

Shortage of manpower has caused all war industries to dip into the younger groups for help. Thousands of teen-aged boys and girls virtually have been drafted by industry and with overtime pay are making anywhere from \$30 to \$100 a week, depending on the type of work done, with most of the young men in the field

forces drawing more than \$50.

These wages are specified in the master agreement signed some months ago between the American Federation of Labor and the Associated General Contractors' chapter of this area, and are based on a 40-hour week. After the war started, construction was stepped up to 60 hours a week, with time and a half pay for the additional 20.

Were the crews working only 8 hours a day, five days a week, as contemplated in the original agreement, the weekly wage would not be so surprising. But this is war, time is the essence, and the job MUST be done.

The situation is no different than during the last war. In shipyards, in railroad shops, and in industrial plants, youngsters made big wages because they HAD to be used to take the place of their elders in the service. Youngsters of 17 and 18 in railroad shops, were making \$50 to \$70 a week, and I presume the same held true in the various war industries.

If the young people realize that this is an extraordinary situation—realize that because of the shortage of labor, they are enjoying big wages, and that it's temporary, no gauge by which to measure life-time earnings, there's no serious harm done.

If they realize they're riding the crest of a wave—take advantage of the situation to get all the experience they can, save all of their earnings they can to the end they can finish their education when the war's over, they'll actually benefit in many ways.

But if they decide the world has just been waiting for them to step into place to make the job go—if their ideas become so distorted that they adopt a patronizing view toward their elders in other less lucrative pursuits—if they become severely inflated along with their earnings, they're heading for a big smash-up which may have a determining effect on their entire life.

Parents, while understandably proud of the manner in which their offspring have stepped into the work-a-day world at substantial instead of the usual apprenticeship wages, can do much to keep young feet on the ground, young heads from expanding, and young ideas from getting cockeyed. And that's an important job, right now—not only for the good of the youngsters, but for the future good of the country as well.

A gravy train? Sure. Ride it to the end of the line. But don't get the idea it'll keep on running forever. It won't, and everybody who's riding it now must be prepared to get off and walk when it's taken off the main line.

Flag Day Observed in Las Vegas Sunday at Elks' Lodge Ceremony

Goal Surpassed

"Flag Day" was celebrated in Las Vegas last evening by ceremonies and a parade under auspices of the Las Vegas Elks lodge, number 1488, and several hundred persons gathered on the court house lawn to attend the impressive rites.

Joe Ronnow, exalted ruler of the lodge, presided at the ritualistic ceremonies in which the officers of the lodge, including Dr. J. D. Smith, John Graglia, A. G. Blad, Ralph Purdy, and E. G. Adams participated. V. Gray Gubler read the history of the flag, while members of the Girl Scouts placed miniature flags on the altar, representing the development of the flag. The Las Vegas army air force gunnery school band played appropriate music, including "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Our Flag Is Still There," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Orletta Bennett sang two vocal solos, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Witt Olive.

Principal Address

The principal address was given by John F. Cahlan, inner guard of the Elks lodge, as follows:

"The flag of the United States flies high.

"The colors—red, white and blue—which have stood for so long as a symbol of liberty to those who have lived beneath its starry folds, now hold the promise of freedom and peace for those who have been ground beneath the heel of the aggressors and now stumble beneath the yoke of the dictator.

"It is altogether fitting that we, as Americans, gather today to pay tribute to that flag, for when we do honor to our star-spangled banner we also recall the brave deeds which have transpired beneath its proud colors.

Hope in Flag

"Today people who have lived with fear in their hearts find hope in the American flag. For where the American flag flies there also abides freedom. Other flags have been torn asunder and replaced by the swastika of Germany or the flaming rising sun of the Japanese. People who once lived in peace and quiet beneath those other flags, now tremble and die beneath those symbols of tyranny represented by the flags of the axis nations.

"In many strange lands the American flag flies and people are given a rebirth of hope. For the Yanks have landed and are determined that their flag shall prove the saviour of this troubled world.

"There is no need for me to recount here the show of bravery which has been displayed beneath our flag. Too many of you have faced shot and shell under that flag for me to single out instances of heroism. Yet every one of you who sit here this evening know within your own hearts that, if the need be, you would gladly lay down your life that the flag might fly.

"All of us are not able to join the fighting forces of this nation in its effort to free the world of the tyranny represented by Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito. Yet the majority of you are doing as important work as are the soldiers on the battlefield. That is the spirit of Americanism; that is the spirit of the American flag.

"When tragedy approaches, when the world seems afire, an American rolls up his sleeves, forgets petty jealousies and pits his brain, his brawn and his bravery against odds which, in most cases, appear insurmountable.

"Several months ago, after the Japs had bombed Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt set a goal for American production. Axis propagandists said it was 'colossal,' too great for accomplishment. But the axis reckoned without the spirit of the American flag. Today, that goal not only is being achieved, but it is being surpassed. Through that accomplishment the American flag now whips defiance in the face of Hitler and his jackals and promises that the flag still shall fly when the swastika, the rising sun and the Italian banner are nothing but bloody memories in a history book.

"Today, as we sit here in the peace and quiet of an American Sunday afternoon, our fathers, our brothers and our sons are facing the Japanese with unflinching courage. They are champing at the bit in Ireland to invade the continent of Europe and get the job done. They are in the down under land of Australia. They are on the sea, on the land and in the air. Wherever they are there abides the spirit of the American flag, born of battle, baptized in civil war and matured in world conflict. It has lost battles but never a war. It has been dipped in salute to the brave but never has been lowered in

defeat to an enemy. Such is the spirit of the American flag.

Have Obligation

"In living beneath such a gallant banner, we of America have an obligation as well as a privilege. Our boys are on the battle front. We are living in peace and security. Those boys are facing an enemy as treacherous as the Pearl Harbor attack indicates, yet their courage and their morale are high. We must match that courage and that morale. Those boys are fighting as a co-operative unit, along with the Australians, the Chinese, the British Commandos and the Royal Air Force. It is this co-operation which is winning the battles which will, eventually, win this war.

"There is one question you and I, who remain at home, will have to answer when this conflict is over. It will be on the lips of every brave youngster who returns, it will be echoed from the graves of those who fail to return; it will be a question which will sear the souls of the slackers and burn the inner being of the racketeer. It is a question to which the answer is being written today, tomorrow and every day until the war ends. It is a simple question, wrapped up in the folds of the American flag:

"I was true to the traditions of America and the spirit of the American flag. Were you?"

"It is a question, my friends, each of us will be forced to answer. There will be no evasion, for it will be in every heartbeat which marches down the street in the final victory march. It will be emblazoned on every ribbon on the chests of those heroes who were decorated for their bravery, it will be woven into the rough cloth of the olive drab of the soldiers' uniform, and the eagle which tops the insignia on every military cap will scream that question. How will you answer it?"

Answer from Heart

"The answer will not come from the lips, but from the heart. It will be your answer to those in whom the spirit of the American flag is a driving force which no nation can conquer. It's up to you. For in your answer to that question rests the fate of the nation and of its flag. There is no room for pseudo patriotism. No space for the slacker. If the spirit of the American flag is to survive it will take the natural, physical and mental resources of all America and Americans. This is an all-out war. Half measures will not suffice.

"In conclusion, let me quote the words of that famous hero of Bataan, General Douglas MacArthur: 'Take all necessary precautions, but let's keep the flag flying.'"

Civilian Defense Workers Graduate

The first graduation ceremonies for civilian defense workers in Nevada were held in the municipal court rooms, Wednesday evening at Boulder City. This, however, will be just the beginning of the graduating classes, as the training schools for the workers complete their courses, we will soon see many air raid warden armbands and various insignia of the civilian defense workers and service corps in all parts of Nevada," Hugh Shamberger, state director said.

The group graduating in Boulder City consisted of 29 air raid wardens, two auxiliary firemen and 13 staff members. This however will be increased rapidly according to W. Eaton, coordinator for the area, as new schools in gas protection, control of incendiary bombs, and control center work will begin very soon.

The instructor for the new training school will be Earl Tucker, safety engineer for the government, who attended the army civilian defense school held at Stanford university.

Tucker now is making arrangements for material for instruction in the school which should be ready about the first of July.

Sugar Rules Are Explained Today

The civilian council of defense has full authority to supply necessary sugar to bakeries and creameries in this area in excess of the quota limit of 70 per cent of 1941 sales which has been adopted as the general rule, I. Crandall, Clark county director, announced this morning.

"It is realized that in areas where population has increased because of war industries, exceptions must be made, and we are authorized to keep all bakeries and creameries operating in accordance with their actual needs to supply the additional population," Crandall explained.

In addition, there is provision for families whose books are lost or destroyed, the director said.

"We can issue certificates to tide these people over until the next cards are obtainable," he stated.

SUGAR QUESTION

The changing phases of the sugar rationing problem are enough to make one groggy.

We are on a strict ration of half a pound of sugar per person per week, which is about all the average person uses normally. But just the thought of being restricted encouraged the idea of hoarding so that many people laid in at least a small supply against some suspected sugar emergency.

Now comes the news that sugar warehouses all over the country are bulging with sugar and people are urged to relieve the situation by using their sugar stamps in advance.

It reminds us of Mr. Ickes' ill advised and unnecessary gasoline rationing several months ago in the east.

All of which suggests to ones' mind that at least some of these war measures are proposed as experiments instead of as practical means of aiding war efforts.

Whatever the reason the people of America are generally willing to cooperate and practice selfdenial in following any suggestion of the government, but they don't like the idea of being experimented on.

Growing Colored Population Cited

Plans were mapped last evening by the city board to assist the local colored people in assimilating the growing population of their race arriving here daily to work at the magnesium plant.

Discussion as to recreation and business establishments in the center of the Westside district was had and it also was voted to employ colored officers on the police force to assist in patrolling the city.

It was reported to the board last evening, by Commissioner M. C. Tinch, that the colored population in Las Vegas had expanded by 2,000 in the past few weeks, and that more were en route here to accept jobs at the defense plant.

The police commissioner requested the employment of at least four more men on the police department, two of them probably being colored.

Already one of the four men has been hired, Louis Truex being detailed as a patrolman on the swing shift. A second officer, colored, is expected to be hired today or tomorrow.

Ceiling On Prices Must Be Filed

Ceiling price lists on cost-of-living items should be filed with local war price and rationing boards not later than July 1, Leo Schmidt, state rationing director, advised Utah merchants Wednesday.

"There have been requests for further time and there have been reports that the OPA would extend for two weeks or a month the time for retailers to file these lists," Schmidt was advised by Leon Henderson, national price administrator. "There will be no further postponement. Retailers have been on notice since April 29 and there has already been one extension, from June 1 to July 1."

Schmidt cautioned the retailers against sending their lists to the Washington, and regional and state OPA offices. They should be sent only to the local war price and rationing boards, he said.

Erect Manganese Mill, Death Valley

Manganese Inc., Laurence Huntington, president and general manager, Haas building, Los Angeles, is engaged in constructing a new 300 ton milling and sintering plant in Windgate Wash, Death Valley, to treat manganese and barium. The plant will be equipped for flotation and sulphur dioxide methods of treatment. At present work at the mine is confined to development. Samuel H. Dolbear, 17 Battery Place, New York City, is consulting engineer for the company. When the plant is completed, the company will have an operating crew of 67 men in the mine and mill. An additional 24 men will handle trucking to the railroad.

Five Year War Is Predicted Today

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UP) A \$42,820,003,067 army supply bill—the largest single appropriation in any nation's history—was placed before the house today with a warning that the American people should assume the war may last five years.

The measure was approved by the house appropriations committee this morning and house debate began immediately.

Representative J. Buell Snyder, democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee which prepared the measure, then opened debate on the bill after telling newsmen that the "only safe thing to do" is to assume that this will be a five-year war.

"Then we must hope and pray and work to shorten the time," he said.

MAKES REPORT ON CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE AT SUN VALLEY

Learns of Objectionable Conditions Among Mi- grant Workers

Mrs. Delone Bernard, Department Child Welfare chairman of the Auxiliary, Carson City, is making a complete report to Unit presidents in the Department on the results of the Area "E" Child Welfare School-Conference she attended at Sun Valley, Idaho, in December. In attendance were representatives of the Legion, Auxiliary, 40 & 8, and 8 & 40. The report is of interest to both Legionnaires and Auxiliaries, and follows:

One of the important things discussed on the floor was the practice of the United States Employment Agency of recruiting migrant crop workers from the central and south central states and transporting such workers to the West and west coast states under undesirable conditions. Mrs. H. A. Goode, Western National Vice President, was appointed to visit a train carrying such families, one being scheduled for arrival at just the opportune time. Mrs. Goode reported to the conference that she had found deplorable conditions existing—evidence of infrequent meals, sick children and mothers, and other conditions that should not exist in a country such as ours. The outcome of the discussion and report was a motion for a resolution requesting the National Commander of The American Legion and the National Child Welfare Division of The American Legion to make an investigation of the reported conditions, and to take action with the proper authorities of the Federal Government to bring about necessary changes in the present practices of the United States Employment Agency that affect the welfare of families and children being transported from one locality to another.

Another important topic was that of endeavoring to convince mothers of small children that their place is in the home rather than in defense work. Our big defense begins at home; our war babies of today are our citizens of tomorrow; and the young mother must be made to realize that a healthy, happy child is her big contribution to the future. In the resolution embodying the request of the Area "E" Child Welfare School Conference of The American Legion and its affiliated organizations to the National Commander and the National Child Welfare Division of The American Legion, it was pointed out that the Veterans Employment Branch of the United States Employment Agency had reported to the American Legion National Executive Committee that there are still thousands of veterans of World War I registered with the United States Employment Agency who are without employment. This appears to bear out that there is no necessity at the present time for any agency causing added disruption to family home life, or causing conditions that impair the health and welfare of children.

Legislation was discussed at length. We at home must watch what is going on and contact our representatives in congress, that they may know our wishes. Two important and identical bills now before Congress are S. 2738 and H. R. 7503. These bills provide for additional sums to be appropriated for grants to states for maternal and child health services, and if appropriated would be used by the State health agencies for extension of health services for mothers and children in defense areas, including maternity care and medical care and health supervision of children; and for maternity care for wives of men in military and naval service, including medical and nursing care and hospitalization for the mothers and their infants.

Additional funds for child welfare services would be used by State and local welfare agencies for the prevention of child neglect and juvenile delinquency, and for developing foster care, recreational opportunities, and other services for children having problems growing out of the war, especially children in defense areas.

Some of the funds made available to the Children's Bureau and the State agencies would have to be used for extending programs for training professional and volunteer workers.

Should you be contacted by Department regarding these two bills, you should immediately take the steps suggested in contacting our representatives in Congress.

It was stated in the conference that there are times when families of commissioned men, as well as non-commissioned, need help, and in such cases that help should be forthcoming.

An interesting feature of the conference was a round table discussion by a coordinated child welfare group composed of the four National Child Welfare Chairmen—The American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, and Eight and Forty. This was carried out to demonstrate how the same procedure could be carried on by Department organizations. The discussions were educational and interesting; and such activity might well be carried out in our Department, and even in our local child welfare groups. Thus could problems be discussed and solutions reached. Why not give it a try? I would be glad to furnish further details.

A short time ago I wrote your District President regarding the National President's Scholarship in the amount of \$400. A candidate for this award must be the orphan daughter of a World War veteran, in her senior year in an accredited high school. If your District President has not contacted you, and you have an eligible girl in your community, please get in touch with your District President or myself, that this girl may have an opportunity to compete for this award.

Contact with Unit Child Welfare Chairmen has been disappointing. Won't you please have your chairmen write me, that I may know what is transpiring in the various communities?

DeLone Bernard,
Child Welfare Chairman
Department of Nevada,
Carson City, Nevada.

Review-Journal,
Mail Bag,
Las Vegas, Nevada.

The writer has lived in Las Vegas a year, in Nevada nearly 35, and is a desert rat born in Delamar in 1908. He has been trained in and studied police work 9 years, and is a graduate of the F. B. I. National Police Academy; and he's plain sick and tired of hearing "bellyachers" knock the local police officers.

How many of you loyal American citizens would be ready to strap on a gun, go out in public, and face all the dangers an officer is required to meet? Would more than one in 50 have the guts? A gun is the deadliest bundle a person can pack. An officer is handicapped because his weapon is in plain sight and he's usually in uniform. His job is a giveaway and the criminal is ready for him. All open and above-board, he makes a perfect target. The officer is sworn to protect the lives and property of those he works for—the people as represented by city, county, or other governments.

Many hate cops because they try to enforce the laws established for a community. What would you do without laws and officers to see that they are enforced? If, for instance, someone drove over your new lawn and suggested that you go to a hot place when you protested, who would you call? The police, naturally, for they are here to safeguard your home and you and yours.

Consider the case of Mrs. Wm. J. Graves, as written to the Review-Journal and published in the Mail Bag January 30. An "overly-plump" police officer nearly burst a blood vessel because her husband politely insisted upon double parking. Suppose there had been two double-parking drivers on opposite sides of the street. Imagine a fire in Mrs. Graves' house and a fire truck trying to get there, Las Vegas streets, because of narrowness, cannot stand double parking. The writer will answer the same question "Am I allowed to double park as long as the driver is in the car?" Hell no! We've all tried to get by a double parker and know what a jam can result. It takes time—much more than a

Navy Program Is Planned in Vegas Tomorrow Night

Arriving in Las Vegas late Saturday night after presenting a program in Overton earlier in the evening, the navy recruiting cruiser "Navyda" is here for public inspection and exhibition.

The 51-foot tractor-trailer unit has been on tour of the state and has visited Lovelock, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Pioche, Caliente, and Overton. Tonight the cruiser will appear in Boulder City, returning to Las Vegas later tonight and will be parked on Fremont tomorrow and Wednesday. Public inspection of the recruiting facilities is invited.

Tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the War Memorial building the evening performance will start with colored sound motion pictures of navy airplanes and continue with music, a short talk by Judge George E. Marshall and several novelty acts.

Bob Hope is presenting his regular radio show at the gunnery school from 7:00 to 7:30 p. m. and it is hoped that he will stop by the War Memorial building for a brief introduction to the audi-

ence, navy officials said today. The finals of the navy quiz contest conducted in civic groups last week by Recruiting Specialist Robinson Neeman will be held on the stage with seven finalists competing for prizes which have been donated for the occasion. The entire evening show is free to the public and it is expected that a large group of Las Vegas will be in attendance.

Why don't all clear-thinking Americans, including the Graves, get behind the local law-enforcement agencies, especially in these times? They need boosts, not knocks. They are trying to aid you—why not give them a fair showing. It's a hard matter to find police officers and retain them. If any of you growlers feel qualified for the tough job, the writer feels certain that your application would be seriously considered!

Respectfully,
EDW. C. CUPIT, B.M.I.

State Lottery Is Before Solons In Nevada Legislature

CARSON CITY, Feb. 3 (UP)—A Nevada state lottery, proceeds from which would be used to finance the state's old age pension program, was under consideration today in a measure being prepared for tentative submission to the legislature.

Funds from the lottery would also be used for rehabilitation and hospitalization of war veterans, the measure's sponsors said.

A unique feature of the proposed bill is that drawings would be monthly. Instead of being held at one designated point in Nevada, drawings would be rotated among the state's 17 counties.

First drawing would be held in Churchill county, second in Clark, and would continue in alphabetical order until White Pine county was reached. Then the drawings would begin again with Churchill, it was proposed.

State lottery proposals have been submitted the legislature several times previously, always without success.

Opposition to such proposals heretofore have come chiefly from two groups: the church and the state's powerful gambling interests.

It was explained the gambling interests always have opposed establishment of state lotteries on the ground it would cause them a considerable loss of money. Gambling interests spokesmen have always maintained Nevadans had a better chance of winning on the state's gambling tables than in a state-wide lottery.

Sponsors said the lottery would be a welcome way to meet what is certain to be a heavy demand for rehabilitation of veterans of the present war without the necessity of adding additional levies to the state's tax rolls.

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Ration Control Expansion Seen

All Items Will Come Under Edict

Plans Are Laid For Extensive Control Of Articles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP)—Office of price administration officials today predicted progressive tightening of rationing controls during 1943 until virtually every item of daily consumption is restricted by year-end.

War ration book two will be issued during the last week of this month. It was understood that OPA already is preparing book three, four and five to cover goods to be rationed later in the year.

Next on List

Canned goods, meat, butter, cheese, cooking fats and oils, jam and preserves are next on the rationing list, officials indicated. Reliable informants regarded nation-wide liquor rationing as probable later in the year. There was no indication that rationing of clothing and shoes is contemplated yet, but officials regarded it as probable later if the war lasts several years more.

Rationing of commercially canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, including juices, all soups and dried fruits, under the "point" system begins Monday, March 1, the OPA announced. Meat rationing probably will be delayed until at least the beginning of April because of the heavy load on OPA's field set-up created by the rationing of canned goods. No date has been set for rationing of butter and other fats and condensed milk, but reliable informants regarded mid-summer as a likely time.

Preliminary Steps

As a preliminary step, all retail sales of canned goods will be suspended as of midnight, February 20, and registration of the entire civilian population for war ration book two will be conducted for six days, beginning February 22.

Official point values for more than 200 food items covered by the canned goods rationing program will be made public as soon as the "freeze" begins. At the same time, an official table of point values will be distributed for prominent display in every grocery store. Storekeepers also will use the "freeze" period to replenish stocks of canned and other rationed items.

Mrs. Garside Aids Defense Program

CARSON CITY, Feb. 2 (UP) Mrs. F. F. Garside of Las Vegas, wife of Postmaster Garside, has been named as a member of the state child care committee of the state council of defense. It was announced today by Director Hugh A. Shamberger. Other members include Mrs. DeLeon Bernard of Carson City and Mrs. Bert Hanks of Ely.

The committee will seek to set up child care arrangements where necessary throughout the state in cooperation with community councils for defense.

Treasury Okehs Pay-As-You-Go Plan of Taxation

Opposes Cancelling All of 1942 Tax Levies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP) The treasury today recommended initiation of pay-as-you-go income tax collection at the source as soon as possible but opposed cancellation of all of the past year's taxes.

The treasury's views were presented by General Counsel Randolph Paul at the opening of hearings by the house ways and means committee on new tax proposals and new tax collection methods.

Not Desirable

Paul told the committee as the long-awaited hearings on pay-as-you-go opened that the treasury felt complete cancellations of any year's taxes was "very undesirable" in view of "the revenue needs of the government and the equitable distribution of the tax burden."

He agreed, however, that "complete doubling up would undoubtedly be too harsh for some taxpayers" and added:

"Accordingly, deferment of payment of taxes for the transition year to the extent necessary to relieve such hardships appear to be desirable. This is not to say that some discount, or even a certain amount of forgiveness may not be found to be desirable for the same reason."

Proposals Given

As presented by Paul, the treasury's proposals for pay-as-you-go income tax collection were:

1. Withholding from wages and salaries 19 per cent of income, after deductions and exemptions, including six per cent on the normal tax and 13 per cent on the first surtax bracket.

2. Filing of tentative quarterly income reports and current quarterly payments of taxes for taxpayers whose income derives from sources other than wages and salaries, with a tax payment adjustment after the year ends on the basis of actual income.

The treasury proposed that the transition from the present income tax payment method to a pay-as-you-go basis be achieved by deferring tax payment for 1942 for "a certain number of years—say to March 15, 1945."

Paul said the treasury favored pay-as-you-go income tax payment as soon as possible, "certainly not later than July 1." Meanwhile, he emphasized, income tax returns and payments due March 15 for 1942's taxes should be filed on time.

Have You Turned In YOUR Rubber?

Good afternoon!
Have you contributed YOUR seven and one-half pounds of scrap rubber to the national stock pile?

If you have, don't stop there. Get out and rustle some more. Scour the place. Look around your neighbor's yard. Tell him of the importance of getting this rubber pile built up—of its importance to the war effort.

If you haven't your contribution, start going. The success of THIS drive may determine whether or not the U. S. army has enough rubber to carry it through the war. If it should exceed official estimates sufficiently, we might wangle enough rubber to put retreads on most of the nation's cars that need them.

We have lived pretty fat in the United States for several generations. We have discarded, wasted, thrown away enough of all kinds of materials in the last ten or fifteen years to win the war.

There are about 12 pounds of rubber in the average tire, and a considerable percentage of this is now recoverable. We have been in the habit of throwing tires away when the tread on top is worn through, or a bad cut has rendered them useless and there are millions like this awaiting salvage.

The number of old tires we've burned during the last twenty years would probably provide enough scrap rubber to match the pile we're hoping now to collect. If we ever had considered in years gone by that we might one day be short of rubber—that the apparently endless supply we had been used to, might suddenly be shut off, we probably would have been much more conservative in use. But we expected it to go on forever.

There's still a huge supply of discarded rubber over the land, and the amount collected to date is but a drop in the bucket to what we'll get in before the drive is completed.

In every community the oil dealers are supervising the drive. They're just ordinary business men—have a job to do besides the rubber campaign. They're taking on this responsibility as a patriotic duty in time of peril. And they're devoting most of their time to getting it done.

They're entitled to the full support of every individual, and indications are they'll get it. They're doing their part, and if the people in the community do theirs, we'll be over the top in rubber.

Every article, no matter how small, helps swell the stock pile. A hundred minute pieces will match one old tire. If you haven't the tire, get the smaller pieces.

This war will be won because we're a united nation, standing shoulder to shoulder, meeting every demand that's made upon us and then going far beyond what's required. That's the spirit of the boys on the firing line and in the air—it's the spirit of the workers in the plants. It MUST be the spirit of the folks at home in the drive for rubber and whatever else the commander-in-chief requests.

Gather in the rubber folks, 7½ pounds each. Don't wait until the last minute—do it TODAY!

Vegas and Reno Officially Start Rubber Contest

Challenge Dispatched To Washoe County's Chairman Today

The battle lines, in the collection of scrap rubber in the state of Nevada, were drawn today between Las Vegas and Reno as a formal challenge to the citizens of the northern community went out. The challenge is a good old western bet that Las Vegas will gather more scrap rubber than the northern metropolis.

A wire from Clesse Turner, chairman of the drive in Clark county, was sent to Wayne Hinckley, chairman of the Washoe county committee, and while an acceptance has not been received, it is likely a reply will be forthcoming today.

According to figures released from Reno this morning, that community has collected 234,927 pounds, more than double that of Las Vegas.

113,340 Pounds

Meantime, Clark county was forging steadily to the front in the inter-city contest. At the close of the fourth day of collection in this area a total of 113,340 pounds of scrap rubber was collected, with yesterday's total of 39,604 pounds being the biggest single day's contribution, according to Turner.

James Cashman, local auto dealer, turned over a total of 27,720 pounds as the largest single contributor while the state highway department and Guy Doty each turned in more than five tons.

Bernard Hartung, WPB official group.

Get Every Available Pound

Acting Mayor Pat Clark has ordered all city employees to give up rubber cushions in their chairs as part of Las Vegas' contribution to the scrap rubber drive. He feels that public employees can sacrifice a bit of comfort that the army and navy may have plenty of rubber for the war.

This might be taken as a cue for others to follow. There's no question whatever of the necessity of getting down to rock bottom on the scrap rubber campaign, and turning in every available pound. If it's worth doing at all, it's worth going all out, for there's no certainty that we'll have enough for bare war needs.

There are other possible sources of scrap rubber. There are, for instance, many abandoned trucks in material yards in this area—trucks which probably will never operate again, but which have several hundred pounds of scrap rubber aboard. This rubber should be made available for the national stockpile by all means.

We have far exceeded all expectations to date. Instead of causing us to slow down in our efforts, this should spur us to even greater lengths, for it indicates that maybe, if we get enough, there'll be tires for civilian use.

Nationwide Gasoline Rationing To Hit America Before End of Summer

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UP)—Government officials virtually have decided upon nationwide gasoline rationing—possibly by July 1—to conserve dwindling and irreplaceable rubber stocks, it was indicated today.

Arthur B. Newhall, war production board rubber co-ordinator, said nationwide rationing of gasoline was "inevitable before the end of the summer." The office of defense transportation is working on rationing plans which may be presented at the war production board meeting Tuesday. President Roosevelt believes that the eastern states oil shortage should be treated as a national rather than sectional problem.

A special senate committee to investigate the possibility of using inland waterways to transport oil to the east coast will hear representatives of the ODT, the maritime commission, the interior department and the WPB on the subject today.

Newhall explained that gasoline rationing would be necessary—even in oil producing areas—because the passenger car tires now on hand are all that civilians can expect until the war is won. The situation is so critical that the government will step in to insure that the tires on the nation's 30,000,000 passenger cars and 4,000,000 trucks and buses are cared for.

If rationing is extended to entire nation, it undoubtedly would follow the same system which goes into effect on a per-bear basis July 1 in the 17-state eastern curtailment area and in the Pacific northwestern states of Washington and Oregon.

CITIZENS OF VEGAS FALLING DOWN ON RUBBER CAMPAIGN

Private citizens of this area have shown almost a complete apathetic attitude toward the collection of scrap rubber, it was declared today by members of the scrap collection drive, and as a result Las Vegas is falling far behind Reno in the campaign.

"We thought when we challenged Reno to a contest, that the general public would back us up," the committee members said. "We have had fine assistance from the business men and through their efforts we have been able to keep our record fairly good. However, that source has practically dried up. It's up to the citizens now."

"Of 185,278 pounds collected, almost 85 per cent of it has been produced by tire dealers, garages and other establishments connected with the automotive trade. Civilians haven't even taken the time to gather their scrap. We just don't know what the score is."

The Coca Cola Bottling company has announced today that its trucks will be available for the collection of scrap within the city of Las Vegas and within a radius of five miles. All that is necessary is to call 1720, leave your name, and the truck will call. Drivers on all rural routes have been ordered to pick up any scrap from customers desiring to send it in but cannot call for it door-to-door in these areas.

Washington revealed that the state of Nevada led the entire nation in per capita rubber collection with a total of 11.87 pounds per person. Montana was second, slightly below this figure.

The local committee hopes to have the total poundage above the 200,000 pound mark but has issued an urgent plea for every citizen to turn in at least five pounds of rubber before Tuesday night.

It was revealed today that certain employees of the city were putting up a determined battle to save their rubber chair cushions, despite a plea from Mayor pro-tem Pat Clark that they give them to the rubber drive as a refund of taxpayers' funds which purchased them.

VEGAS IS TRAILING RENO IN RUBBER DRIVE, REPORTED

Las Vegas' hope to lead the entire state in the collection of scrap rubber was given a severe jolt today when it was determined that after the first two days of the drive the northern metropolis had nearly doubled the Las Vegas total.

Reports from the north stated that Reno had gathered 50,000 pounds up to last night, while the Las Vegas total was a mere 18,840 pounds. So far, officials say, there has not been complete co-operation as many of the residents have been "too busy" to start the quest for the vital material.

It was pointed out that with the entire co-operation of the citizens of Las Vegas there is no reason why this section cannot lead the state in the collection, and an impassioned plea was issued today by members of the committee.

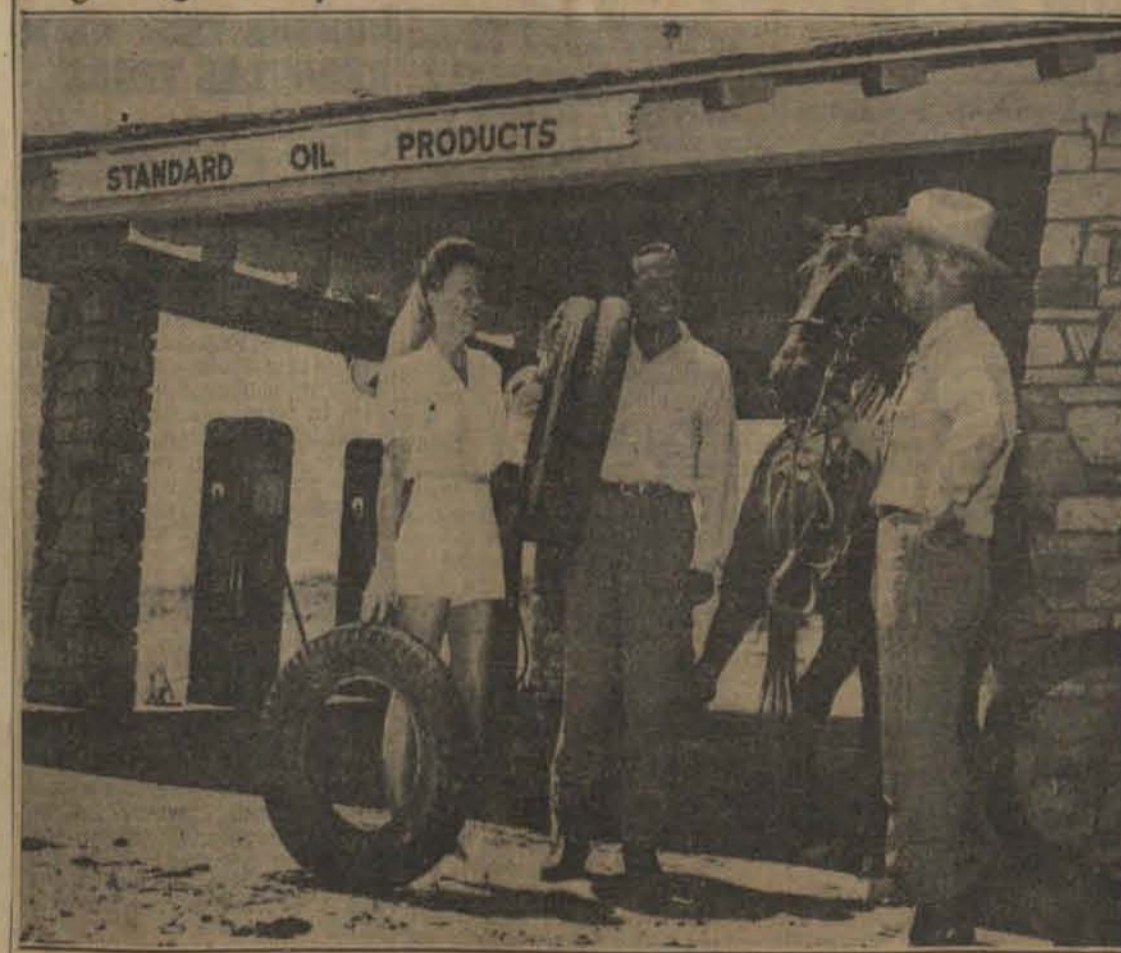
"We appreciate the co-operation given to date," Clesse Turner said. "What we'd like to do, however, is to lead the state. Las Vegas always has been first in reaching quotas in this war and we hope the area won't fall down now. We've still got a long way to go, both for our quota and in the time to collect it. If every citizen will bring in five pounds of rubber—and that's not very much—we'll have more than 100,000 pounds to dump into the melting pot."

Mike Leavitt, superintendent of streets, sent out several trucks to a stockpile he has discovered and it is believed a large supply will be recovered in this manner.

"We're getting swell co-operation from the business houses and the larger concerns of the city. What we want is action from the ordinary citizens," the committee said. "We can surpass our quota easily if the citizens will assist us."

The Boy Scouts are to make a house-to-house canvass of the city on Friday and it is hoped this will bring the total contributions to a larger scale.

Vegas "Queen of Rubber" Collects



Wendie Barrie, red-headed film star, who has been crowned "Rubber Queen" of the Las Vegas drive, is shown above with Jay Whidden, center, bandmaster at El Rancho Vegas, and Bob Russell, Las Vegas hotel man, as she received scrap rubber

tires gathered by Russell during his rides across the desert on his horse. Miss Barrie thanked Russell for his part in the scrap rubber drive and urged everyone in Las Vegas to co-operate. (Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

War Workers To Get Gas Ratings

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP)—The office of price administration ruled today that filling stations whose supplies of gasoline are not sufficient to meet all demands may give preference to cars of defense workers, trucks and ambulances.

An amendment to gasoline rationing regulations revises a section which required dealers not to discriminate among customers legally entitled to buy gasoline. However, the amendment requires that dealers wishing to give preference treatment must post a notice stating which customers are to be preferred.

The amendment defines a defense worker (including an executive, technician or office worker) as one who is employed at (1) naval, military or hospital establishments; (2) public utilities plants, including establishments operating public transportation and communication systems; (3) plants engaged in the production of machines, munitions and other materials used in the war.

Washington Digest

Social Security Program, Labor Laws Face Congress



Proposed Legislation to Bring Unions Under
Definite Restrictions; New Insurance Plan
To 'Out-Beveridge' England's Program.

By **BAUKHAGE**
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

As the ship of state pulls out of the holiday doldrums, skipper and crew are setting their jaws for rough weather. There are cross currents ahead in the new congress which are going to set the old ship rocking. Symbolic of conflicting movements, the debate of which will soon be filling the Congressional Record, are these two: A proposed bill to bring labor unions into the restricting pale of legislation such as business has to contend with under the anti-trust laws, and a social security program which some say will out-Beveridge England's new Beveridge plan. That program, its author, Sir William Beveridge says, is "in some ways a revolution."

The "holiday doldrums" I mentioned were not entirely a seasonal affair this year. There was the usual letdown while congress went home and the nation turned to festive thoughts. There was also a pre-meditated lull which was necessitated by the turnover in the last election. The administration knew that no matter what was done in the interim between November and January, it would, in some measure, be undone when anti-administration Democrats and the increased Republican minority got together in the new congress.

Stop-Gap Arranged

Since manpower is the prime consideration of the moment, a stop-gap was arranged. With much fanfare Manpower Commissioner McNutt was given new powers and a fast-track program was ballyhooed. But it was mostly ballyhoo and just before Christmas wide publicity was given to a document which was obviously the forewarning that much stricter regimentation of labor was in the wind. The long-postponed, but inevitable, national service act raised its head again.

The document was a draft of a bill made by Grenville Clark, an attorney who suddenly emerged as a presidential advisor. It was an

and fourth helping. It is a bill that will be eagerly heaped plate will destroy appetite, especially with children, a too-light, to begin with. Sometimes, the hated vegetables very chopped bacon; make Charles help-kamish the Eggs Florentine with forced to eat around humble dishes; life. Put hot crisp triangles of but one against stews and minces for watery mince are enough to set any-dren and eat our dinner. We are prospecting now, out in table, signs, and watches the chill-seasawed-and-piping hot. Have the vegetables well-drained and well-but for one thing, Martha, have Careful Preparations Necessary. which we all are engaged. fore the realities of the struggle in touch anything with celery in it." "never having been able to are you to do, in these difficult times? Charles is antipathy's self and "stew having boiled pudding" it has been. All this nonsense about not table is infinitely pleasanter than cooking the atmosphere at the dinner's Mother's management and at Martha Williams of Troy published. "When your husband," writes of good favors, that he feels better that the balanced rations are full and apple pie. But grown-ups have delusions just as silly, and some of them are dry-

bat and doesn't object to another. bage, corn bread, sliced oranges and With children we may use authority, pushing the sponch-spoon back and lunch the same way, and show his appetite for a dinner of lamb stew, baked sweets, mashed yellow turnip

relatives; would provide a working woman with a bonus when she married so she wouldn't be penalized for enjoying conjugal bliss. All this would be done on the principle of ordinary commercial insurance except that the government would run the machinery, both labor and capital would contribute as such and the people as a whole, in accordance with their income, would pay a share through taxes.

The plan is not new. But it is a considerable extension of the present security laws such as Britain has had for a long time and such as the New Deal brought to America.

No sane American politician, no matter how far he leaned to the conservative side, would suggest repealing America's social security laws. It couldn't be done. But the controversy will arise in congress when attempts are made, as they will be, to extend the benefits, both as to amounts paid and to new categories of workers. Such extensions are contemplated in the plan now cooking in Washington.

Labor Regulation

That is one trend we can look for. Running counter to it on the surface, but really also shooting at the "greatest good for the greatest number" is the trend toward regulation of organized labor. Probably a dozen bills have been drawn up, all of which tend to put the screws on labor unions. Many liberals feel that the unions have it coming. The growing number of strikes in wartime, when maximum production is a matter of patriotism as well as necessity, the existing union rules which tend to interfere with maximum production, the various "restraints" considered as evil as the "restraint of trade" resulting from monopolies, all have been highlighted by war conditions. Bills will be presented to root out these ills. Much of the restriction of unions could be avoided if the unions cleaned their own house.

In America, as in England, when a nation is called upon to make the

is different, he stands or sits in one sleep no matter what he is. Now it every night, and sent him off to brought him home physically tired piano, hard work, exercise that light, to begin with. Sometimes, the hated vegetables very chopped bacon; make Charles help-kamish the Eggs Florentine with forced to eat around humble dishes; life. Put hot crisp triangles of but one against stews and minces for watery mince are enough to set any-dren and eat our dinner. We are prospecting now, out in table, signs, and watches the chill-seasawed-and-piping hot. Have the vegetables well-drained and well-but for one thing, Martha, have Careful Preparations Necessary. which we all are engaged. fore the realities of the struggle in touch anything with celery in it." "never having been able to are you to do, in these difficult times? Charles is antipathy's self and "stew having boiled pudding" it has been. All this nonsense about not table is infinitely pleasanter than cooking the atmosphere at the dinner's Mother's management and at Martha Williams of Troy published. "When your husband," writes of good favors, that he feels better that the balanced rations are full and apple pie. But grown-ups have delusions just as silly, and some of them are dry-

hat and doesn't object to another. bage, corn bread, sliced oranges and With children we may use authority, pushing the sponch-spoon back and lunch the same way, and show his appetite for a dinner of lamb stew, baked sweets, mashed yellow turnip

Washington Officials Devising Plan For Relief of Food Shortage

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (UP) — While southland residents were sharpening dull knives for their first attempt in several years at slicing bread, restaurant owners were advised today that officials in Washington are devising a plan to provide them with more footstuffs.

Office of price administration authorities announced the plan will apply to sugar, coffee and processed foods and will go into effect at the same time point rationing begins.

The OPA said those to be aided by the plan will be (1) boarding houses and similarly operated places, (2) institutions of confinement and (3) general groups including hotels, restaurants, cafes, drug stores, lunch counters and roadside stands.

Owners and managers will turn in records on how many persons they served in December, 1942, and the quantity of food consumed.

Sugar, coffee and processed

foods used during December will be multiplied by a percentage which will be determined in accordance with the nation's supply of rationed foods.

In addition, the OPA will set a maximum allowance per person for each food item and multiply it by the number of persons served.

John Ford, southland OPA enforcement attorney, will attend a midweek meeting in San Francisco to confer on reports of illegal meat sales in the western area. Charges have been received by OPA officials complaining of violations of both quota killing regulations and sale to butchers at over-ceiling prices.

L.V.R.J.
1/20/43

Lost Gold Mine Is Reported As Being At Bottom of Lake Mead

There is nothing strange or surprising about lost mines of the California-Nevada desert country when one stops to consider the fact that it comprises millions of square miles, unmarked and all more or less covered with sand and sage, and all sagebrush looks very much alike, Charles Newmeyer observes in the Mining Record.

A case in point is that of Pete Ressler, better known as Death Valley Pete. Pete knew Death Valley from Grapevine Canyon to Telescope Peak and the Funeral Range. All was as familiar to him as Main street in Joplin, Missouri, his own home town.

But the rough country on the north side of the Colorado river above Boulder dam was a different story—one he did not know so well.

As Pete told the story, he was prospecting that volcanic region about 10 miles above Boulder when, in a short narrow canyon, he found a black reef through which ran a streak of gold about two inches wide and imbedded in black quartz.

Night was coming on and he was a considerable distance from his camp, so he stopped only long enough to break off about five pounds of the gold speckled quartz.

As he climbed out of the deep gash in the hills he carefully

spotted and noted the surrounding landmarks and he did not anticipate any difficulty in finding the place on his return.

When Pete reached his camp late at night he found his burro had strayed away and he started out in search of them. He trailed them to Eldorado Canyon and rounded them up.

Here he met two prospectors to whom he showed specimens of his new discovery and promised to show them its location in a few days or as soon as he had his claim staked.

He never staked the claim for the reason he could never find it. For many years Pete tramped the forbidding black hills in an unsuccessful search for his golden reef.

When Boulder dam was completed, Death Valley Pete's gold was at the bottom of the lake—just another lost mine added to the mysteries of the desert.

L.V.R.J.
2/1/43

NO SYNTHETIC RUBBER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP)—Rubber Director William M. Jeffers today accused the army and navy of interfering with the synthetic rubber program and disclosed that thus far no government-owned plant has "produced a single pound of synthetic rubber."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP) — The war manpower commission will ask congress for early action on national service legislation for all men and women so that it can force men outside the draft age to change from non-war to war industries. It was learned today.

A WMC spokesman revealed that such a measure would be a necessary "last ditch" method of coping with manpower shortages as a senate appropriations sub-committee, which is studying manpower problems, summoned Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey to explain new conscription plans.

AT&T Agrees To Cut Long Distance Telephone Tolls

Agreement Finishes
Hearing by FCC
On Injunction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UP) — The American Telephone and Telegraph company has agreed to reduce rates on long distance calls of more than three minutes and cut charges for leased wire services to save the public some \$34,700,000 a year.

The agreement, announced last night by the federal communications commission, ended hearings on an order for the A. T. & T. to show cause why its rates should not be reduced because of wartime increases in revenue of its long lines department.

Unsound Position

Walter S. Gifford, A. T. & T. president, said the company believed the FCC's position was "unsound," but felt it was important to discontinue the rate hearings "so that it could get on with the business of helping win the war."

Besides the saving to the public, the agreement will cut the long lines department's revenue by an additional \$24,900,000 in increased shares to connecting companies.

The FCC said these reductions were made:

Overtime telephone — From one-third to one-fourth of the rate for the initial three-minute period.

Leased private lines—Equivalent to approximately 25 per cent in private telephone lines and 35 per cent in private telegraph lines.

50 Per Cent

Telephone lines used "casually" by broadcasters — approximately 50 per cent reduction for smaller stations, and from \$8 to \$6 per air line mile for larger stations.

The commission estimated the private telephone and telegraph rate reductions, effective February 1 for long lines and March 1 for associated companies, would total \$11,900,000 a year. Overtime telephone rate reductions, it said, would save \$22,800,000 when they become effective February 15 for long lines and March 1 for associated companies.

Connecting carriers will get an increase of \$11,200,000, retroactive to January 1, in the share of board-to-board long lines revenue, and \$1,700,000, effective on the date of filing appropriate tariffs, in the share of revenues on a station-to-station basis.

The commission said benefits of the reduction "will largely flow to the taxpayer," since both government and war industry costs will be cut. The government leases 43 per cent of all private wires.

LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL
2/3/43

"Work Or Fight" Edict To Be Given Congress To Sift

"Last Ditch" Method
Will Be Given To
Solons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP) — The war manpower commission will ask congress for early action on national service legislation for all men and women so that it can force men outside the draft age to change from non-war to war industries. It was learned today.

A WMC spokesman revealed that such a measure would be a necessary "last ditch" method of coping with manpower shortages as a senate appropriations sub-committee, which is studying manpower problems, summoned Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey to explain new conscription plans.

To Question Hershey

Hershey was called originally to discuss the possible impact of draft requirements on war industries and agriculture, but sub-committee members probably will question him closely about these developments of the last 24 hours.

WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt's assertion that 10 out of every 14 able-bodied men in the draft age range—16 through 37—will be in the armed services by the end of 1943.

Abolition of dependency deferments in 29 occupations and 35 industries on April 1 in an effort to create a new manpower pool for essential industries.

Reforms Planned For Distribution Of Nation's Food

Forced Economy And
Price Rise Cut
Predicted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP) — Food officials disclosed today that extensive reforms are planned in the nation's food distribution system to force economies and retard rises in prices to consumers.

Administrator Claude R. Wickard said his order last night for drastic revision of milk marketing practices was but the "first step" in a program to conserve manpower, fuel, rubber and delivery equipment. Other economies, he said, will be developed on a local or regional basis to fit particular conditions and reduce as much as possible the spread between producer and consumer prices for milk.

Little Direct Effect

The order, effective February 1, had little direct effect on milk producers, although Wickard said it would allow higher prices to farmers while minimizing increases to consumers. Other economies to follow are expected to extend right to the milk barn.

Three of the five points of the order directly affect consumers. It eliminates milk packages and bottles of less than one quart; prevents the milkman from leaving an "extra quart" except upon an advance order, and requires a minimum deposit of one cent on each bottle.

Restaurants and hotels may continue to purchase milk in pints and half pints for consumption on their premises. They must confine their purchases to not more than two handlers unless each delivers more than 300 quarts. They cannot return unsold milk.

Work on Economy

Food officials said they were working on "all practicable" distribution economies. Steps already have been taken to save on distribution of bread and other bakery products and similar economies are expected to be made for meat.

National distributors of some other standard foods may be required to eliminate duplication of delivery routes. Transportation and food distribution officials have discussed reduction of non-essential out-of-season fresh fruits and vegetables shipped from long distances to city markets.

Law Is Needed

Revival of the idea of national service legislation followed reports during the last days of the last congress that such plans had been dropped. But the WMC spokesman said such a law is needed now.

The spokesman said that the WMC's virtual "work-in-war-activity-or-fight" edict provides no leverage to force men beyond the draft age to shift from non-war to war work. Thus, he added, the government appears to have no recourse except legislation to compel workers 38 and older to transfer from non-essential work.

There was no hint when the proposal will be submitted to congress where it is almost certain to run into strong opposition, not only from organized labor but from many groups in congress.

The WMC's order which partially lifts the ban on the drafting of fathers—those in some non-essential industries—meanwhile was hailed in congressional quarters as the beginning of a new drive to replenish the supply of labor in farms and factories.

But in the house there will be a revival of bills to prevent the drafting of any fathers in a state until that state's supply of childless married men and single men has been exhausted.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Another military camp for southern Nevada, to accommodate 30,000 trainees. An airplane unit, type of which has not yet been announced. Both are in the offing and may be announced any day now. Officially there is nothing but silence concerning both.

That's the trouble with this war censorship business. Reputable newspapers, cooperating with the war and navy departments to the limit, withhold stories in accordance with their agreement AND they show up in magazines, in small "wildcat" sheets in the same community, or land on the radio.

Magnesium plant officials, for instance, are cautioned against giving out information as to construction progress, amounts of supplies shipped in, and other pertinent details. Local newspapers are cautioned against printing these stories. As a result, there is very little news of the plant in papers here.

But—big shot feature writers from metropolitan papers march in with carte blanche from the war department to get whatever information they desire, AND print the stories.

In ordinary times, the two important developments mentioned above, would be legitimate items of news, to be followed through from beginning to end by the local press. Now, it's hush hush all the way, with nobody talking, and no authoritative information available. First we may learn in actuality, is when work gets under way.

At least one local bakery may have to close intermittently because of lack of sufficient sugar to take care of their business volume. Each is allocated 70 per cent of the amount used in 1941. Business has trebled here since that time. The magnesium plant didn't get under way until October, wasn't really going good until after the first of the year. Gunnery school was operating only half the year.

Cutting to 70 per cent in other communities, unaffected by expansion is okeh. But in Las Vegas it actually amounts to slashing necessary sugar use NOT to 70 per cent but to TWENTY per cent.

The same thing applies to other commodities. A local merchant selling shoes has been advised that he can buy in 1942 only 70 per cent of his 1941 total. He has already sold approximately that amount—may not be able to get any more. New stores opening, however, are able to start from scratch. There's nothing fair about THIS situation either, and should be some adjustment to meet the fact disclosed by sugar rationing registration, that population in Clark county is three times what it was the first half of 1941.

Another situation needing attention is the inability of individuals whose sugar cards are lost or destroyed, to replace them. A family of five whose home was destroyed by fire recently, must

go without sugar for the remainder of the period because their cards went up in smoke. If your card is stolen, the same thing prevails.

Any change in regulations, of course operates in favor of the chiseler, who could think up a hundred valid reasons why his card is missing. But—when cards are lost through no fault of the holder, there should be SOME way of getting them replaced.

Warnings Issued On Sugar Use

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 (Special)—Families which did not receive war ration books because of excess sugar on hand were advised today by Edgar Sinton, regional rationing executive of the office of price administration, to restrict their home use of sugar to the prescribed consumer allotment of a pound per person each two weeks. Otherwise, he warned, "households not restricting their sugar consumption to the prescribed allotments will be penalizing only themselves since the day may come when they have no sugar and will not be permitted to purchase any."

Sinton explained that his office had received reports that some people, who registered excess amounts of sugar, believed that they would be able to obtain war ration books as soon as the excess was gone, regardless of the length of time in which it was consumed.

Sinton warned housewives that sugar obtained on a canning certificate must be used for that purpose. Homemakers who use their canning allotments for other purposes are guilty of violating section 1487.273 rationing order number three and the penalty for such violation is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year or both.

Sugar Saving in Canning Recipes Told By University Home Economist

RENO, June 25 (Special)—Nevada homemakers can preserve and can fruit by using a small quantity of sugar or sugar substitute, according to Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

Some sugar is desirable for flavor, she said, and helps to hold the color of the fruit, but to conserve as much sugar as possible, more fruit should be canned and less used for jellies, jams and preserves.

"Light or moderately light syrups are a help in extending the available sugar supply," Mrs. Buol stated. "They give a more natural flavor to the product, which compensates for a slight loss in color and shape."

"In jams, jellies, preserves and marmalades, sugar acts as a preservative and gives consistency to the product; however, by using three parts of sugar to four parts of fruit, instead of the usual equal weights, the same results can be accomplished."

This practice, she said, will also give a more natural fruit flavor, but the product will have to be cooked longer to get the same consistency.

Sugar cannot be cut down as much in jellies, jams and preserves as when fruit is canned. However, sugar can be reduced somewhat in the following ways, the home economist said:

Use the minimum of sugar; that is, use three-fourths part sugar for every part of fruit juice, fruit pulp, or fruit pieces.

Replace part of the sugar with honey or corn syrup. If honey is used, the product will be equally as sweet as one using all sugar. Those made with corn syrup will be slightly less sweet. When honey is used, replace up to one-half of the sugar with an equal

amount of honey. When corn syrup is used, replace up to one-fourth of the sugar with an equal amount of syrup. If neither is used, the mixture should be cooked slightly beyond the jelly stage to get the same consistency.

Juice, put up with a little sugar, is another possibility for saving sugar, but such canning must be done quickly, as heat and air are destructive of flavor and vitamin content, according to Mrs. Buol.

FBI Conference In Vegas Success

More than 50 Clark county law enforcement officers attended the quarterly police conference held here yesterday under the direction of the federal bureau of investigation.

Roger Foley, Las Vegas attorney, gave the principal address of the open session yesterday, speaking on "The Part Law Enforcement Plays in National Defense."

He pointed out that due to the war emergencies, it is necessary for the law enforcement officers to be continually on the alert in matters which might govern internal security.

Pictures also were displayed during the session depicting wartime emergency measures necessary.

Jay C. Newman, agent in

charge of the Salt Lake City bureau, was in charge of the conference of officers which was a closed session, and told them that the conferences grew from a desire by the FBI to render all-out assistance to the law enforcement agencies.

He explained the new provisions of the enemy alien control and then, at an open forum discussion, sifted the problems regarding these aliens as set for in the public proclamations of the defense command.

A special feature of the meeting was a practical firearms demonstration by Special Agent Eugene Jones.

L.A. MAN IS KILLED WHEN HIT BY AUTO AT MIDWAY TODAY

Carl Sporleder, 44, formerly of Los Angeles, who was employed at the Anderson camp in connection with the magnesium plant, was killed instantly about 2:30 o'clock this morning in an auto accident.

Sporleder was standing in the center of the right lane of traffic on the Boulder highway at Midway when he was first seen by William Howard Emerson, 29, of 306 North First street, who was driving east on the highway, according to the report of Deputy Sheriff D. G. Lawrence. Blinded by the lights of an oncoming car, Emerson did not see the man until he was almost upon him, then he swerved left but the right bumper of the machine struck the pedestrian, the officer's report shows.

Sporleder was thrown through the windshield of the car with the impact, and sustained a fractured skull and fractures of both legs and arms, Lawrence stated.

Emerson and Miss Margaret Grossman, 618 1/2 Bridge avenue, who was riding with him, brought Sporleder to Las Vegas for medical treatment, but he died en route.

An inquest in the case is set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when Lawrence, as deputy coroner, will conduct a hearing. Remains of the deceased are at the Garrison mortuary, pending funeral arrangements.

Records at the Anderson camp indicated that Sporleder was single and that he resided at 234 West Second street, Los Angeles, before moving to southern Nevada.

CCC End Is Voted; NYA Will Remain

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP)—The senate appropriations committee today voted 15 to 9 to end the civilian conservation corps, but decided to continue the national youth administration.

The committee thus upheld the actions previously taken by the house. Unless the senate votes otherwise, the CCC will end on July 1.

The votes were taken on amendments to the labor-federal security appropriations bill for fiscal 1943. After passing on the fate of the two agencies, the committee approved the measure which totals more than \$1,000,000,000.

L.V.R.J.
1/6/43

All Non-Essential Motoring In 17 Eastern States Banned Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP)—Price and Ration Administrator Leon Henderson today banned all pleasure and non-essential motoring in 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, effective at noon tomorrow.

The office of price administration revealed substantial cuts will be made in 24 hours in fuel oil heating rations of all buildings in the east except those used for residential purposes.

Officials warned that even more serious measures are being

drafted to be ready for immediate use if the oil supply situation becomes still worse.

The ban on pleasure driving took the form of an official regulation subjecting violators to cancellation of their gasoline rations and consequent immobility of their cars.

Henderson said the combination of demand from the armed forces and civilian population are draining eastern petroleum reserves more drastically than they can be replenished.

L.V.R.J.
1/9/43

Automotive Industry Sees Kaiser As Prospective Car Manufacturer

DETROIT, Jan. 9 (UP)—The automotive industry today welcomed shipbuilder Henry Kaiser as a prospective manufacturer of automobiles, but pointedly warned that the American consumer will be the "final judge" of his efforts to build a lighter, cheaper post-war car.

Kaiser asserted at New York that if regular car manufacturers "don't get ready" to build a lighter, cheaper automobile in the post-war period, "somebody else will." Smilingly, he said he would be the "somebody else."

Alvin MacCauley, president of the automobile council for war production and board chairman of the Packard Motor Car company, said after a conference of manufacturers here that there is "plenty of room in the automotive field for Kaiser's talent or the talent of anyone else."

"All it takes to build automobiles and stay in business," MacCauley said, "is the ability to satisfy the American consumer. There's room for anyone who has the ability to produce a better or a cheaper car."

"Meantime," MacCauley added, "we're going to continue our concentration on war production."

Detroit auto manufacturers have said repeatedly that the first car built during the post-war period will resemble closely the 1942 model because of the necessity of swinging back into civilian production as rapidly as possible. They are confident they can resume automobile manufacturing within three to six months after the war provided they are not forced to scrap 1942 model tools and dies.

Some manufacturers believe, however, that heavy taxes and high fuel costs in the post-war period may limit the market for

the 1942 model. Ford's Charles E. Sorensen said his firm is ready "to make a new car to meet a new situation."

For years, he said, Ford has supplied England with a lighter, cheaper car powered by a small engine "to meet a specific tax situation."

"We can do it here as well," he added.

LAS VEGAS AGE
1/15/43

Final Date For Gas Rations Set

Truck Owners Must Apply For Certificates of War Necessity Before January 31

Truck owners who are operating on temporary gasoline rations were warned by the office of price administration that January 31 will be the final date for making appeals to the office of defense transportation for certificates of war necessity.

Temporary gasoline rations were granted truck owners pending action on their appeals, Frank Gorman, state gasoline rationing representative declared today, but no further such rations will be granted after this month.

ODT reported today that few appeals are being made by truck owners for certificates, Gorman said. Such appeals should be filed at the ODT office, 275 South Virginia, Reno, before January 20 in order to avoid a last minute rush.

Truck owners who do not have a certificate of war necessity by January 31 will be unable to operate, Gorman said.

L.V.R.J.
1/14/43

Hundred Million "Boner" Proves Blessing for 1943's Bottle Babies



The hundreds of cases of evaporated milk, pictured above in the government warehouse at Walton, New York, are but a drop in the bucket of the Agriculture Department's tremendous accumulation. Every case had to be—and was—turned over every 60 days.

By JAMES CULLINANE
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — A hundred million dollar hangover—result of the biggest topsyturvy project of the war—is developing into a blessing for 1943's bottle babies.

The project was the agricultural marketing administration's evaporated milk purchase program. At its height the project was called the department of agriculture's biggest "boner" since the slaughter of little pigs. Warehouses all over the country bulged with cases of evaporated milk which, seemingly, no one wanted. The huge purchase program was undertaken because our British and Russian allies were short of milk.

Dry Milk Saved Space

But after Marketing Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson started buying it, it was discovered that roller process dry skim milk would require less shipping space than canned milk.

Hendrickson plunged into the dry skim milk market but he continued to buy all the evaporated milk he could lay his hands on too.

Then lease-lend experts decided the health of our allies and our shipping space could best be conserved by concentrating on spray processed dry skim milk. Hendrickson plunged into that market.

Hendrickson bought butter and eggs and all the other dairy products loose on the market. But he remained true throughout it all to evaporated milk.

While his agents scattered hither and yon looking for more warehouses to fill with evaporated milk, Hendrickson let the verbal brickbats fly and explained:

"Someday all that evaporated milk will be just like money in the bank."

Hendrickson's opponents said that remark just showed how dumb the man was. A case of evaporated milk can't be compared with money—it has to be turned upside down every 60 days, they said.

But Hendrickson knew that. He had a small army of topsyturvy men at work. All they did all day long was turn cases of milk upside down. Fats coagulate inside the cans and the milk spoils if it is not shaken periodically.

25,000,000 Turnover

By July Hendrickson had 25 million cases of evaporated milk in his warehouses to turn upside down. But he continued to buy canned milk. He pointed out the department of agriculture had encouraged production of evaporated milk the year before by pledging liberal support prices and he would not go back on the farmers and processors who were depending upon maintenance of those prices.

In October after price ceilings were established Hendrickson withdrew from the evaporated milk market. He had purchased 43 million cases in a year and still had 20 million cases to be turned upside down in his warehouses.

As milk shortages began to de-

velop Hendrickson was sitting pretty. Besides his 20 million cases of evaporated milk he had 85 million pounds of roller process milk powder.

Now Hendrickson is beginning to release some of his carefully preserved hoard to milk hungry consumers. Out of his evaporated milk warehouses Hendrickson is releasing two million cases of evaporated milk, a commodity so scarce in some sections that Mayor LaGuardia in New York City has suggested it be sold only on doctors' prescriptions for consumption by babies.

Enriched Bread Assured

Hendrickson is releasing 15 million pounds of roller process milk powder so that civilians can continue to eat enriched bread and other food products.

But next spring when milk is plentiful Hendrickson will be back in the milk market. Ten limitation orders will cut evaporated milk production to 70 million cases as compared with 90 million cases in 1942. Hendrickson is planning to buy at least half of the total output. He knows that canned milk is just like money in the bank.

L.V.R.J.
1/14/43

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

On February first a new war man-power control will go into effect in the United States. Like the selective service program, it will be administered by counties, with a "board" in each county working through the U. S. Employment service. The starting date is only a little over two weeks away, but as of today NOBODY knows the details of its operation, except perhaps President Roosevelt, Paul McNutt and one or two others.

U. S. Senators, who are supposed to represent the people of this country, have not been apprised of what's going on and can't find out. They are told the program has not been completed as yet, and that's that.

The other day Wm. Royle, who is to head the Nevada organization, dropped in with an army captain who is laying the groundwork, to discuss the local set-up. A committee of four is to be appointed—two representing labor and two representing management. Their duties will be to administer the program in Clark county.

Two points stuck out like a sore thumb, and were very disturbing, if you're thinking in terms of democratic processes. First is, apparently, the new program is to be announced at the very last minute. We'll be told one day what's going to happen and the next day it will be happening. We'll have no choice but to accept it.

Maybe that's the way it should be. Certainly, we're all for any program that will shorten the war, speed up production, make more certain our chances of victory. But, and here's the second point, this program is NOT just for the duration.

The plan is, according to the two gentlemen who will handle it in Nevada, to continue the rationing of manpower for an indefinite period AFTER the war. "For eight or ten years during the reconstruction period," is the way the captain put it.

Mindful of the fact that the last emergency, declared in 1933, was ended only when a greater emergency supplanted it, the average American will have difficulty reconciling himself to a regimented labor program of indefinite length, to extend beyond the war's duration AT THE PLEASURE OF WASHINGTON BUREAUCRATS.

It is emblazoned on my heart that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I am for taking every step that will help the

war effort. But I am opposed to taking away ONE liberty that isn't necessarily taken away. And I am opposed to extending any war regulation one day beyond the armistice.

It's an easy matter to give up rights and liberties. But it's a tough job to get them back. We most certainly aren't interested in making all these sacrifices to bring a bunch of international gangsters to justice—to establish the Four Freedoms throughout the world, and then have to stage a battle to get them back in our own country.

The American people are entitled to know what they're going into. They are entitled to have a chance to digest any program as drastic as this is bound to be. And they're entitled to KNOW that it will NOT go one step beyond war necessity—that it is NOT to be used to fasten a new era on the free people of this country—a new era conceived by a lot of power-hungry dreamers.

Many senators and congressmen are very much disturbed over the trend. There isn't a man or woman in the national Congress who isn't all-out in the war effort. But they sincerely want to be certain this effort isn't being used to cover up a lot of other things antagonistic to the democracy we've known in other years.

They want to represent the people back home, but they're afraid if they so much as lift one whisper against anything that's going on, they'll be pilloried among their constituents as obstacles in the way of winning the war. They should know what the folks at home want and be assured of their backing if they take such a stand.

There is hope that this new Congress will put a stop to most of these trends—that they'll reassure the people that war measures will die with the end of the war—that all that's going on now IS necessary to winning the war and NOT for the purpose of forcing the country into a controlled economy which is little different from Hitler's.

If the new manpower program is clamped on overnight—if it is announced as a more or less PERMANENT thing on which the end of the war has little or no bearing—the effect on domestic morale could be quite serious. The American people still resent being treated like children and are beginning to suspect the motive behind it.

FALLON JOINS IN RUBBER TEST WITH RENO, LAS VEGAS

FALLON, June 24 (UP)—Fallon challenges both Reno and Las Vegas in the rubber collection drive.

"We will turn in more rubber in proportion to population of our counties than either one of these towns," this morning declared George M. Smitten, chairman of the Fallon committee in charge of gathering in everything made of rubber from stray girdles to worn-out tires.

Explaining that Churchill county could not compete with Clark and Washoe when it comes to bulk, Smitten contends that the people of the Fallon area are more responsive to the appeal made recently by President Roosevelt, and also that his committee is made up of the best workers in the state.

"Like the bet of \$20 worth of Scotch whiskey placed by Las Vegas and snapped up by Reno, Fallon will challenge both of these Nevada metropolises and Fallon won't stop with one bet," Smitten said. "We've got \$20 worth of Scotch if Reno can beat us on the per capita basis, and another \$20 worth of Scotch just like it for Las Vegas on the same basis."

"Not only that, but we will accept the claimed populations of the two counties against Churchill county's 1940 census even though we have lost population since the count was taken."

These figures, Smitten explained, are 5,477 for Churchill county, 33,000 claimed by the Reno chamber of commerce for Washoe, and the Las Vegas Review-Journal estimate of 45,000 for Clark county. The Las Vegas newspaper places 45,000 as its minimum and 50,000 as the county's maximum population.

A. J. Martin of Reno, Nevada, chairman of the scrap rubber drive, the Fallon chairman stipulates, will be the referee if either or both of these bets are taken.

Smitten reported 63,443 pounds of rubber collected at the end of the first week. But, he added, he has a committee to scour the mining areas of eastern Churchill county, and another group today will call up all the farmers in the district and urge them to rush in their scrap tires.

"By the end of the week we will double that figure," Smitten said.

With a quota of two million pounds of scrap rubber to be provided from Nevada, this state already has collected nearly half of that amount, and officials in charge of the campaign said they expected to exceed the quota by the end of the week.

Tons of rubber poured into the collection depots at oil stations in Reno and Sparks all last week. The material included rubber articles of every description, from rubber bands to huge tires that had been discarded from heavy truck and construction equipment.

Twenty thousand pounds of rubber were gathered around the shores of Lake Tahoe. The largest amount, 6,000 pounds, was collected at Tahoe City, while the depot at Chambers lodge said another thousand pounds was ready for shipment.

Nevada's quota originally was set at 1,000,000 pounds, but this amount was doubled when the authorities in charge of rubber salvage learned that a much larger supply was available in this state.

Behind the Rubber Scene

Official publicity from Washington on the tire and gasoline situation is still very confusing and conflicting. There continue to be muddled announcements and impressions.

One day the idea comes forth that perhaps the tire shortage may not be so acute after all. Next day regulations of an even more stringent nature are announced as probable.

The public has grown a bit dizzy trying to get at the truth.

The real situation on rubber is clearly evident in figures which cannot be published because they constitute a military secret. Total available rubber in the United States is not enough for war purposes, and this allows for expected imports of raw rubber from South America and for synthetic to be produced in this country.

Considerable hope is pinned on the possibility of developing the synthetic supply. This is all theoretical at the moment, however. Actually, chance of realizing a great deal from this source is not a practical probability at the moment.

Some of the more optimistic in the war production set-up are hoping for a scientific miracle and it might be wrought. So many "impossible" achievements have already been recorded by industry, that there is no one who can say something won't happen in the field of rubber.

Right now there is 25 per cent less rubber available than is estimated as needed for the war machine and there is discussion as to whether it will be necessary to scale down the gigantic program to meet this figure.

What synthetic rubber is manufactured in the next year or two will go to take up the slack in the field of war production, and it is now estimated that the chances of civilians obtaining any are about 1-5 or less.

This is the toughest civilian fact the country has had to face in this war. Everyone squirms in all directions to avoid facing it, but there just isn't enough rubber in sight to go round, so most people will NOT get new tires, or retreads, or recaps.

The transportation situation (that portion which moves on rubber) is bad and may get worse. There aren't tires enough for the demand being thrown on the bus lines by the gradual decrease in use of private vehicles.

The nation's activities are built very largely upon rubber. The rubber transport system could break down. If it did, we might lose the war. To keep transportation going—to stretch it, conserve the essentials, is one of the most important problems facing the nation today. Its solution is a MUST for winning the war; these are engineering facts, not those of the bright young men who are trying to use the war to bring about their cherished reforms.

There's only one way to meet the situation, and that is to be fair to all—to balance up the necessities. And the only way that can be accomplished, apparently, is through the rationing of gasoline to save tires.

The big idea is to force individual tire users to save their tires for their later use. If worst comes to worst, it may be necessary for the government to step in and take private tires for public use, or for public redistribution to those users whose needs (based on connection with war necessity) are greatest.

If this eventuality actually occurs, the government will buy the private tires, not confiscate them. This is the plan right now.

If we have seemed to blow hot and cold in our analysis of the tire and gasoline situation, it is because Washington has blown hot and cold—because we have heard diametrically opposite views expressed by experts or leaders in a position to know.

Much of the confusion in the minds of the general public arises from the fact they have NOT been taken into the confidence of the government and given the picture in stark reality.

If it's necessary to give up their cars to win the war, there isn't an American worthy of the name, who won't gladly do just that. But he must be convinced of the necessity.

There has been too much of an attitude that orders, issued from Washington, should be accepted by all concerned, without asking any questions. This theory, if pursued, will lead to serious trouble. It already has in the field of rubber.

Copper Collection Plans Mapped

New Thiokol May Fill Gap for Synthetic Rubber

By GEORGE E. REEDY, JR.
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 25—(UP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson revealed today that the WPB has developed plans for progressively "taking" 1,000,000 tons of civilian copper—beginning with brass name plates—if the metal is needed for the armaments program.

At the same time, he told the senate committee investigating the war program that thiokol—which has a chlorine base—may fill the gap as a retread material for essential civilian tires until synthetic rubber gets into full production. He emphasized, however, that production of the material is only in the planning stage.

In Nebulous State
Nelson did not reveal whether the copper would be taken as part of a scrap drive or whether it would be confiscated. But he stressed that the plans are "progressive" and will not be put into effect until the need for copper becomes acute.

"Name plates can be immediately taken," he said. "They can be replaced with wooden ones. Then there are copper ash trays and bronze doors."

"There is a lot of copper. There are at least 1,000,000 tons in the civilian economy. But we do not want to take it right away because it is there and must be replaced."

He explained that thiokol has only 33 per cent of the efficiency of crude rubber. But it may keep essential civilian tires on the roads, he said.

"Thiokol in three-fourths inch strips can be used to keep essential tires going," he said. "It may be just the factor we need to prevent a crisis in our civilian economy."

Gap Revealed
Senator Harold H. Burton, republican, Ohio, remarked that there is a "gap" between the present and the time when synthetic rubber will come into production.

"This may fill that gap," Nelson replied. "It will not, however, permit any needless driving such as long vacation trips in automobiles."

Nelson revealed that manufacturers have made voluntary refunds to the army of \$500,000,000 and to the navy of \$250,000,000, as of June 20. He said he anticipated further refunds on contracts.

Committee Chairman Harry S. Truman, democrat, Missouri, asked what the WPB intends to do with large congressional appropriations "much of which are not even obligated and cannot be obligated."

"We must make our plans now until 1944," Nelson replied.

Earlier, Nelson asserted that the united nations now have outstripped the axis in producing war materials. He paid particular tribute to the U. S. maritime commission for setting a "cosmic record" in cutting production time for ships by more than one-half.

But he warned that the axis powers have accumulated vast reserves which must be overcome because they started these war programs earlier than did the united nations—Germany in 1933, Japan in 1930.

Not Limit
The maritime commission, he said, is turning out ships in 46 days compared with an original estimate of 105 days—"and 46 days is not the limit."

Lack of steel plates, he said, has held up the shipbuilding program. As a result, the material has been placed under strict allocation and its use is determined in consultation with the allied chiefs of staff.

Describing the general war program, Nelson said he has placed capable civilians in key procurement positions in the army and the navy and that these men have been getting results.

"Our ability to produce today is limited only by our supplies of raw materials," he said. "That is our only limiting factor."

Ickes Moving To Forestall Rationing Of Oil In Nation

War Petroleum Corp Is Suggested by Secretary Today

WASHINGTON, June 25—(UP)—Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes today urged the house banking committee to approve legislation to create a \$500,000,000 war petroleum corporation that would seek to forestall "unnecessarily stringent rationing" and avert actual shortages of oil.

Ickes testified on a bill introduced by Chairman B. Henry Steagall, democrat, Alabama, to create a war petroleum corporation empowered to buy and sell petroleum, make loans to oil companies, pay transportation charges and provide for storage of petroleum products.

Must Have Action
"Certainly, unless positive action is taken in this field," Ickes told the committee, "we must all steel ourselves to face a whole series of probably unnecessarily stringent rationing orders and perhaps actual shortages of petroleum or some of its products for direct military use."

Ickes said that he had not yet had the time to ascertain the White House views on the proposed legislation.

"At the moment there exists no overall shortage of crude petroleum, as it comes from our wells," he said. "But the continuance of this condition depends upon two fundamental factors—how long the war lasts and how well we use and conserve our existing wells and reserves."

Refining Trouble
To extract aviation gasoline and other petroleum products vitally needed in the war effort, Ickes said, it is necessary to produce by-products such as motor fuels in excess of the amount that can be transported to areas where they might be used.

"In situations such as these," he said, "it is obvious that motor fuels and other by-products of crude oil ought not to be burned or poured on the ground."

"Rather they should be stored against the day, which is likely to come sooner than later, when they will be needed both to fight the war and to supply the American consumer."

"The British are already doing in the oil fields of Iran and Iraq by pumping the presently unneeded by-products of crude oil back into the underground reservoirs from whence they came and from which they can be produced again whenever the need arises."

Ickes also testified that the tremendous increase in the cost of transporting petroleum products overland already has begun to force more operators "over the wall because of price regulations."

Quite a Pile of Rubber You Have There



And it's all going into the stockpile as a portion of the Las Vegas drive for scrap rubber. Standing in front of the rubber pile, which is in the Texaco Oil company bulk yard, are, left to right, Roy Groom, tire man at Cashman's Garage; James Cashman, who supervised the collection and donated it to the drive, and Frank Gusewelle, Texaco distributor for this area.

(Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

Time Grows Short -- Your Rubber Is Needed -- Turn It in Now!

2-Pronged Hunt Is Followed By Officers Today

Positively Placed At
BMI Plant Early
Friday Morn

Search for Farrington G. Hill, two-time murderer and double escapee from the Clark county jail, took on a two-pronged aspect today as the slayer of Wade Backwald, Frontier Club cashier, still roamed at large somewhere on the desert of the southwest.

Officers from the sheriff's office and from the BMI plant protection force were combing the hills around the plant while other officers were seeking a Colorado car, believed stolen by Hill in an effort to beat the blockade stretched across every avenue of escape out of the area.

Search Develops

As the search developed, the following leads were being traced by officers:

1. Hill's presence in a trailer at 1323 South Main street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. His riding to the Basic plant with Noah Jones, McNeil Construction company employe, and getting off at gate number two to go to the personnel office "to try to get a job."
3. His appearance in the Basic Hospital kitchen, where he asked for a cup of coffee at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, then disappeared.
4. The theft of an automobile from the Basic plant, which was not discovered by the owner until 5 o'clock last night, which if taken by Hill after leaving the hospital would give him a six-hour start in the car.
5. The possibility that he drove back toward Las Vegas, as guards were placed on the Boulder highway ahead.

Startling Aspect

One of the most startling aspects of the Hill escape was the probability that he was in bed in the trailer about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Police Officers Dennis Tuckness and Dick White went there to pick up a bicycle found at 1323 South Main street by Mrs. Alvin Shelley.

Mrs. Shelley found the bicycle and believing that it had been stolen and left there, she called the officers. When they came to pick it up, she stood with them near the trailer talking about Hill's escape. It is presumed that Hill was then in the bed in the trailer and probably heard the discussion.

Noah Jones, 18, who occupied the trailer, had left for work at the Basic plant at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and saw the bicycle standing up against the wall. When he reached the plant, he found that he did not have his wallet containing his pass with him, and had to turn around and drive back to Las Vegas.

Jones' Story

Interviewed today, Noah Jones told the following story: "I went back to the trailer to get my wallet, and when I first went in I noticed that there was someone in my bed. He was covered up so I couldn't see his face. At first I thought it might be a relative of the folks who own the trailer, but I went over and pulled back the cover.

"I asked the man if he was a relative of the folks there and he

(Turn to Page Two)

2-Pronged Hunt Is Followed By Officers Today

said, 'No, they don't know that I'm here.'

"He told me that he got into trouble the night before, nothing serious, but asked me not to say anything about his being there. I told him he couldn't stay there, as the lady would be there to clean up soon.

"I told him I was going to the BMI plant. He said he had come here to get work and asked me if he could ride out and try to get a job there. He was wearing a sweat shirt, khaki pants and brown oxfords and didn't have a hat.

Down Fremont

"We went down Fremont, and I couldn't see that he was nervous at all. He talked all the time he was in the car with me and didn't seem bothered about anything.

"He said he was from Texas and had been here about two weeks. I mentioned Hill to him, but he didn't change expression and said he hadn't heard about the case.

"He asked me about the highway we were on, where it led to and about the road from Boulder City to Boulder dam. He also asked me about the railroad at the plant. I told him I didn't know about the railroad except there was one at the plant, but I didn't know whether it connected with the main line.

"I mentioned about the bicycle which I had seen at the trailer when I first went to work and that Mrs. Shelley had sent it to the police station. Hill replied that it was his bicycle and that he had ridden it there, but he could pick it up at the police station when he got back to town.

Asks for Money

"He asked me for 25 cents for money to buy cigarettes, and I gave that to him. I guess he didn't have any money. He asked me several times not to say anything about having seen him. He told me the name of the place in Texas where he was from, but I cannot remember it. I didn't see any sign of a gun, and he did not attempt to rob me or take the car.

"He told me he was going to the plant to try to find a guy named Clark and thought he could get a job if he found him. I was going to gate number three. Because he wanted to get a job, I let him off at the personnel office at gate number two and told him where to go. Then I drove on and did not see him again.

"After I got to work, I was talking with one of the fellows who had heard of Hill's escape,

and I asked him what Hill looks like. He described him, and I told him I believed that was the fellow who had ridden out to the plant with me, arriving there about 10:30 a. m. Then we got busy and told the officers the story. When they showed me Hill's picture, I was positive that it was Hill who had been in my bed and had been in my car with me."

"I recognized Hill as the man the minute I saw the picture, and I am absolutely certain that I am right."

Sheriff M. E. Ward reported today that he picked up a bicycle track on West Charleston boulevard yesterday morning, but believed that it was some boy who had ridden out in the direction of Red Rock. He stated today, after hearing Noah Jones' story of the bicycle which Hill admitted having left at the trailer, that Hill must have ridden out the road and then turned back. It is believed that Hill was hiding near the trailer, saw Noah Jones leave for work at 6 a. m. yesterday, then entered the trailer to hide out for the day. Because Noah Jones forgot his pass to the BMI plant, he returned to the trailer and discovered Hill. Officers state that it is typical of Hill to take his chances with opportunities as they present themselves, and therefore he took the ride to the BMI plant with Noah Jones.

Cars Stopped

Cars were being stopped by guards at gate three, beyond the point where Hill got out of the car, presumably to go to the personnel office, and no doubt he could see the blockade ahead and once more took advantage of a "lucky break," officers stated.

Noah Jones stated today that Hill commented as they passed the Basic Hospital that "it is a nice looking hospital."

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary St. Clair, cook, and Mrs. Josephine Lacy, superintendent of the hospital, entered the kitchen of the hospital and found a man there. Mrs. Lacy asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he would like a cup of coffee. Then before his request could be granted, he slipped out the back door, hospital attendants reported.

Mrs. Lacy, upon hearing of Hill's escape, asked to see a picture of him and identified him positively as the man who had been in the hospital kitchen.

Car Is Stolen

At 5 o'clock last evening, O. D. Allen, Basic employe, went to get his car, which he had parked outside the fence near the Engineers Limited offices, and discovered that it had been stolen. It is presumed by investigating officers that Hill had stolen the machine after leaving the hospital kitchen.

The car is a black two-door 1936 model Plymouth sedan, bearing a 1942 Colorado license number 20-2401. The glass in both doors has been broken. Allen told officers that he had the keys to the car in his pocket and apparently the thief crossed wires in the motor to get the machine started. He did not report how much gasoline the tank contained but stated that his gasoline-

rationing card was in his bill-fold in his pocket.

Gas Scarce

Under present gasoline rationing restrictions, the driver would be unable to obtain further gasoline for the car except through a filling-station holdup.

Because of the blockade on the Las Vegas-Boulder highway east of the point where the car was stolen, which Hill apparently saw while riding in the car with Noah Jones, it is presumed that he may have driven back toward Las Vegas in the stolen car.

The search for the escaped killer was intensive throughout yesterday, last night and today. Forty men were designated by the police force at BMI who checked every house in Basic Townsite. Guards stopped and searched every car.

Three drivers failed to halt when officers signalled to them with red flares, and the officers fired shots in the direction of the cars, which were traveling between 65 and 70 miles per hour and endangered the lives of the guards, Tom Bellis, deputy chief of police for BMI, stated. After a severe reprimand and a search of the cars, the drivers were permitted to proceed.

Under Guard

All possible points on railroads and highways have been under guard since the report of Hill's escape from the Clark county jail on New Year's Eve, but so far he has evaded capture.

Hill, who made his first escape from the county jail on October 21 by climbing through a ventilator leading from the basement to the attic and then sliding down a wire to the ground, was returned to jail on December 15 after his capture at Canutillo, Texas, when he was attempting to cross the border into Mexico.

He made his escape Thursday night through the aid of a federal prisoner in the county jail, Roland J. Chaput, who pinioned the arms of Deputy Sheriff John Paul Jones just as the latter had started to return him to the cell which he occupied with Hill. Chaput had been in the shower room and was being returned to his cell. The deputy sheriff had unlocked Hill's cell when Chaput grabbed him, pinning his arms to his sides. Then Hill rushed the deputy sheriff and grabbed the gun from the holster worn by the officer.

The two prisoners pushed Deputy Sheriff John Paul Jones along the corridor bars, injuring his left shoulder, and Hill threatened to shoot him unless the officer unlocked the door. The officer complied as Hill issued his orders, then Hill locked the deputy sheriff back in the jail and he and Chaput fled.

Hill escaped detection by Deputy Sheriff Ray Griffith who answered a buzzer from the jail sounded by Deputy Sheriff John Paul Jones, by ducking into the men's restroom just outside the back door of the court house. He paused long enough for Griffith to start circling the court house, then fled to freedom.

As officers reconstructed the story, Hill left the court house, stole a bicycle on Fourth street, then rode out on Charleston bou-

levard, circled back, and hid near the trailer at 1323 South Main street until he saw Noah Jones leave for work. Then he slipped into the trailer and crawled into bed, remaining there until Noah Jones returned for his BMI pass. Then he rode to gate number two,

got out of the car, went to the Basic Hospital, then stole the car, and headed out for freedom. What his movements have been since then are a mystery, as efforts of the officers have proved futile. Chaput gave himself up a few

minutes later, after deciding that he was safer in jail than in the company of Hill, he told officers. Today the injury to the shoulder of Deputy Sheriff John Paul Jones was improving, and he was able to use his left arm again.

We'll Wait Until the Evidence Is In

We hold no brief for the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company and its officials IF they are guilty of the offenses charged in a recent indictment by a Fort Wayne, Indiana, federal grand jury.

For the charges, as one commentator points out, "bewilder human understanding."

Anaconda Wire & Cable manufactures cable for the communications—the lifelines—of our armed services and those of our allies. Their product is one of the most important being turned out for the war effort. Its failure on the battle-front in a critical situation would mean the difference between victory and defeat—could, quite conceivably, result in the annihilation of an entire army.

This is no ordinary situation. A few tanks can fail in the heat of battle without materially affecting the outcome. But a vital communications line? One of the most serious things that could happen.

Anaconda Wire and Cable, it is charged, invented "button boxes" to manipulate tests of the wire and cable manufactured for the armed forces. These boxes, the indictment alleges, were concealed under tables in the Anaconda plant at Marion, Indiana, and by means of them, unknown to government inspectors, wire being manufactured for the battle-front could be made to register on a galvanometer from two to ten times its actual resistance.

The cable actually failed on the hard-fought Russian battle front. Our own government relegated it to use for maneuvers instead of combat service, because of its inferior grade.

First reaction, in view of the enormity of the offense and the tragic possibilities affecting the entire war effort, is one of revulsion to all those indicted on the face of the charges as made.

For anyone guilty of any such offense is a traitor to the country and should be treated as such.

But—the indictment is not proof. It is a charge made which the government must prove to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

We have been pondering the case ever since the indictments were returned some time ago. In addition to being amazed at the charges, we were thunderstruck at the manner in which the attorney-general of the United States convicted the company and its officials before a jury had a chance to consider the case.

Under the Constitution of this republic, anyone accused of a crime is entitled to the presumption of innocence until the contrary is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The Anaconda Wire & Cable Company as a corporation and its officials as individuals are entitled to that presumption.

All the attorney general has so far, is an indictment, obtained upon presentation of one side of the evidence, yet he sets out to misuse the influence of the government to prejudice the venire that will hear the case.

When the indictment was returned in Fort Wayne, Mr. Biddle issued a press release in Washington in which he said: "I can conceive of nothing more vicious or treacherous than deliberately supplying our armed forces with defective war materials."

There isn't an American living who won't agree with the attorney-general. But the defendants in this astounding case aren't guilty just because Mr. Biddle says they are. Reputable attorneys do NOT try their cases in the newspapers. They stick religiously to the principle of presenting the evidence and letting the court and jury render the decision.

It is difficult for us to believe that a reputable concern such as Anaconda Wire & Cable would stoop to any such practice. Whatever money was saved—whatever extra profit was made—certainly couldn't compensate for the complete wrecking of reputation certain to follow denouement. No American would do business with a firm convicted of such charges.

It is quite apparent to anyone who considers the case that the faulty construction of the wire would be discovered just as soon as it was put to use. Anaconda engineers know this—even the uninitiated would realize it, upon considering the matter.

It isn't a case where there was an even chance the defects would never come to light—they were certain to be exposed and in critical spots where the consequences could be most destructive.

Anyone with any sense at all, and men in charge of so large an industry certainly would have to be sensible persons, would realize also that when the discovery WAS made, they'd be branded as traitors and worse, and that their fellow-Americans would howl for their very lives.

Men of normal human intelligence and emotion can understand murder for revenge. They can understand treason motivated by perverted loyalty. They rightly support the penalty of death for these crimes, but may grant that the individuals who commit them are not necessarily monsters in private conscience.

Conspiracy, however, for the purpose of making money—to trick the government into buying defective equipment endangering the lives of American soldiers and sailors, would be in another category. It would be sub-human.

Considering all these things, we can't believe that any American concern would stoop to any such tactics and further that if even the slight extra profit were that attractive, they'd still be afraid in this instance of certain discovery.

So we're inclined to wait until the evidence is in and a jury of twelve patriotic Americans has rendered its decision. We have a hunch there's a lot more beneath the surface than the indictment reveals. It could, quite conceivably, be a case of sabotage. Certainly the possible results would be worth the effort.

Vegas Falls Behind Per Capita of State in Drive for Scrap Rubber

A total of 200,000 pounds of scrap rubber has been collected in the Las Vegas area, according to a summary issued this morning by Clesse Turner, chairman of the drive. This is a per capita total of but five pounds per person in the county, well below the 11.87 pound per capita total for the entire state.

Steps were being taken today to insure a last minute round-up of all available rubber in this area, with the chamber of commerce leading the push. The secretaries of the civic organization informed the business men of the drive to start Monday and requested them to round up all their scrap rubber and leave it

on the sidewalks where it will be collected by trucks.

The LDS relief society will start a house-to-house canvass today and hopes to gather large quantities of the scrap.

Thus far the city and county officials have shown little interest in the rubber drive and as yet no scrap has been turned in from either the city hall or courthouse, committee men said.

Frank Gusewelle, Texaco dealer in Las Vegas, urged the Rotary club to join the drive by giving up the floor mats of their cars, and displayed 50 pounds of rubber he had gathered from his own home.

Yes, We'll Be Discommoded

Philadelphia actually ran out of gasoline the other day. There just wasn't any in the area to deliver to filling stations for customers possessing the required ration cards.

Hundreds of automobiles were stranded on downtown streets. Hundreds of tourists were marooned, unable to purchase enough fuel to get to the next town where there might still be a supply.

Just 3,500 service stations were without a drop of gasoline Monday, and there was no indication as to when the supply would be replenished. There aren't any tankers to haul the fuel by water, rail lines are tied up with other, more vital war necessities, and the pipe line is not yet completed.

One reporter described the situation as follows:

"The gasoline situation yesterday was—in the words of Pope—a long, exact, and serious comedy."

"It was long—because hundreds of motorists hunted fruitlessly for hours.

"It was exact—because they got exactly six gallons each from the last few stations that, until mid-afternoon, still served.

"It was serious—because many of the motorists complained they were war workers, and had to get to their jobs by car to produce guns, tanks, bombs, shells, planes."

The shortage, according to press reports, extended up and down the eastern seaboard, and there was nothing synthetic about it—it was REAL.

Out in this western country, where there's plenty of gasoline, and plenty of shipping facilities, it's difficult to imagine a situation like this. The fact that it actually developed in part of the United States, should serve to bring home to every individual, that there IS a war going on, and that things ARE being discommoded in some sections already.

This is NOT a business-as-usual conflict. It will be just the opposite before very long. If we can imagine here in southern Nevada, all gasoline stations going dry at the same time, with no indication as to when relief might be expected, we can get some kind of an idea as to just how much we may be knocked off the routine of a life-time before Hitler's kicked into the middle of the Arctic Ocean.

Nelson Warns of Collapse of Price Ceilings if Subsidies Not Voted

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has notified congressional leaders that price ceilings cannot be held at present levels unless subsidization legislation is enacted immediately, it was learned today.

He is reported to have warned that the struggle to avert disastrous inflation through frozen price levels will be weakened—if it does not fail—if the OPA is forced to allow widespread price increases to save many businesses from bankruptcy.

He fears, it was said, that if prices, now frozen at March levels, are relaxed because of increasing costs of raw materials,

transportation, etc., the entire cost of living may leap out of control.

He proposes, instead, that the government assume the burden of such increased costs to prevent increases in consumer commodities. He pointed out that the price of gasoline on the east coast was boosted 2½ cents yesterday because of the increased cost of shipping oil by rail rather than by sea.

In general, he proposes that congress authorize the OPA and the agriculture department to buy high cost raw materials and sell them to manufacturers and other processors at a loss—at the government's loss—to maintain present price levels.

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

Bureaucrats dawdle as nation's transportation starves for rubber; little headway is made in developing Amazon jungles as a source; two rubber plants which can be grown in U. S. have been neglected; but Miles Sherover's hard fight for cryptostegia may bear fruit.

(The brass ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go-Round, is awarded today to Miles Sherover).

WASHINGTON — While the nation has been contributing garden hose, baby nappies and auto mats to the rubber salvage campaign, some Washington bureaucrats seem only half awake in trying to develop sources of new natural rubber.

Six months now have passed since Pearl Harbor, and priceless time has been frittered away in getting rubber workers started in the jungles of the Amazon. One of the Merry-Go-Rounders was in Rio de Janeiro during the Pan-American conference last January when U. S. experts dickered over prices but did almost nothing toward starting an army of rubber workers up the Amazon.

And after the Rio conference, more precious time was wasted while the state department and the bureau of economic warfare boggled over who should handle the rubber program in South America.

As a result of all these delays, coupled with Brazilian ship sinkings, the unfortunate fact is that only 500 tons of rubber were imported from Brazil in April, and only 10,000 tons are expected during the whole of 1942. And the armed forces, plus bare civilian needs, will require around 800,000 tons.

Finally, a hybrid working arrangement has been patched up between Jesse Jones, the state department and the BEW, which still leaves Jesse Jones' rubber reserve, the outfit which was so short-sighted last year, virtually with final control.

Russian Rubber

Meanwhile, it has been revealed that experts of the agriculture department had been sitting on two kinds of natural rubber which can be grown in the southern United States and Mexico. Filed away among the learned tomes of the department's scientists are reports on kok-sagyz and cryptostegia, both quick-growing rubber plants. But the department of agriculture scientists had been doing very little about them.

In contrast, the Russians in 1941 planted the amazing total of 5,000,000 acres of kok-sagyz, which grows in temperate climates. Being more far-sighted than Jesse Jones, they foresaw the possibility of war with Japan and loss of rubber sources.

After Pearl Harbor the United States gathered up all the kok-sagyz seed it could get from Russia and flew it here by plane, and it is now planted. But the amount of seed we could get was limited.

Meanwhile, a botanist in Brownsville, Texas, named Peter Heinz was bombarding Jesse Jones, various rubber experts and almost every member of congress with letters pointing to a rubber weed called cryptostegia, which grows in Mexico, Haiti, southern California and Florida. The letters which Heinz sent to Washington constitute a file more than a foot high. But nobody would listen to him.

It should be said for the agriculture department that ever since 1922 its experts have been asking congress for money to experiment with natural rubber-yielding plants. But congress appropriated only infinitesimal amounts.

On the other hand, agriculture department experts certainly were not on their toes regarding cryptostegia. For as late as January 5, 1942, one month after Pearl Harbor, they published a very discouraging report on its possibilities.

Red Tape Unwinder

The man who finally blasted cryptostegia out into the open was Miles Sherover, assistant rubber chief of the bureau of economic warfare, who had previously organized rubber factories in Chile and Venezuela.

He pointed out that despite the billion dollars being spent by Jesse Jones on synthetic rubber, and despite all we could scrape together in the Amazon, the nation would be at least half a million tons short in 1943. He also argued that even if cryptostegia cost dollars a pound to grow, it would be cheap at the price if our wheels of transportation could be kept turning.

Finally, Sherover argued that cryptostegia was the fastest growing of all rubber plants, maturing in about six months, therefore was the only possible means of filling in the year and a half before Jesse Jones' synthetic factories could get into large scale production.

However, Sherover got nowhere with the lesser bureaucrats, finally proposed resigning from the government and offered to raise a million dollars from private business to finance the growing of several hundred thousand acres of cryptostegia.

In the middle of these behind-the-scenes debates, a newspaper sent a reporter to Mexico to investigate the plant and he brought back a glowing account of its possibilities. This electrified the hitherto sleepy rubber

experts, and on the same day the story was published they called a meeting to reconsider their previous lack of enthusiasm for cryptostegia.

Urges Bold Policy

At this meeting the experts largely reversed their negative report of last January. But even so, they still wanted to do what Jesse Jones at first did with synthetic rubber. Just as he contracted for "pilot" plants to test out the product, they wanted to plant only ten or fifteen acres of cryptostegia. Then after several months of experimentation, they proposed planting more.

Against this Sherover urged planting about half a million acres.

"Is there any one of you who won't admit we can get rubber?" Sherover asked.

The answer was no. "Then," persisted Sherover, "it's chiefly a matter of price—whether we pay fifty cents a pound or one dollar. But I don't see that price is important when the economic life of the nation is at stake. I admit it's a gamble, but a gamble we can't afford not to take."

Discussions are continuing. Apparently Sherover has made a dent. More far-sighted executives of the bureau of economic warfare are now supporting him, and believe that a large scale experiment in this new rubber weed must be undertaken—even if it is costly.

So, quick-growing cryptostegia may yet help to fill the rubber vacuum otherwise bound to occur between the exhaustion of our present reserves and the time when Jesse Jones synthetic rubber will be on the market in 1944.

Humboldt County Lays Claim To Nevada Rubber Gathering Title

WINNEMUCCA, June 27 (UP)—Humboldt county claims the largest rubber collection on a per capita basis of any county in the state, according to a special delivery letter received today from B. H. Rader, chairman of the Humboldt county rubber drive.

That region has collected 120,036 pounds of rubber, which is 29 pounds for each person in the county.

This compares to the state average of 11.87 pounds, and this latter figure is the highest of the 48 states. The national average is 1.52 pounds per capita.

"We didn't issue any challenge to anyone but everybody just went to work turning in and collecting scrap rubber. Maybe someone will take issue with us but we wish to advise you that Humboldt county has done the best job in the state on a per capita basis. Any objections?" Rader wrote.

As a postscript, he added: "When the gong rings June 30, Humboldt county will still be on top of the pile."

His reference to a challenge recalled the bets between Washoe and Clark counties as to which would gather the largest amount of rubber. Large amounts of Scotch whiskey have been wagered on the contest between the north and south counties.

Gas Price Boost In East Announced

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP)—The office of price administration today announced a 2½ cent a gallon increase in gasoline prices along the Atlantic seaboard effective Monday.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson also announced increases for kerosene and light fuel oils. Officials said there would be no increase in residual fuel oils.

Sugar Rationing Increase Studied By OPA As Supply Boost Is Seen

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UP)—The office of price administration announced today that it is conducting further studies of the sugar situation to determine whether a moderate increase in the sugar ration is possible.

Final decision on any sugar ration increase will depend principally upon prospects for sugar shipments from Puerto Rico and Cuba during the coming six months, OPA officials said.

Another factor which will influence the final decision is information which is now becoming available on actual distribution thus far under its rationing program.

The stocks of sugar now on hand in the United States, even though somewhat greater than the OPA had counted on, do not of themselves justify any increase in the ration, OPA officials stated.

They held that the invisible supply in the hands of consumers and others today is 50 per cent less than a year ago and that stocks held by primary distributors are 20 per cent less than last year's. It was also pointed out that total sugar stocks on hand in the country are one-third less than we had at this time in 1941.

L.V.R.J.
1/1/43

Buckwald Slayer Takes Officer's Gun And Flees

He's Gone Again



Farrington G. Hill, confessed slayer of Wade Buckwald, cashier at the Frontier Club, broke out of the Clark county jail again last night and fled, taking Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones' gun along with him. Hill escaped from the same jail on October 21 and was free for nearly two months before he was captured in Texas. (James H. Down, Jr. Photo)

CHRONOLOGY OF FARRINGTON G. HILL, CONFESSED MURDERER

Sunday, August 23—Hill shoots Wade Buckwald, cashier at the Frontier Club in Las Vegas during an attempted holdup. A hotel room key dropped from the pocket of the fleeing man, is the clue which leads to his arrest several hours later. Hill denies connection with case after he is picked up.

Monday, August 24—Hill is taken to the bedside of his dying victim, says fearfully, "Mister, they say I shot you. I didn't." Buckwald whispers to the officers, "That's the man." Buckwald dies at 7 p. m. of the bullet wound in his neck which severed the spinal column.

Wednesday, August 26—An inquest is conducted in connection with Buckwald's death with Deputy Coroner D. G. Lawrence presiding and the jury returns a verdict that Buckwald, aged 57, came to his death as a result of "a gunshot wound fired at the Frontier Club on Sunday, August 23, 1942. From evidence which has been brought forth, we, the jurors, recommend that Farrington Graham Hill be held for trial for his death." Hill testifies, "I have only one statement to make here and now. If it please the court, the judge and members gathered here in the interest of this inquest—I presume it's an inquest—this is my first inquest—On the charges brought against me pertaining to a certain incident, I say that I am an innocent party. I had nothing to do with it. That is all I wish to say. That is all." After the verdict, first degree murder charges are filed against Hill by District Attorney Roland H. Wiley.

Saturday, August 29—Hill confesses to the murder of Wade Buckwald, reveals for first time the slaying of Carl Adlinger, night clerk at the Garden of Allah apartment hotel in Hollywood, California, during Christmas holidays, 1941. In confession to Dave Mackey, then chief of police, and FBI Agent Robert Parsons, he tells of criminal career starting at the age of 15 and including eight armed robberies, one kidnaping, three federal offenses, one burglary, and one car theft, then adds, "I'm not a killer, but Buckwald had a gun and would have killed me if I hadn't shot him. I couldn't do anything else."

(Continued on Page Three)

Young Desperado Tracked to BMI Plant This Morn

Widespread Search Is
Started in Area
By Officers

Farrington G. Hill, confessed murderer of two men, made his second escape from the Clark county jail on New Year's Eve after overpowering a deputy sheriff in the jail corridor, disarming him and forcing him to unlock the doors barring him from freedom. Today Hill was positively identified by a Basic Magnesium, Inc., employe as the man he found in his bed in his trailer in Las Vegas this morning and gave a ride to Basic at 10 o'clock this morning.

A widespread search of the Basic area was started immediately in an effort to try to locate the desperate criminal, whose habit is to find a good hiding place, "hole up" for a few days, then "ride the rails" to safer territory. Up to press time today, the killer was still at large.

Issues Warning

Undersheriff Glen Jones issued a warning to the public that "Hill is well armed and will shoot. He has only six bullets in the gun he took away from Deputy Sheriff John Paul Jones, but he might obtain more in some way."

Hill, who was scheduled for the second time to go on trial here January 18 for the murder of Wade Buckwald, Frontier club cashier on August 23, was slud in his escape by Roland J. Chaput, federal prisoner, carrying out a plan which they hatched on Christmas Eve.

In his first escape last October 21, Hill climbed up a ventilator to the jury room, hung a wire out of a courthouse window and slid down to freedom in broad daylight, without being seen.

Got Officer's Gun

Last night he picked off Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones' gun, locked him in the jail and walked out the back door of the courthouse an armed desperado.

The mild-mannered, almost bashful youth, who has confessed to an amazing career of crime following parole from Folsom after his second term in prison, started talking of escape immediately after Sheriff M. E. Ward brought him back from Texas.

According to Chaput, who has confessed his part in helping Hill escape, the killer started cultivating him the day he returned. Hill asked him several times to join him, but at first Chaput said he wasn't interested.

Agrees To Help

On Christmas Eve, however, he agreed to help and the two hatched the plan in detail which was carried out last night.

Chaput has been suffering from a disease and because of this was accorded some special

(Turn to Page Two)

Young Desperado Tracked to BMI Plant This Morn

privileges because of his condition.

Last night, shortly before 9 o'clock, Chaput asked Deputy Paul Jones for permission to take a shower. Jones took him out of the "tank" in which he and Hill were held in confinement, and stood guard while he took a shower.

Lock Officer In

When he returned Chaput to the tank, the prisoner jumped Jones and scuffled with him until Hill managed to get the officer's gun. Then Hill covered Jones as the two walked out of the tank, and locked the officer in his own jail.

Hill and Chaput were in one of the two cells at the jail kept for desperate prisoners. The cell they occupied has a heavy solid steel door. Hill was left in the cell while Chaput was in the shower room. There are heavy doors at each end of the corridor on which the cell faces.

Locked Door

Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones had locked the corridor door after getting Chaput out of the shower room. Then the officer unlocked the cell door in which Hill was alone at the moment. Instantly Chaput grabbed the officer from the front, pinning his arms to the sides. Now, Hill was able to get into the corridor, so he dove for Jones' feet, simultaneously grabbing the gun from the holster the officer wore.

Thus held in a human vice, Officer Paul Jones was shoved along against the steel bars of the corridor. Then held at the point of the gun in Hill's hands, Jones was forced to unlock the outside door.

Meant Business

Jones reported that Hill said, "Open the door or I'll kill you," and Jones said that as he looked into the eyes of the killer of two men he knew Hill meant what he said.

So Jones opened the door. Then Hill took Jones from the outside corridor and placed him inside the cell block runway and locked that door. Then Hill and Chaput escaped through the main entrance.

Jones had left the front door of the jail unlocked, and the two had free access to the back door of the courthouse.

As soon as he recovered from his surprise, Jones buzzed Deputy Sheriff Raymond Griffith who was in the sheriff's office and Griffith, sensing trouble, started for the jail.

Griffith says as he rounded the corner of the corridor he saw something flash and believes it was the gun in Hill's hand as he went out the back door. He called to Jones. Jones shouted something Griffith says he didn't understand, but knew there was trouble.

"I immediately figured Hill had escaped, and went outside and made a search of the grounds. When I found no trace, I started back to phone the city police department, and as I came in, Chaput came out of the shadows inside the front door of the courthouse and gave himself up," Griffith said.

"I had him covered with my gun and he was afraid I'd shoot, so we didn't have any trouble," the officer recounted.

Calls Police

Griffith then phoned the police, and Chief Don Borax called in his entire force, establishing a blockade on all highways and along the railroad, with officers scouring the town for some trace of the missing desperado.

Later the officers learned that Hill ducked into the men's rest room at the rear of the courthouse while Griffith was searching. A man in the rest room at the time said Hill paused only a few seconds then dashed out again.

Although they worked all night, and all of today, there was no indication as to where Hill was until Noah H. Jones reported to BMI officers at 11:30 this morning and identified the killer.

The BMI worker told Basic officers that he missed his wallet before he went to work and returned to his trailer house at 1300 South Main street. There he found Hill (whom he said he never had seen before) in his bed. He said that the man told him that he was "hiding out from the police." Noah Jones located his wallet, in the cabin and said that he was going to Basic. Hill

said he would go along and climbed into the car and rode out the Boulder City highway with him to Atlantic avenue and Basic Road, where Noah Jones turned, and Hill got out.

Identifies Hill

Noah Jones stated that Hill was dressed in khaki trousers, a sweat shirt and army belt and that he was bareheaded. When shown a picture by the Basic officers, he said that he was positive that the man he had found in his bed and had given the ride was Hill.

He stated that he did not see a gun and that Hill used no force in getting a ride with him and did not attempt to rob him of his wallet or car. Noah Jones did not explain why he did not notify the police when the man (whom he did not know to be a jail escapee and murderer) said he was hiding out.

Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones suffered a severe bruise of the left shoulder and arm when the two jail-breakers pushed him against the bars of the corridor last night, and he was unable to raise his arm today, officers reported.

Hill was dressed in khaki trousers, white shirt, gray sweat-shirt, black oxfords and was bareheaded when he escaped. The gun he wrested from Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones is a .38 positive police pistol containing six bullets. The escapee had no money in his possession when he left. Deputy Sheriff Griffith stated, as he had "shaken him down" just a few days ago.

All Points Hunt

All points from Salt Lake to Los Angeles and in every other direction have been notified to be on the look-out for Hill. Particular emphasis is being placed on railroads, as he always tries to ride the rails and never has been known to steal a car for a getaway, Undersheriff Glen Jones stated.

Federal charges of unlawful flight to evade prosecution for murder are expected to be filed against Hill immediately, and federal officers are cooperating in the search for the escapee.

Hill Protested

Hill protested to Sheriff Ward yesterday morning because of the close confinement in which he was held in the county jail since his return from his first escape and stated that he felt he should have some privileges. Hill had been manacled and attached to a long chain hooked to his handcuffs each time he had been taken from jail to court or to confer with the district attorney. In jail he was held behind a heavy steel door in the cell he occupied with Chaput.

One man, identified only as an officer of the local teamsters' union, came in to the police station about 10 o'clock and said he was positive he had just seen Hill standing on the corner near the Market Spot at Second and Carson street.

"I was sure it was Hill from his pictures in the Review-Journal," the man reported. "But I thought I must be mistaken, because Hill was in jail. I walked over to the Frontier Club and told the boys there and they told me I was crazy. Just then the radio came in with a bulletin that Hill had escaped again."

Police officers were "burned up."

One officer expressed what appeared to be the sentiment of the entire department with the statement: "That's a disgrace to every man in the state of Nevada who wears a badge—and we get the blame for it."

Expresses Disgust

A prominent citizen expressed his disgust with the declaration: "We better call in the government and ask them to take over law enforcement in Clark county. It's time we admitted we can't do the job ourselves, and let someone do it that can."

Chaput, who is being held for motor vehicle theft, told officers he wasn't interested in going with Hill when the opportunity actually presented itself.

L.V.R.J.
1/2/43

Farrington G. Hill Shows Us Up

If Farrington G. Hill has done nothing else of a constructive nature in his life, his career in and out of the Clark county jail has demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt the need for abandoning the horse and buggy, sleepy-town methods of handling the problems of law enforcement, and going big time in every department.

Hill's two escapes are attributable directly to hazardous methods of handling prisoners.

Investigation conducted by the district attorney's office into the first break, placed the blame on faulty equipment in the jail. This was a rather mild explanation, at best, but taken at face value certainly indicated the necessity for holding Hill in a stronger place of confinement.

This being the case, the city's famed Blue Room, under constant surveillance of several officers twenty-four hours a day, and with only one door which opens directly into the police station itself, would seem to have been indicated as the only escape-proof spot in the county.

Such precautions are taken in other "grown-up" sections of the country with desperadoes of the type of Hill, despite his modest, retiring, tearful demeanor, has definitely turned out to be. It's time they were taken here.

In his New Year's Eve departure, Hill was virtually presented with the gun without which he couldn't have gotten beyond the first door.

Standard practice in all modern jails PROHIBITS an officer from entering any place prisoners are kept WITH A GUN ON HIM. Hill rather vividly demonstrated the reason. Any two men can, in a planned attack, overpower one man long enough to snatch his gun.

It is customary when one officer enters a jail, especially one housing accused murderers whose lives may be forfeited if found guilty, for a second officer to take up a station at the outside door, fully armed, to prevent just the sort of escape Hill and his companion engineered Thursday night.

We could go on at length in this field, but these points illustrate what we're driving at. We have been far too lax in handling criminals for so long a time as to rather anesthetize the public senses. It's time we all woke up to the seriousness of the situation and took steps to properly meet it.

Glen Jones, who takes office as sheriff next Monday, has the opportunity to install modern methods and a modern system with full backing of the people of this county.

Jones will enter the office under the distinct handicap of the two Hill escapes, and definitely be under close, critical, public scrutiny from the beginning.

The burden is squarely on his shoulders, and he can be assured that whatever reasonable request is made or program is submitted, it will have the backing of the general public, the taxpayers and the county commissioners who represent them.

The time has come to quit playing cops and robbers and get down to the business of protecting society from its enemies. We're no longer small-town. We've grown up, almost overnight. Hill has shown us up in a light that would be laughable if it weren't so serious.

If we're not prepared to take the responsibility—not prepared to accept the challenge, then as one prominent citizen put it: "Admit we can't do the job and call in Uncle Sam to take over."

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

A customer of a local dairy, notified there will be no more milk deliveries after July 1 because of the rubber situation, phones in to suggest the thing's silly. Says he: "The idea is to conserve rubber. Suppose the dairy has 2,000 customers, and each one has to drive to the retail office to get his milk every day. There'll be a lot more rubber used than if the dairy continued its regular service."

From that standpoint, the man's right. But—when Uncle Sam says no tires for retail delivery he doesn't anticipate that motorists will take up the slack with their own cars. Rather, he expects they'll walk to market and cart their purchases home in a wagon.

This was predicted several months ago, when warnings that when the rubber situation became a bit more acute through wearing out of tires then on vehicles in use, many adjustments would have to be made in the daily life of individuals. And it appears that time is beginning to draw near.

The sad, sad part of this war to date, so far as too many Americans are concerned, is the business-as-usual idea, and a seeming inability of too many of us to realize that we're in a war for EXISTENCE, and that everything must be sacrificed that's necessary to win that war.

That is charitably said, with full sympathy and understanding. It's easy to retain that feeling, especially in an expanding community, apparently far removed from the realities of the conflict. You find difficulty NOT thinking that way, and you have to continually remind yourself to adopt the proper viewpoint.

One dairyman, discussing the situation, said rather bitterly: "No, we can't get tires for delivery of milk because we're retailers, but they CAN get tires to deliver beer, because they're wholesalers."

That's a perfectly natural remark, and yet it avails nothing. There have to be rules governing tire rationing. The line is drawn between wholesale and retail deliveries on the theory that wholesalers can't operate without trucks because of quantities and distances, but that retailers CAN so operate, for the reverse reason. It isn't a question of beer vs. milk, but one of wholesale vs. retail. If exceptions are made

to this rule, there'll soon be no rule. And don't blame the local rationing board. They're closest to us, and in the minds of many are the ones responsible. BUT they're given a set of regulations to fulfill, and they have no choice but to hew to the line.

The plain fact is, as has been pointed out here on previous occasions, there IS a rubber shortage. Not just for civilian and business use, but for WAR vehicles—airplanes, tanks, jeeps, trucks and the rest. And so far as MOST civilian uses and pursuits are concerned, present tire equipment will have to last for three years MINIMUM.

That ISN'T baloney. It's the stark, sad, yes, TRAGIC truth. And the sooner we accept it and decide to make the best of it, the better off WE'LL be and the better off our country's war effort will be.

Sooner or later, many of us are going to have to WALK to the grocery store for supplies. Sooner or later, every retail delivery service will be suspended for the duration, unless we revive the old horse and wagon. Sooner or later, we're ALL going to have to get used to the idea of going without a lot of things we're used to having. Prominent among these is SERVICE, of which we've had far too much during the past few years.

It's too bad milk deliveries may have to cease—if they do. But it really won't work a serious hardship. And maybe, if the milk dealers would get together as have many delivery services in other communities—pool their facilities, use one or two trucks to cover the town instead of eight or ten—they could make their rubber last out the war.

And maybe the old horse-drawn vehicles could be pressed back into service. They're simple of construction, and there ARE plenty of horses in the county, if the annual rodeo is any measuring stick.

What I'm trying to say is, that with the war situation as it is, it's up to all of us to dig in and meet demands the best way we can, instead of bellyaching, writing our congressman, or trying to out-manuever the other guy. After all, it's NOBODY'S fault we're in a war but ADOLF HITLER'S. And if you must cuss somebody, cuss HIM. He's the enemy—not the rationing board, the WPB, Ickes, Congress or Leon Henderson.

Scrap Rubber Campaign Is Extended to July 10

Yield in Nation Is But 219,000 Tons, FDR Reports

(UP)—President Roosevelt today extended until midnight, July 10 the scrap rubber collection campaign, which has disappointed him with a total yield of only 219,000 tons up to June 27.

Roosevelt acted on recommendation of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes and William Boyd, chairman of the petroleum industry war council.

Hoarding Charged

Ickes blamed the disappointing scrap rubber yield on "hoarding" by certain people, including some government officials.

The collection figure of 219,000 tons excluded scrap rubber turned in to filling stations since June 27 and also excluded rubber now in the hands of approximately 20,000 junk dealers.

While Ickes was talking to White House reporters, he spotted a huge rubber mat at the entrance of the president's wing of executive offices.

"By God, there's a big one," he exploded.

Whereupon Ickes walked over, laboriously rolled up the heavy mat and had his driver place it in the rear of his car for immediate delivery to the nearest filling station scrap collection depot.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early, told of Ickes' action, said "no one from the White House will try to reclaim it—there's no reason why it shouldn't go."

Disappointing Drive

Early said that the president felt that "in the face of the various serious needs for rubber, the total collections as reported today are disappointing."

"Hence the continuance of the drive," he added.

Pending release later today of state-by-state figures, Boyd told newspapermen New York had turned in the lowest per capita amount of rubber of any state in the union and, next to New York in low per capita yield, were New Jersey, then Pennsylvania, then Alabama and the District of Columbia.

Nevada has made the highest per capita yield, followed by Montana, Idaho, Oregon and North Dakota.

Ickes said that aside from hoarding by certain members of the general public, he suspected "a good deal of rubber could be dug up in government buildings—federal, state and local."

All U. S. Agencies Ordered To Give Up Rubber Scrap

Roosevelt Edict Will Increase Flow of Vital Material

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UP)—President Roosevelt today ordered all government agencies throughout the country to contribute every possible ounce of rubber to the scrap collection campaign which he has extended through July 10.

He issued the order as drastic new rubber conservation measures, including probable extension of gasoline rationing, appeared likely for American motorists unless the president's 10-day extension of the collection drive produces results.

Every Ounce

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said that the president had instructed Budget Director Harold Smith to "go into action and see to it that all government departments in Washington and throughout the United States turn in every possible ounce of rubber to the campaign."

Partial blame for the failure of the rubber scrap campaign to date was placed yesterday on government officials by Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes. It appeared, meantime, that further conservation measures would be inevitable but that their severity would depend upon the amount of scrap which is collected.

The major weapon for saving rubber is gasoline rationing—curtailing non-essential driving. The fuel already is being rationed in the east because of an actual gasoline shortage. But it could be extended to other sections, or maybe the entire country, to force motorists to preserve their tires.

Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes said the rubber salvage campaign had been "disappointing" and left little doubt that it had failed by a wide margin. He blamed failure on the average person who did not search conscientiously for old rubber, and on "more than a little hoarding."

To hoarders, he said: "Whoever and wherever they may be, I should like to ask whether they care to have it on their conscience if some American flier, some day, loses his life in the Pacific for lack of the life raft which that hoarded rubber might have made."

Ickes reported to the president that 219,000 tons of old rubber had been collected in the drive up to last Saturday. However, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson told a secret house committee hearing several weeks ago that the two-week collection campaign might yield only 125,000 tons.

Clarification of Priorities Issued

Priorities Regulation No. 10 and the Allocation Classification System are shown by a pamphlet just issued by the War Production Board, Division of Industry Operations, which apparently clarifies and consolidates former regulations in such a manner as to be understandable to the average businessman.

All purchase orders or contracts placed after June 30, 1942, must carry the appropriate allocation classification symbol and purchaser's symbol and all purchase orders calling for delivery after July 31, 1942, whether placed heretofore or hereafter, must carry the appropriate symbol of the purchaser.

The provisions of the regulation do not apply to retail purchases, purchases by retailers or purchases by distributors for resale to retailers.

The regulation contains a list of many hundred industries arranged alphabetically so that the appropriate classification symbols may be easily ascertained.

STATE PER CAPITA RUBBER GATHERING DOUBLES NEXT ONE

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UP) A state breakdown, released by the White House today, of scrap rubber collections by the petroleum industry through June 27 included:

State—	Tons per capita
*Arizona	2,205 8.84
*California	21,596 6.25
Colorado	2,337 4.20
Idaho	2,816 10.73
Kansas	5,200 5.77
Nebraska	3,935 6.01
*Nevada	1,105 20.69
New Mexico	1,353 4.92
*Oregon	5,689 10.44
Utah	1,653 6.01
*Washington	7,350 8.47
Wyoming	717 5.71
*Hawaii	541 2.50
Additional for * states	3,400

*Covers only through June 24. Estimated total collections for these six states for June 27 is 3,400 tons additional.

Norris Charges Nelson Does Nothing To Increase Nation's Rubber Supply

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UP) Senator George W. Norris, independent, Nebraska, in a heated exchange with War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, today accused him of "doing nothing" to use agricultural commodities in an effort to increase the nation's rubber supply.

Norris made the charges before a senate agriculture subcommittee after Nelson had criticized and objected to legislation recommended by members which would establish a rubber supply agency. The agency would have charge of producing a national stockpile of synthetic rubber made from farm and forest products.

"This is a very unfair and untrue statement," Nelson replied angrily to Norris' charge. "I hold you in such deep respect as a senator that I don't like to have you make statements like that about me and the organization of which I am head."

Nelson told the committee he felt the proposed legislation would "interfere with, rather than help" the synthetic rubber program. He asserted that construction of plants to use farm commodities in producing butadiene and other types of synthetic rubber would necessitate the use of critical metals which "would have to be taken away from the munitions program."

Behind the Rubber
Not many people know it, but the current rubber salvage campaign had been planned by the war production board for around August and was rushed through at this time at the insistence of Oil Coordinator Ickes.

The WPB's salvage division, under deliberate Lessing Rosenwald, had been proceeding through rather intricate and elaborate channels and would not have been ready to do the job for a couple of months.

But Ickes persuaded the president that there was no time to lose, that it was necessary to collect all the scrap rubber possible before a decision could be made on nationwide gas rationing.

Twenty-four hours after Ickes sold FDR on this idea, 35 oil company executives from all over the country flew to Washington and mapped plans for the campaign. In addition to collecting rubber at their filling stations, they agreed to use their trucks to haul rubber to freight cars, to advance money for cash payments to the public, give the time of their filling station operators and donate the necessary bookkeeping.

All profits from the campaign will go to the USO, and the army-navy relief.

Rubber Notes

The Santa Anita race track is contributing all rubber from its equipment, totaling an original cost of \$15,000. . . . James R. Young, the newsman who cabled so many dispatches from Japan warning what was to come, suggests that every autoist who drives a long distance to a golf course, or who joy rides at night, be required to surrender some rubber from his car. . . . R. S. Wharton, Quaker Rubber Co., says: "Turning in your rubber that's obsolete, helps turn in victory that will be complete."

The Pacific Lighting Corporation, which controls several large California gas companies; the Los Angeles Times building; and the Security First National Bank, all have donated the rubber mats from their buildings.

CHURCH RUBBER DRIVE

Members of the North Las Vegas ward of the L. D. S. church have been asked by Bishop Johnson E. White to have all scrap rubber ready for collection tomorrow. Two cars will be assigned to North Las Vegas and two to Westside, to call at the homes of members. The collection will start at 8 o'clock in the morning, about about 140 families will be contacted for the rubber collection.

Jones Promises Mine Assistance

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP) Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced today that the Reconstruction Finance corporation will make loans up to \$5,000 to any one borrower for draining and retiling vital mines.

The liberalized policy is designed to increase production of "strategic and critical materials." Loans will be made when it appears reasonable that further expenditure will make accessible or reveal sufficient minerals. Heretofore development mining loans were confined to accessible ore.

Flying freight cars that can cross the continent; automobiles with sealed-in cooler systems and a super fuel; houses of plastics and plywood, are not fantasies in the mind of an inventor, but inevitable developments in the near future. In the urgency of war, science is making discoveries soon to be put to peacetime purposes, not to waging war

TRANS-OCEANIC planes capable of flying to Europe and back non-stop, with loads of 20 tons; structural metals obtained from the sea; prefabricated houses with roofs of stainless steel; glass that won't break—these marvels of today will be the commonplaces of the post-war world. In the urgency of war, scientific advances that normally take years are being telescoped into months; the scientific world of 1940 is already out-of-date and the world of tomorrow is taking shape.

A glimpse of that world, when inventors can turn their thoughts to making not swords but ploughshares, was given recently to the members of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Charles Stine, vice-president of the great DuPont chemical industry and a research expert.

When reconstruction, not destruction, is the aim of the democracies again, aviation will be king. Better fuel, plastics, light metals, will make possible trans-Atlantic planes four times the size of the famous Clippers, able to cross the ocean and return without refuelling, carrying loads of over 20 tons. In the minds of aviation designers also are flying freighters that can cross the con-

continent and passenger air-carriers in fleets of hundreds. Even transcontinental non-stop air trains of gliders, which would drop off or pick up coaches over the principal cities, are, according to Dr. Stine, a real probability and not a Jules Verne fantasy. With hundreds of plane factories, airports, trained pilots and mechanics ready to hand when the war is over, the day of widespread ownership and use of planes will be dawning.

Contributing most to this development will be vast quantities of structural materials — steel alloys, magnesium from sea water, plastics, plywood. By the end of 1943 aluminum production in the United States will be seven times greater than in 1939. Steel alloys, three times the weight of aluminum and five times that of magnesium—but with a tensile strength of 190,000 pounds to the square inch—will soon be going into planes. This strength means that extra supports can be eliminated and extra weight cut down. Chief problem remaining to be solved is some protection against corrosion, to which steel alloys are still subject.

Magnesium has been playing a star role in war production because it is the lightest of all metals. In

the limelight now is a new process for recovering it from sea water. Literally from the depths of the ocean will come soon 100 times the amount of magnesium produced in the United States in 1939. 300,000,000 gallons of sea water a day are pumped through an intricate apparatus, and out of it are precipitated magnesium and bromine. But that's only the beginning of the story—the sea will soon be yielding many other chemical compounds.

L.V.R.J.
12/30/42

Schickelgruber's Weeping

As heavy a blow to Berlin as the North African invasion is America's tremendous over-subscription to the Victory Fund Drive — largest financing feat in world history.

The goal in this December campaign for sale of many kinds of war bonds and notes was \$9,000,000,000. While final figures aren't available as yet, indications are that the American people subscribed more than \$11,000,000,000 in the campaign.

This is more than one-fourth the entire cost of World War I, which came to 40 billions, all told. We've spent six billions more than that in the one year since Pearl Harbor.

But we're fighting a bigger war; the cost to us this fiscal year will be 78 billions, or 6½ billions a month.

This explains just how vital it is that we keep on breaking records—keep on buying bonds to the limit. With all the great achievement in the campaign just closed, this is no time for the bond buyers to rest on the oars. That goes for the big purchasers; it goes for the 23,000,000 wage-earners who are buying war bonds every pay-day.

And why shouldn't government bonds be over-subscribed? There's nothing super-patriotic about putting your savings or idle balances in the BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD. It's not only everybody's war responsibility—it's good business.

But for Schickelgruber the returns are gloomy. You can be sure they will not allow their peoples to know of America's unprecedented vote of confidence in its war administration.

MONEY never talked LOUDER.

L.V.R.J.
1/1/43

'I'm Going to Travel'

(Fallon Standard)

Some of the workers at Gabbs valley were a bit riled at a recent editorial in The Standard disclosing the issuance in a block of C gas ration cards in that area.

"We have all the gas we want," one of the workers was quoted as saying. "We told them we would get our gas, or else. The union took care of that."

For those who object to publicity over this unequal rationing, forced through union demands, against the well-thought-out plan to give all a fair share of rubber, we will add another instance:

It was another worker. He had been laid off, but still had a C card with a good roll of bills saved from the high wages being paid in war industries.

Displaying his book allowing him a very liberal supply of motor fuel, he declared, "Now, I'm going to travel." The first lap of his joy ride, he indicated, would be to Los Angeles.

This is not meant to reflect upon the people of the Gabbs valley community. The worker now in Los Angeles, as a matter of fact, claims his residence in Fallon.

It might well be added that not all war workers in nearby war industries take the attitude of these two vociferous leeches. Many with C cards unsolicited by themselves are using their extra gas for very infrequent trips to Fallon, and for emergencies.

They are patriotic men behind the lines who know that conservation of gasoline, which means saved rubber, is designed to help along the magnificent fight by the boys out in front. It is believed these men are in the minority.

L.V.R.J.
1/1/43

Use of Japanese on Ranches In Moapa Valley Protested by Legion

Many residents of Moapa Valley are displeased with the program of use of Japanese as farm workers in that area, according to a statement issued today by L. P. Kellar, chairman of the Americanism committee of the Moapa Valley post number 38 of the American Legion.

"The Japanese situation here in Moapa Valley is getting serious. Governor E. P. Carville has expressed his desire to have these Japs kept out of the state of Nevada, unless all other sources of labor have been exhausted, and then only if under proper supervision, so that at all times, both day and night, the whereabouts of these people are known.

"I believe that the members of the Clark county defense council and the state defense council have been misled as to the supervision they are receiving here in Moapa Valley and also as to the attitude of the majority of the people here in the valley.

"I believe that if the ranchers wanted to bring in Japanese labor to help on farms, they should find out what supervision is requested by our government and have this supervision furnished, then bring in the Japs and not slip them in. This underhanded action on the part of a few farmers has made the American Legion post number 38 and many red-blooded Americans protest.

"They have been made to believe that the Japs would be moved out after the crops are harvested."

Kellar referred to an article which appeared recently in the Salt Lake Tribune, written from Logan, regarding the use of Japanese on farms, indicating that the ranch hands might remain where they locate after the war is over.

The Tribune article is as follows:

"Logan — Japanese evacuees in relocation centers are available for Utah farm work, but there is no guarantee that they will be returned to their former homes after the war, Reed Bailey, director of the international forest and range experiment station at Ogden, reported Wednesday at a meeting of the Utah state USDA war board, of which he is a member.

"Reporting on a survey of various phases of the farm labor situation in Utah, Bailey declared that Utah farmers will have to decide soon whether they want to use these evacuees."

"The policy of the war relocation authority," he said "is to place safe evacuees on farms away from the relocation centers. Farmers will have to apply individually to the WRA for such workers, and the supply would not be large enough to fill labor needs of all the farmers.

"If farmers want to hire them," he declared, "they must take them without any strings attached as to their location after the war."

"The war board voted that it would take no action toward helping farmers obtain evacuees workers until farmers clearly express their wishes.

"Bailey also reported on production of specific crops in Utah during 1942, as an answer to complaints that labor shortages and other conditions are preventing farmers from achieving needed production of war crops.

"During the past season, he said, there were 4,582,329 cases of canned goods processed in Utah, compared with 4,485,212 in 1941, despite the fact that several products such as pears and prunes were not canned in the state in 1942.

"Of the 1256 acres of beans planted in 1942, he said, Utah farmers harvested 1146 acres. They harvested 16,962 acres of 17,770 acres planted to peas, and 8296 of the 8485 acres planted to tomatoes."

L.V.R.J.
1/1/43

VICTORY TAX RULE EXPLAINED TODAY BY REVENUE CHIEF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP)—Internal Revenue Commissioner Guy T. Helvering said today that the new 5 per cent victory tax, effective at midnight last night, applies to money earned in any pay period that extends into 1943.

Modifying some previous statements on making the first victory tax deductions, Helvering added, however, that no deductions would be made from money earned in any pay period ending on or before midnight.

Persons who do not work for wages or salaries—doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc.—will pay their victory tax in 1944. Those working for wages and salaries will pay the tax by a 5 per cent deduction each pay day on that part of their earnings that exceeds \$12 a week, \$24 every two weeks, \$26 twice a month, \$82 a month, or \$624 a year.

Helvering's statement means that a person paid weekly will have the victory tax deducted from all of his December 27-January 2 pay that exceeds \$12. If, on the other hand, the pay period does not exceed beyond midnight, no victory tax will be deducted, regardless of when checks are dated or cash is disbursed.

LAS VEGAS AGE
1/1/43

Tire Inspection Deadline Jan. 31

Had your tires inspected yet? Well, there's no particular hurry, but to assure yourself gasoline and tires in the future you'll have to have them inspected and certified by January 31.

"The regulations require that A book holders have their tires inspected every four months, and B and C book holders every 60 days," says August Berning.

"This periodical inspection routine was created for the express purpose of preserving the nation's remaining tire carcasses, most of which are on running wheels today.

"It is important, when a tire

wears down to the point where the carcass is endangered, that the motorist be given a certificate for a recapping job or a replacement.

"Thus, the government not only hopes to give some sort of rubber to all motorists for so long as possible, but will guard against the total loss of tire carcasses."

The government has authorized tire inspectors to make a nominal charge of 25 cents per car, Berning said.

However, a charge of 50 cents per tire may be made where it is necessary to dismount the tire. Higher rates prevail for heavy truck tires.

Prisoner of War Hanged Last Night

PHOENIX, Ariz., Mar. 13 (UP)—A German prisoner of war was hanged late last night by his fellow prisoners in the Papago Park internment camp here after an apparent mass escape attempt was halted by U. S. army guards, a reliable source told the United Press today.

Colonel A. H. Means, commanding officer in charge of the camp, refused to release a statement regarding the attempted escape and hanging until a complete investigation has been made.

The prisoners had secretly cut a hole in the fence surrounding the internment camp and were preparing to escape when they were apprehended. It was reported that the escape attempt was made around in the evening and "make music".

Coca-Cola Co. Local Agent For Instrument Drive

A drive directed at rounding up hundreds of saxophones, banjos and other musical instruments for the soldiers at the front began in Las Vegas yesterday.

The collection of these instruments, sponsored by the Army as a means of building the morale of our fighting men, will make it possible for soldiers all over the world to form orchestras in their camps or posts, or to gather

around in the evening and "make music". The Army has requested "Coca-Cola" bottlers all over the country to act as agents for this campaign. Persons who have unused musical instruments are asked to take them to any grocery store, filling station, drug store or other place that sells bottled Coca-Cola. The trucks of the Las Vegas Coca Cola Bottling Company have agreed to pick up the instruments at these places and ship them off to the Army.

Any instruments except pianos, bull fiddles, or phonographs are urgently needed, according to E. O. Underhill, owner of the local Coca Cola Bottling Company. He points out that because of war production demands, it has not been possible to manufacture as many musical instruments as are needed in our Army camps.

The drive will continue through March 27th.

Editorials and Features

This page is a regular feature in the Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal and Boulder City Journal which are published evenings except Sunday in the Review-Journal Building, 113 South First Street, Las Vegas, Nevada. The Review-Journal is entered in the U. S. Postoffice at Las Vegas as second class matter. Subscription price \$1.00 per month by mail or carrier.

Member United Press, Associated Press, American Newspaper Publishers Association.

F. F. Griswold, Publisher Phone 6 A. E. Cahlan, Managing Editor

The Bond Drive Quotas

News that Clark county finally finished slightly ahead of its war bond quota, topping the hundred per cent mark by a mere \$1,307 is most gratifying to members of the committee who struggled weeks against what seemed insurmountable odds to hit three million dollars.

Now the drive is over and we made the quota, we can formally raise the question uppermost in the minds of most of those who worked at the job and worried so long about its success: How are the county quotas fixed? On what basis?

The impression seems prevalent over the state that Clark county is rolling in wealth. That whatever financial load may be designated, we'll have no trouble at all in carrying. We wish that idea were accurate, for we'd like nothing better than to be as prosperous as our friends think we are, and to be able to contribute as much to every cause as they'd like to have us.

However, the basis for bond purchases, we believe should be the amount of money actually present in the community, and the best index to this figure is naturally the bank deposits.

Following this index, Washoe county has about twice the amount of money available as Clark county has. That means the people of Washoe county should be able to purchase twice the amount in bonds as we in Clark county, for it means the per capita wealth as reflected in the money on deposit in the banks there is double that of this county.

We are interested in doing our share, and have proven our determination to do it. BUT—we do NOT feel like carrying any more than is our rightful load, and it is the opinion of all members of the bond drive committee that we have, during the last two campaigns, carried a heavier quota than is fairly ours.

No representative of Clark county has ever been present during the discussions leading up to the setting of the various quotas. We have never been consulted as to how much we can carry, or what we think our quota should be. We have been merely handed a figure, told: "There it is—go get it." And we've dug in and done the best we could.

There'll be another bond drive shortly—probably in May or June. We will want to carry our fair share of the total. But we should have a representative present when the quotas are fixed, and the basis should be somewhere near a direct ratio to actual wealth as reflected in the most accurate index which certainly is NOT population, or the impression somebody has of how much loose money there is in this area.

This is NOT just the opinion of this newspaper, but represents a cross-section view of the entire committee in charge of the last two drives. We suggest the state committee take due notice.

Vegan Is Missing In Italy Theater

Private Henry D. Miller, 19 year old son of Mr and Mrs. O. C. Miller of 1238 South Main street, has been reported missing in action over Italy since February 29, according to word received today by his parents.

Private Miller was inducted into the army in February, 1943, and received his basic training at Camp Roberts, California. He was later transferred to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he received training in the paratrooper school.

He has been serving overseas since October, 1943, as a member of the paratroopers.

Vegas Youth Safe After Torpedoing In Arabian Sea

Ensign William Elwell, former Las Vegas youth, who was aboard the Standard Oil Tanker, S. S. H. D. Collier, which was torpedoed and sunk in the Arabian sea in mid-march, was rescued from the ship and is now "well and writing," according to word received by his sisters, Mrs. Naomi Uptiegrove and Miss Doris Elwell of 218 South first street, Las Vegas.

Ensign Elwell was serving as a member of the armed guard on board the Collier, and according to reports is one of the 26 crew members rescued from the ship.

Elwell is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Elwell, Sr., pioneer residents of Las Vegas. The family came to Las Vegas in the early days of the community and operated a furniture store here for many years. The senior Elwell was formerly a city commissioner here.

Born and reared in Las Vegas, Ensign Elwell, attended the local schools and was graduated from the Las Vegas high school. He attended the University of Nevada and then moved to southern California where he was employed as a motion picture projectionist prior to his enlistment in the navy.

After joining the navy in December 1942, he received his basic training in Tucson, Arizona, San Francisco, California, and San Diego, California.

He spent a week in Las Vegas last August, visiting with his sisters, and was assigned to overseas duty shortly upon returning to his station.

Word of Ensign Elwell's safety was revealed through the local Red Cross office.

Las Vegas Pilot Has Terrific Fight in Bombing Nazi Target

Lieutenant Gerald N. Leavitt, son of Mrs. Nettie Wiltner, now stationed at the Eighth AAF bomber station in England, and his crew, recently fought an almost single-handed war against Nazi Germany in the flaming skies above Frankfurt.

As the Fortress, "Piccadilly Ann," piloted by Lieutenant Leavitt, reached the target, a storm of flak hit it. One burst tore through the nose of the ship. Glancing off the navigator's table, it hit both the navigator, Lieutenant Marion O. McCurer of Athens, Michigan, and the bombardier, Lieutenant Thomas B. Burrell of San Diego, California.

Aerial Gunner Staff Sergeant Arthur L. Varnau of Alexandria, Virginia, heard the wounded officers report to the pilot over the Fort's interphone system. His own ball turret gun useless, its sight damaged by a flak fragment, he went toward the nose guns. Finding Lieutenants McCurer and Burrell stretched out in the doorway, he applied tourniquets to their wounds and helped them to sitting positions.

The great bomber, though crippled, was still in formation and heading for the target. The bomb run was only seconds away. Sergeant Varnau realized there was no one to drop the bombs. He went to the bomb bay, and as the Fort came over the objective, opened the doors and watched the explosives hurtle downward.

As he went back to the nose gun position after dropping the bomb load, Varnau, applied another tourniquet to the bombardier's leg and gave him morphine to ease his pain. He had been so busy with the wounded crewmen and the bombs and keeping watch over the forward gun position that he hadn't realized the supply from his walk-around oxygen bottle was getting dangerously low. The two injured men required all they had, and there was no fresh supply of oxygen in the nose.

Lieutenant Leavitt and co-pilot Lieutenant Carrol Greshan of San Gabriel, California, steeply dove the battered bomber—flying unprotected, out of formation—to evade incoming German fighter planes. It came down to an altitude low enough to take the sergeant out of danger.

When the "Piccadilly Ann" was brought down safely at its home base, the navigator and bombardier were rushed to the station hospital. The flight surgeon said that the sergeant's skillful handling of the two wounded men, and the first-aid treatment he had applied had saved their lives.

Other crewmen on the "Piccadilly Ann" included: Harry V. Coleman, technical sergeant, Berlin, Pennsylvania, top turret gunner; Murray G. Wasserman, technical sergeant, New York, New York, radio operator; Clairmont D. Hohensee, Pocahontas, Iowa, staff sergeant, tail gunner; Forrest Lowery, staff sergeant, Redkey, Indiana, right waist gunner; and Dewey L. Rhoades, staff sergeant, Corsicana, Texas, left waist gunner.

Lieutenant Leavitt is well-known in the community being a native of Overton, Nevada. He was graduated from the Overton high school and attended the University of Nevada for one year, before enlisting in the air corps. He received his wings at Roswell Flying field in New Mexico, on May 20, 1943.

3,600,000 Yanks Now Overseas

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (UP)—United States forces overseas now total approximately 3,600,000 men, Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, national director of selective service, disclosed last night.

Hershey's disclosure came when he told the national war and peace fitness conference of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation that the number of men rejected in the draft—3,600,000—about equalled the size of the overseas force.

Hershey told the conference that recent changes in acceptability standards would make necessary a rescreening of the 18-38 years age group. This particularly will apply to the approximately 1,000,000 men in this age group previously rejected for mental and educational deficiencies, and in some cases, for physical defects that can be corrected.

Salvage Pickup Set for Friday

Friday, April 28, has been set for the next salvage pickup date. L. R. Crandall executive secretary of the Clark county defense council announced today.

Everyone who has tin cans, waste paper, rags and other scrap materials to contribute to the drive, is asked to leave them on the curb in front of his home on Friday morning. The civilian defense truck will begin picking up the salvage at 10 o'clock.

During the month of March, Crandall stated, Clark county has contributed 997,270 pounds of scrap metal and steel; 62,000 pounds of non-ferrous metals; 54,646 pounds of fats and greases; and 72,000 pounds of waste paper to the war effort. A carload of tin cans is now ready to be shipped.

U. S. Casualties in Present War Set At 192,836 Today

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27 (UP)—Announced casualties of the United States armed forces total 192,836, it was disclosed today. The total last Thursday was 189,309.

Comprising 148,425 army casualties as of April 15 and 44,411 navy casualties as of today, the total includes 44,497 killed; 72,030 wounded; 41,923 missing and 34,386 prisoners of war.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson divided army losses into 25,582 killed, 60,166 wounded, 32,727 missing and 29,950 prisoners. Of the wounded, 33,077 have been returned to duty. Stimson told a press conference, while 1,679 prisoners have been reported to have died in prison camps, mostly in Japanese occupied territory.

Navy casualties to date embrace 18,915 killed, 11,864 wounded, 9,196 missing, and 4,436 prisoners of war.

From Where I Sit

By A. E. Cahlan

At letter from a service mother moved to anguish by conditions she finds in the country her son is fighting for, and thoughts he has expressed to her while attempting to do the job he felt would serve his country best. The expression is worthy of deep consideration by those of us back on the home front, charged with the responsibility of keeping this the country other Americans are dying to preserve, for to my mind it drives at a fundamental weakness in our entire war attitude.

This mother starts out her missive with "your recent editorials and the article in April 14 issue of Life force me to write this letter." The latter reference is to the editorial in the national picture magazine which discusses the growing chasm between civilians and the military and urges the building of a bridge before it's too late.

"I DON'T want any publicity," she writes, "and I wish that my name might not enter into this in case you do publish it. But I must write my reaction regardless of the cost." And thus establishing definitely her sincerity and deep appreciation of the significance of what she says, she proceeds to the theme:

"Two years ago my son, then 19, was already enrolled in the navy reserve. But because of his skilled trade he was asked to remain on the job until called. He was working on what was THEN to be the biggest and most essential war project—BMI of Las Vegas.

"He is a member of one of the much smeared labor organizations. He had every chance in the world to see the mismanagement and waste of building such a huge project. I am most thankful that he saw some of the units in actual production.

"Yet in one of his despondent moments he retired behind a big boiler and, instead of listening to an argument of how a certain thing should be done, he wrote the following. I found it in his shirt pocket the following wash-day and have cherished it ever since:

"Every day I see more clearly the jealousy and discontent among the working men of the United States.

"I have lost my interest in defense building, which has disbanded with patriotic duty and merged with selfish, personal gain. This is one thing which can cause disaster within our own boundaries.

"This war is savage, tortuous, wholly without respect for our fellow men.

"On Thursday, October 6 I heard a report thusly on the radio: We received word from the Germans that the 70,000 British soldiers now in captivity were to be chained and tortured. Also another quotation from Germany—'We can't get at your country but we can get at your heart.'

"As a young man looking into the future, it seems to me that the whole world belongs to US—not America is mine, England is yours. But—THIS IS OURS.

"The world today is spending billions for our education and training. Yet every generation sees a war tearing young bodies to pieces, and leaving them on the battlefield of blood. Bodies so badly needed in life to build a better world.

"Can't someone see a way Later this your war effort to active service—is now engaged in what the navy lists as their most hazardous task. And he writes back to his mother to ask what in the world is happening 'here on the home front?' And

why all the bickering? And why are they closing BMI?

"I don't dare answer him," the mother writes continuing further to comment: "My sincere wish is that all of the so-called Christians read the editorial in April 17 Life magazine, then turn to page 34 and ponder long on the dead soldier's words:

"We need a voice from on High, brother, and I don't mean maybe. This thing has got out of human ability to run. I'm no religious fanatic. But we are in a situation where something better than human brains has got to give us advice."

"Sometime, and I hope soon," concludes the mother, "we may hear that still, small voice above the chaos and din of wholesale murder. And I pray that we may cease clutching at our Almighty Dollar long enough to listen and heed." To which most of us will add only a fervent "Amen." For we've been waiting long and anguished months for that voice and have heard it not. Perhaps it WILL one day come to show us the way to a better and WAR-LESS world.

Infantry Takes Ground from Japs Lieutenant R. O. Hawkins Says

Artillery shelling and air corps bombing are necessary, but it is the infantry which takes the ground from the Japanese, according to First Lieutenant Ralston O. Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hawkins, 706 South Eighth street, who is just back from the south Pacific where he spent 25 months. He is part of the first contingent to return to the United States under the new rotation plan.

The Japanese can stand almost unbelievable strain and siege, sitting day after day in the same position despite artillery and mortar fire, he said. They had well prepared positions in New Guinea, where he engaged in battle with them, and he found them a formidable enemy.

Japs Crafty
"The Japanese were very crafty in picking their positions, which also were well camouflaged," Lieutenant Ralston said. "They were on commanding ground, and we had to go right straight up the hills after them. They would continue to hold their spots in spite of artillery fire. In the final analysis, the infantry had to go in after them with grenades and rifles.

"It is hard to figure what they are thinking. Once in a while one will get out of position and wander around, making a good target for the Americans. It may be they are suffering from shell shock. But they can stand unbelievable strain.

The Japs we encountered were good size and were quite bulky. They seemed to be well fed. Their equipment, although not as good as ours, seemed to be very satisfactory.

The handsome infantry officer, apparently suffering no ill effects from his long combat duty, calmly related incidents which are not bound by censorship.

High Tribute
He paid high tribute to the air corps and stated that the "air superiority of the Americans" was a vital factor in victory over the Japanese.

"Nobody can speak highly enough of the natives," he said. "They carried supplies up the hills and took the wounded back. They all go barefoot, and they are as sure-footed as goats. They never slipped in the mud or tilted a stretcher. In fact it would have been almost impossible to win the campaign without them.

"Missionary trained natives working for the army directed the other natives. They didn't mind the rain at all.

"The only way to defeat them, but it will take time, the officer reported. "It will save our men," he said.

He added that the Japs can "hole up" for six months, but they "will stay there until they die. They won't give up." Japanese prisoners were all in the campaign in which he engaged, he said.

Asked to describe a typical day in the jungle battle lines, Lieutenant Hawkins said:

"Of course we slept in fox-holes, two men to a hole. One stayed awake while the other slept. We had no blankets, because they were too heavy to carry. Sometimes we were able to put a little shelter over the top, but most of the time the rain just fell on us anyway.

"At daybreak the men awoke, and usually we would see a Jap just going over the hill. He had been on patrol near our lines during the night and was trying to get back. The soldiers would take shots at him. It got to be quite a game. Sometimes we couldn't see well at daybreak because of the heavy rain, and the Jap would get away.

Patrol Out
"Then the artillery pounding



BACK FROM OVERSEAS—
Above is shown First Lieutenant Ralston O. Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hawkins, 706 South Eighth street, who is home after spending 25 months in the South Pacific.

of the Jap positions would start. It would cease after a while, and a patrol would go out to try to find new routes and Jap positions. The patrols would take five or six hours to go a mile or so, because the jungle was so dense. They would come back late in the afternoon and report where the Japs were digging in for new positions.

"This information would be sent to the artillery, to register in on the new positions. Then the shelling by the artillery would start again.

"Everybody was in his foxhole and nobody moved after dark.

"Working by patrols may not seem that much was done, but it was the only way to find where the Jap positions were. It might take a whole day to find a route. If it was not satisfactory, then the patrols would have to search for another one. That is why the campaign took so long.

"It is the infantry which occupies the positions in the field. No amount of artillery or bombing will knock the Japs out, but they do a wonderful job of helping. In fact it would be impossible to win without them. However, it is the infantry which takes the ground."

Food on the front lines consists of C rations, which were carried up to the men by the natives. Meat and beans, meat and vegetable hash, and meat and vegetable stew, and a can containing biscuits, sugar, candy, and powdered tea or coffee comprised the menu, the lieutenant said. When victory appeared in sight, the men were relieved every three or four days, and this luxury was much enjoyed.

Lieutenant Hawkins, serving with the 162nd Infantry of the 41st division, stated that "troops in our unit were more or less experienced, and did not get jittery in the first contact with the Japs. This helped in the eventual winning of the battles."

The men now feel that the war is progressing satisfactorily, but

they always have felt they were on the "winning side," according to the infantry officer.

Never a Doubt
"They never doubted it for a minute, but they can see more chance now. They stay in good spirits and never complain. They feel they have a job to do, and they want to get it done and get home," he said.

Lieutenant Hawkins said that letters from home are the greatest boon to the men overseas. "Everybody likes to receive mail. A man may not write many letters, but he is hurt when mail comes and he does not get any. They like to receive snap shots too."

Pin-up girls are the most over-rated item of the war, he said. Men want pictures of their own loved ones and friends, not of a movie star.

Like News
"They like to have news of people they went to school with, as it is hard to keep track of them when they all scattered by the war. The soldiers want to know where their friends are and what they are doing. They don't like to hear how tough it is to buy something at home or how expensive it is.

"They don't want things to change at home. That is probably wrong, but that is the way the men feel about it. They cannot visualize the changes, but they can remember how things were before, and that is the way they want to find them when they return."

Asked what a soldier's reaction would be on the news of a friend killed in action in some other theatre of war, Lieutenant Hawkins said he should be informed. The soldier would prefer to know about the tragedy at the time it happened rather than to learn such things had been kept from him until he returns home.

Lauds Red Cross
He paid tribute to the work done by the Red Cross in Australia particularly. The clubs organized for the boys are a great help, as they can get toilet articles, writing paper and many small items free. Radios are furnished, meals are served in the clubs at a minimum price, and there are rooms where the soldiers can read and write letters.

Cooperation between the Australian and American troops has been wonderful, and the valor and effectiveness of the Australians was lauded by the officer. The people not in the army are giving a real all-out effort to the war. Even women not serving in the armed forces are doing some war work. There are few articles of clothing or other things to buy.

News comes to the men in New Guinea through an army paper called the "Guinea Gold." A copy which the lieutenant displayed carried a commendation of the war news from all fronts, sports stories, and leading national events. The tiny four-page sheet carried

Joe Morales Is Killed in Action

Staff Sergeant Joe Morales, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Morales of 110 West First street, was killed in action while serving in the Mediterranean area, according to a war department dispatch received today.

Sergeant Morales had served in the North African, Sicily and Italian campaigns. He was reported to be missing in action in previous dispatch from the war department.

He was widely known in the community as a prize-fighter, and was a former carrier boy at the Review Journal.

Marine Eats 12 Eggs, Pound Bacon in One USO Sitting

John E. Kelley, director of the downtown U. S. O., last night believed he had found the champion egg eater of the American armed services.

He was an unidentified Marine, visiting here, who stowed away 12 fried eggs and one pound of bacon, "the best I've had since leaving home," at an egg fry sponsored by James Manion's WPA.

The Marine was just in from the Southwest battle-front.

Record for frying eggs so far is held by two sailors, Director Kelly said yesterday, who cooked for 35 GIs at one sitting.

French bread, bacon and coffee round out the egg suppers cooked at the U.S.O. every Thursday night. Since the egg fries were started, 135 GIs have been served.

a surprising variety of news stories.

Lieutenant Hawkins was with the first quota from the South Pacific to be sent home under the new rotation policy. He had been overseas for 25 months. He now is on a 21-day leave and will report to Camp Roberts, California, at the end of his leave.

Lieutenant Hawkins is a member of a pioneer Nevada family. He was graduated from high school in Winnemucca in 1937 and from the University of Nevada in 1941. In college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and was cadet colonel in the campus ROTC unit.

During the summer of 1940, he trained at Ford Ord, California. He entered the army on December 1, 1941, and received training at Fort Lewis, Washington. In March, 1942, he sailed from the east coast for Australia and had been overseas ever since.

Asked what his most thrilling experience had been, Lieutenant Hawkins replied, "Sailing under Golden Gate bridge and arriving home."

Vegan Is Held in Shanghai Prison

Leo R. Gilmore, a former Las Vegas resident, is a prisoner of the Japanese at the Shanghai, China, war-prisoner camp, according to word received here by the Clark county chapter of the American Red Cross.

He is in good health and has been there the past 19 months, although he spent Christmas in 1941 at Wake Island. Red Cross officials ask that his friends here contact the office, 16 Fremont, so that this information may be relayed to other persons he mentions in his message. However, he gave no address where they could be reached.

The letter from Gilmore was the first word of his being a prisoner that had been received here by the Red Cross.

Graveside Rites Said for Little Daughter of Seabee Now in Hawaii

Little Velma Lewis, 4 years old, was mourned at graveside rites yesterday by the mother and in far-off Hawaii by the father, who is serving his country in the Seabees.

Rites of the Catholic Church were said at the grave at Woodlawn by a chaplain from the army air field here. The little girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Lewis, died suddenly from convulsions. Funeral arrangements were in the hands of the Garrison Mortuary.

2000 Soldiers Trained During Year in 3 Divisions at State University, Part of War Program

Nearly 2000 soldiers have been trained during the year in the three army contingents assigned by the War Department to the University of Nevada, of which Leo McNamee, Las Vegas attorney, is a trustee and a guiding light.

Air corps trainees, forming the largest group educated by the U. of N., has totaled 1800, while 100 men have been schooled as Army engineers as part of the Army Specialized Training program. It was announced yesterday by the college at Reno.

Seventeen former Nevada students, after service in the Army were returned to the campus to continue their advanced training as members of the Nevada Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The engineering program and the advanced ROTC training were discontinued at Nevada and at most other institutions in the country this spring and their men transferred back to active duty or to future study elsewhere.

College air corps training also was discontinued by the War Department, but those on the campus are being permitted to finish their courses. Air corps training, it is expected, will be concluded at Nevada about June 1.

Whether the University of Nevada will receive a contingent of 17-year-olds, on assignment by the Army until they reach 18, has not yet been determined.

The university is approved for such training, however, and as an institution with an established ROTC unit, is believed to be under consideration at this time.

Students will not be assigned for such study and training before about July 1 at the earliest, according to word received by university officers.

Vegan Wounded In Europe Area

Lieutenant Wesley G. Lundholm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Lundholm, 508 South Third street, was reported wounded in action in the European area, according to a war department dispatch received today.

Two other Nevada soldiers included in the list of wounded were Private John A. Fratini, son of Mrs. Julia Fratini, 557 Oak street, Elko, serving in the Mediterranean area; and Private First Class John G. Rigabert, brother of Mrs. Marie Rigabert Tachories, 1126 1/2 East Fourth street, Reno, in the Mediterranean area.

Lieutenant Vern E. Archibald, son of Mrs. Maudie Archibald, Carlin, Nevada was reported killed in action in the European area, according to the dispatch.

D-Day Prayer Is Urged in County

Urging all people to unite in a day of prayer for servicemen in the armed forces, when word comes of the European invasion, the Clark County ministerial association, announced today that churches throughout the city and county will be open during the time of the invasion.

"All persons are invited to attend their own or any church to pray for the safety of our soldiers and sailors," they stated, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

Vegas Soldier Attempts Suicide

Private Charles W. Ratliff, 29, stationed at the Las Vegas army air field, was recovering today in an Oakland army hospital from a self-inflicted bullet wound, police reported, according to United Press dispatches.

Ratliff, who returned last night to visit his wife, left a note saying he was disgusted with life.

Clark County Is Cited As Top Rank in Scrap Gathering

Clark County was cited as one of the top-ranking counties in the collection of used paper, tin cans, fats and rags, needed in the national salvage program, by Bernard Hartung, regional field deputy of the 11 western states, at the salvage conference held in Salt Lake City, over the week end, I. R. Crandall, announced today.

During the month of April, Clark county contributed 130,000 pounds of scrap iron and steel; 7,000 pounds of non-ferrous metals; 38,000 pounds of scrap paper; 30,000 pounds of tin cans; 46,100 pounds of fats and greases; and 3,250 pounds of rags, he stated.

Crandall, executive secretary of the local civilian defense council, attended the meeting in Salt Lake as representative of Clark county. Present at the two-day convention were state and county chairmen and executive secretaries from all the 11 Western states.

Waste paper was stressed at the conference as the most critical salvage material needed at the present time, Crandall said. Immense quantities of corrugated paper boxes are required to supply the armed forces, it was stated, and since wood pulp is not available for making paste-board, old paper is required.

"The salvage need for tin cans, household fats and rags is unabated, with no prospect of ces-

Son of Vegan Is Awarded Medal At England Base

Staff Sergeant James "Mic" McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Johnson of Boulder City, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received while participating in bombing raids over Germany as a member of a Flying Fortress crew, according to word received by his parents today.

Sergeant McLean, who has been stationed in England for the past year, is a left waist gunner on the B-17. According to information received by his parents, he sustained a broken leg, after the plane returned, badly damaged, from a bombing mission, on April 12, and crashed at the England base. Three of the crew members aboard the ship were killed in the accident, it was stated.

Now at the base hospital in England, Sergeant McLean is recovering from the second broken leg, sustained during his overseas service.

In addition to the Purple Heart just received, he has been awarded the oak leaf cluster, and three other oak leaves. Sergeant McLean was employed at Hotel Last Frontier prior to his enlistment in the armed forces on November 16, 1942. He received his basic training at Miami Beach, Florida. His parents formerly resided in Las Vegas until a month ago, when they moved to Boulder City to make their home at 625 Avenue M.

In a recent letter to his parents, written from the base hospital, Sergeant McLean revealed that two broken legs were not enough to keep a good soldier down. "I'll be back in the fight in about four months — I hope," he stated.

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Knife Wielder a Sheriff's Deputie

David Chasteen flourished a nine-inch butcher knife, terrorizing patrons of the Midway Casino, was disarmed, arrested, handcuffed, escaped and had the handcuffs sawed off, was caught, arrested again, along with three companions in a two-hour exciting drama staged at Pittman early this morning, sheriff's deputies reported today. His companions, Norman Seeley, Howard Boetticher and Manuel Wiese aid abetted in his escape with accommodation of cars, a hacksaw and expert workmanship, the sheriff's office reported, and they too are detained in the county jail while a multiplicity of investigators are in progress as to their department and activities of the past.

First act of the show opened with Chasteen exhibiting the butcher knife in a manner threatening "to do great bodily harm," according to the report. Jess Myers, floorman, called deputies and put the finger on Chasteen who noisily and boisterously resisted disarmament, they reported. The knife safely away, he was handcuffed, moved outside and into the car of arrest.

Norman Seeley entered here and remonstrated with officers who were distracted for the moment with another quarrel. Chasteen went through the opposite door of the car and dashed down the highway. The net ended with a bang, but a shot fired over the head of the fleeing fugitive failed to halt him. During this excitement, two other characters in the show drove off quietly, but Seeley was taken up to the substitution at Henderson.

The air of darkness and mystery in that vicinity was punctuated only by the stopping of cars, examination of occupants and contents. Along the highway this procedure continued with the law getting closer to the escapee and his companions. Investigation at Boulder City proved that Chasteen had not returned home.

Hot clues came in investigation of Boetticher's home in a trailer park, Henderson. Indications were that some mechanical operations in the nature of sawing steel had gone on there quite recently. Returning to the first scene at Pittman, Wiese and Boetticher, engaged in the muscle grinding operation of pushing a car, were interrupted and arrested. The car was Chasteen's. And in the darkness of the next quarter hour officers spied another machine, stopped it, and here was Chasteen, in person. The vehicle was property of Wiese.

With the cyclorama lifted and rolled, the curtain fell softly with the quiet en route to Las Vegas and the county jail.

Exhibit A is a pair of handcuffs, sawed with superb workmanship, hardly discernible to the unpracticed eye, a half of which was found on the highway, and the other half in Wiese's car. The other exhibit is the butcher knife, serviceable enough in its own sphere of operations, but sinister when flourished in a hall of recreation, refreshments and leisure.

Rail Torpedoes Cause Furore at Grammar School

Children of the Fifth street grammar school answered a fire alarm drill during an afternoon session, last week, filed out in an orderly manner while Barney Burger, juvenile officer, quickly searched a room, located two miniature torpedoes, of the safety variety used by railroads for protection of trains, and also the identity of two boys believed involved in a theft of the torpedoes and flares from the Union Pacific. He found one torpedo attached to a side of a desk, another was found in the pocket of one of the pupils. Recovery of the missiles

Diners at Pittman Have Rude Shock

Diners in the Ideal cafe at Pittman yesterday got a rough and tumble aperitif for their evening meal when a car came crashing through the front of the building.

Sheriff's investigators found that outside of disturbance of the evening repast, the car had done considerable damage.

The machine was registered in the name of Anselmo Martinez, Henderson. Sheriff's officers reported that Martinez said he loaned the car to a Ray Hilton, of Anderson's camp. Hilton, and the party driving the car, was sought to pay cost of damage at the restaurant.

Holdup Man Being Sought by Police

Ulysses Booth told police he had just arrived in town, stepped off a bus and was walking on North Third street last evening, when a bandit stuck a gun in his back, relieved him of two wallets containing \$106 in cash, and all identification papers. He described the holdup as a man 180 pounds in weight, about five feet 11 inches tall, wearing a dark suit and hatless.

Police later picked a wallet on Second street. It had Booth's identification cards, but no money. Booth is a seaman from San Francisco.

Gilbert Home Is Reported Robbed

Ray Fitzgerald, former local hotel employee is under arrest at the county jail on suspicion of attempted burglary of the C. V. T. Gilbert home, Bonanza road, shortly after midnight.

According to the sheriff's report, entrance was gained by breaking a door lock with a stone. Fitzgerald was caught inside the place, and held until arrival of officers, they reported.

The local court retains jurisdiction, according to Oscar W. Bryan, of the district attorney's office, who said that in case of rejection Lynch may be returned to Las Vegas. In that event, Lynch is offered the chance of making restitution or that of facing prosecution.

was within 30 minutes after the fire alarm sounded. Pupils and teachers returned to their classrooms.

The torpedoes have extended tin clasps on either side, are of high explosive content. Clamped on the rails, when a train may be stopped in an emergency, they are placed some distance down the track and when crushed sound as a warning to an oncoming engine or train. A sudden impact will cause explosion and the lad with the torpedo in his pocket constantly endangered himself and those around him, Burger said. The party seated in the desk and those about him were similarly endangered.

According to Burger, the flares,

highly inflammable and used for signal purposes are dangerous when in the hands of juveniles. One Las Vegas fire of the last two weeks may have come from this source, he said.

The juveniles are in his custody while investigation of their activities is being made, in conjunction with checking of stolen material of this nature from the railroad.

Operators of Bars Warned by Chief of Police This Morning

Operators of bars and similar places of business who do not cooperate with the police in the protection of their own places of business and of the public may have license trouble, according to Harry E. Miller, chief of police who sounds a warning following a police court hearing yesterday in which a bartender was fined \$50.

"The police are here to protect these places of business," said the chief, "and we expect, and are going to get cooperation, or else they are going to have license trouble."

In police court D. W. Terry pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct. The case had a slight angle in which the magistrate was interested and he called for the facts. An officer testified that Terry, a bartender, had refused him permission to use a phone to call assistance in arrest-

ing three others in the same place.

"You realize that you are operating for the people of Las Vegas, are licensed by the city of Las Vegas, and that the city police have jurisdiction at all times," admonished the magistrate, "and so you will remember that, the fine will be \$50."

The court, presided over by John F. Cahlan, acting judge, heard a routine of disturbance cases, arising from ceiling prices of commodities to plain charges of drunkenness and vagrancy. A career of drinking was definitely discouraged in fines from \$15 to 90 days in jail, the latter sentence going to Jane Doe, a periodic case on the police records.

Railroad men who have a habit of taking off promiscuously, from their jobs, coming to Las Vegas and drinking heavily, regardless of the tremendous loads of human cargo and war materials the roads are carrying, were admonished to go back to their jobs. Some were given deferred sentences with as high as 60 days hanging over their heads, for next occasion of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Las Vegas. They were also warned to tell their companion workers that Las Vegas will not tolerate these habitual nuisances.

Only one defendant admitted he was drunk and helpless. He pleaded guilty, paid a \$15 fine, and left a goodly supply of tobacco for the boys in the city jail, with whom he had been detained the night prior. Smallest fine was one dollar to remind a truck driver of the dangerous practice of snap shifting at a high rate of speed.

Darrell J. Brown Sent to Carson City Penitentiary

Darrell J. Brown has gone to the state penitentiary at Carson, and is good riddance, so far as local law enforcement officers are concerned, they said today.

Brown, handcuffed to Robert Norris, was escorted to the mobile cage outside the county jail by Undersheriff Stewart and Deputy Lytle. He will serve from one to 10 years, having entered a plea of guilty to escape from lawful custody. Norris recently got from one to five years for second degree burglary.

Originally charged with robbery, Brown escaped from the local jail, was captured in San Francisco, was returned here by Sheriff Glen Jones and Deputy Lawrence. Today he said he was "anxious to get back home," that he was well treated but was confined to a cell and too closely guarded for his own comfort. He wished the officers well on his leave-taking in the mobile cage.

"Mighty glad to get rid of him," said the undersheriff as the cage drove away. He had been a bad influence on the other prisoners, most of whom are in for minor offenses, they said.

Brown is a five-time loser in 15 years, the sheriff's record shows.

Jaunty Check Passer Fails to Hurdle Last Frontier, Said

Kenneth Edwin Carney, 22, a 4-F, wrote his checks in advance, stopped at the best hotels, car-ridden expensive luggage, bought new shirts and discarded used ones, had a wonderful time from New York City to Las Vegas but failed to hurdle the last frontier and today was in the city jail, police reports showed.

Carney, in sports raiment and with confident front, reportedly cashed two checks at local hotels. Police were tipped and the chase started. He got out of town in a taxicab. Police called Boulder City, the rangers picked him up at the Boulder Dam hotel and yesterday afternoon officers brought Carney back and installed him in a less expensive suite—in the city jail.

Carney's exclusive luggage, police said revealed eight checks,

Check Passer Is To Go Into Army

Curtis Lynch, charged with passing worthless checks at a local hotel, was this morning released on order from Judge George E. Marshall, and with four others boarded a train for Salt Lake for induction into military service.

The local court retains jurisdiction, according to Oscar W. Bryan, of the district attorney's office, who said that in case of rejection Lynch may be returned to Las Vegas. In that event, Lynch is offered the chance of making restitution or that of facing prosecution.

Lela Edwards Victim Of Purse Snatcher

An unknown man snatched the purse of Lela Edwards, of 609 Bridger street, as she was walking on Carson street between Third and Fourth streets, she reported to the police.

Pursuing the "snatcher," who ran up the alley toward Fremont, Miss Edwards finally gave up the chase and turned to the police for assistance.

In addition to approximately \$40, Miss Edwards had several valuable papers in the purse, she said.

Abandoned Baby Saved from Tight Spot by Police

A six-month old baby, crying from cold and exposure, locked in a car on a downtown street, Wednesday night, attracted passersby who called police and the child was their ward for more than an hour and a half while the parents were sought, police records showed today.

According to Barney Burger, juvenile officer, the child had squirmed out of its outer garment, had edged partly off a seat and was partially imprisoned, face up and on its back, between the seat and the side of the sedan.

Entrance was forced through a window, the child was wrapped in a towel and brought to the station, where officers assumed the paternal role, removed wet diapers and giving warmth to the crying youngster.

The parents, who had been paged at a local hotel, rushed into the police station, quite indignant that their child was taken out of the car, according to the juvenile officer, but oblivious to the danger from which the child had been rescued.

The baby, with improvised clothing of the best variety of available stocks at the police station, was given back to the parents at 11:45 p.m., having been the guest and center of attraction at the station since 10:15 o'clock, according to the juvenile officer.

Reckless Driver Given \$100 Fine

Henry Turner, colored, swore he never drank whiskey, but whatever the reason, decreased ability to drive a car cost him \$100 in police court this morning.

According to officers' testimony, Turner virtually turned out to let an underpass go by and ran up a steep embankment near the Nevada Biltmore. The defendant's explanation failed to impress A. G. Blad, magistrate, and the fine followed.

Misdemeanor Is Facing Man Here

Joe Cisternino, in legal entanglement for possession of a motorcycle, an outboard motor and a \$17 check which he received for a purportedly stolen bike, will come into justice court for preliminary hearing April 3, according to the district attorney's office. He is charged with receiving stolen goods.

Head of WPB says BMI Stays Open

Some Production Cut Is Being Sifted, Wilson Says

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1 (UP)—P. D. Wilson, chief of the war production board's aluminum-magnesium branch, today categorically denied charges made by Senator Pat McCarran, democrat, Nevada and said it was as "amazing a blast as I ever heard."

Bad Check Artist Waives Hearing

Kenneth Carney, purported member of the check-writing gentry, whose trail finished with Las Vegas police at the end, waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to district court yesterday afternoon.

He is charged with drawing and passing worthless checks, two of which were reported dropped at a local hotel.

Police records show he operated on a consistent scale across the continent from New York to Las Vegas recently.

His bond was fixed at \$1,500 cash, or \$3,000 property. He was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, said Carney indicated he would like to enter a plea of guilty.

Oregon Fire Kills Sister of Vegan

Mabel Neal, hostess in the Ramona Room at the Hotel Last Frontier, received word by telephone recently that her sister, who resided in Oregon was burned to death in an apartment house fire there. Miss Neal left immediately for Ventura, California, where she will accompany her parents to Oregon.

Dormitory Fight Involves 3 Men

Ed Hurst is a patient at the county hospital, William J. Wiles faces charge of assault and Martin D. Riley went to jail for the night, the aftermath of a disturbance last night at the Liberty rooming house, according to police reports.

Hurst had a badly blackened and lacerated eye. He was sent to the hospital when a local doctor, treating him, called the police.

He said, according to police, that Wiles had beaten him, and he was willing to prefer a charge against Wiles. The latter told police that he caught Hurst about to make a getaway with the purse of one of his tenants, and punched him over the eye.

Martin D. Riley, the purported victim, had been drinking, and as the police walked in he arose and asked: "What are you fellows doing here?" and was also taken along to the station.

Wiles and Riley posted bail and were released pending further investigation by police.

Burglar Suspect Is Held in L. A.

A man giving the name of Donald W. Stagner, identified by a picture, is held by Los Angeles police and will be returned to Las Vegas to face charge of burglarizing the C. V. T. Gilbert home, according to V. Gray Gubler, district attorney.

In the robbery here, March 28, Ray Fitzgerald was caught in the Gilbert home by Gilbert, and held until arrival of officers, according to the sheriff's reports. He is now in the county jail.

The district attorney said he will file charges of burglary against Fitzgerald and his companion, if the latter be definitely identified.

Desertion Count Filed on Mother

Keima Ryan was today charged in district court with desertion and non-support of her minor children. V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, filed the information at instance of juvenile authorities. The latter said that a petition for guardianship for the four children, all under 10 years of age, also may be filed in the near future.

The children, left destitute last week in a desert hotel, adjacent to a hog pen two miles northeast of Las Vegas, are in the juvenile home as is the 17-year-old girl who was left with them as a temporary guardian.

Vereen Is Given \$50 Fine in Court

Virgil A. Vereen, reckless driver, whose permit was revoked for a year, did not have \$50 to pay a fine today imposed in police court, and went back to jail.

The hearing yesterday disclosed an aggravated case in which the young motorcycleist scattered pedestrians left and right as he drove down Fremont street, according to police. The case was continued and Magistrate A. G. Blad disposed of it this morning with the \$50 fine.

4-4-44

Tots Found, Left to Forage for Selves, in Filth; Mother Held

Four children were found by juvenile authorities today in almost indescribable filth. The ages of the tots ranged from two to 10 years.

Their playground was an adjacent hog pen and their playthings animal carcasses and bones which were fed to the swine.

Their food was cooked in the open where swarms of flies congregated every mealtime.

Their bedroom was in an open tent where hogs prowled beneath their beds at all hours of the day.

Their mother, in company with a 17-year-old girl, who was supposed to be caring for the children, was found in an outskirts tavern, quaffing beer and apparently oblivious to the condition in which she left her offspring, the authorities said.

The mother is Kelma Ryan, 25, and is the wife of a sailor in the United States navy, authorities report.

The children, when rescued, were in a pitiable condition, according to Mrs. Morgan. The youngest, a boy, age two years, was suffering from croup, and is under physician's care. Two girls,

six and 10 years, and a boy, eight, were poorly clad, ill-nourished and unwashed, with matted hair from the filth of their surroundings. They had been sleeping in two beds in the tent, on dirty mattresses, with little covering. All now are at the juvenile home.

According to Blue Sam, operator of the hog ranch, the mother brought the youngsters there last Wednesday. The tent was put up and the children placed in charge of another girl, age 17, who accompanied them. The mother remained there Wednesday night and did not return. No groceries were sent out, so they subsided on Sam's larder with the cooking done in the open in back of his house trailer. According to Sam, the children wandered around the desert and about the hog pen for entertainment, but he was attracted to the tent later by the wails of the youngest.

According to Barney Burger, Mrs. Ryan has a home in North Las Vegas, and her moving the children out to the desert, he believes, was to take them reportedly out of the local juvenile officers' jurisdiction. He said the records show she is getting an allotment of \$140, plus another \$20 from her husband. At the time of her arrest she was drinking with two soldier companions and in a belligerent mood, according to Mrs. Morgan.

Last phase of the investigation of the temporary home on the

desert revealed a carton of soiled clothing, that of the youngsters, and whisky glasses and empty beer bottles strewn about under the beds.

Juvenile authorities will prefer charges of child neglect against the mother and ask for appointment of a guardian for the youngsters. The girl, purported temporary custodian, is also held by the authorities.

the local Coca Cola plant, according to the police report. The instruments had been donated by Vegans in the recent national drive conducted under auspices of Coca Cola.

The shipment of the remainder of the collection is held up temporarily, in hopes that additional donations may make up for the ones stolen by the meanest thief, according to the Coca Cola management.

BOULDER C. NEWS

4-13-44

Thursday, April 13, 1944

Thief Steals 3 Music Makers

The meanest thief got around Tuesday and stole three musical instruments for shipment to Uncle Sam's soldiers.

A cornet, banjo and guitar were taken from the storeroom of

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE

4-19-44

Burglar Suspect On Stand Today

Ray Fitzgerald, on trial for burglary of the C. V. T. Gilbert home, took the stand today in Judge George E. Marshall's court, and told a story of a blackout leading up to his arrest in the Gilbert home.

Fitzgerald was discovered in bed in the Gilbert home when the owner and his wife returned there shortly after midnight of March 28. The house had been robbed and another man, believed a companion of Fitzgerald, escaped before arrival of officers.

The defendant told a story of drinking to excess for three days prior to his arrest. He did not know his alleged companion nor had he any knowledge of his whereabouts on March 27. Hugh Conway, auditor in a local hotel, also testified as to the defendant's condition on the night of March 27.

Both sides closed their cases this morning and Judge Marshall prepared jury instructions. Closing arguments were expected this afternoon with submission to the jury at an early hour.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-17-44

Son Hunts Father In Las Vegas Area

Sheriff's deputies have been asked to attempt to locate Bob "Farmer Bob" Graham, last heard from in Las Vegas, by Graham's son, who resides now in Bakersfield, California.

In a letter to the sheriff young Graham reported that his father at one time owned the Owl Saloon in Calexico, and that he has not seen his parents in 20 years.

Anyone knowing the elder Graham's whereabouts is asked to contact the sheriff's office at once.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-22-44

Youth Is Rescued From City Jail

Fred A. Herz was alone in police court this morning and apparently without friends. He was charged with having been intoxicated and pleaded guilty. The fine was \$15 and he was about to be escorted back to the city jail.

"This is the first time I have seen this boy in 15 years," said R. J. Kaltenborn who added that the boy came of a good family and he did not understand the lad's predicament. He volunteered to pay the fine and Herz was released.

Kaltenborn and Irvin George Warner were in court, each charging the other with assault and battery. No witnesses were available and the case was continued.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-17-44

Reckless Drivers Given \$50 Fines

Backing into the law at a high rate of speed cost Louis Olson, Henderson, \$50 in police court this morning, and Reece B. Jacobson was given a similar fine when his machine of intermittent speeds struck another car at Fifth and Main streets.

Olson ran the red light at the street intersection and was driving backwards at a high rate of speed when he crashed into the car of John E. Barrett, police officer. The latter's machine was considerably damaged in the front end and the two cars were temporarily locked, bumper and fender.

Jacobson's car collided with one driven by Lieutenant S. R. Gossard of the gunnery school. Lieutenant C. A. Gibney, in Gossard's car, suffered cuts and abrasions and was given emergency treatment at the Las Vegas Hospital. Jacobson, whose car literally took up both sides of the street, failed to halt at signal of the police siren.

He blamed his troubles on the steering apparatus and denied that various drinks of beer, 12 in number, had anything to do with the accident. Magistrate A. G. Blad was unimpressed at this defense and fined him \$50.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE

4-15-44

Three Men in Jail Following Free-For-All At Pittman

Three men were held in custody of the county jail and sheriff's deputies are searching for a fourth following a free-for-all fight 200 yards west of Pittman at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The scuffle developed, it was reported by the sheriff's office, when four Indians demanded payment of a debt from John Charley, a B.M.I. resident.

When Charley was hit about the face and knocked unconscious by a rock wrapped in a canvas glove, John Harry interceded in his behalf and was also cut about the eye and head.

Charley was taken to the Clark County General Hospital for treatment and with Pablo Martinez and Johnson Charles, confined to the county jail pending a complete investigation today of the affair.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-14-44

Van Skander Is Landed In Jail

Bruce Van Skander, of the "American Mineral Salts Company" was picked up by the Las Vegas police department today as he was preparing to leave for San Francisco in the midst of an investigation of his activities since arriving here several weeks ago.

Van Skander had advertised for a co-partner in a manufacturing company which was supposed to distribute fertilizer in this area; investigation so far indicates two persons had entered his employ under agreement to put \$500 into the operation and receive a sizeable salary beginning May 1.

One young woman advanced the entire \$500 while a man put up \$200 and was supposed to pay in \$300 additional before the first of the month according to their statements to the authorities who requested their names be withheld until the investigation is completed.

Police records show that Van Skander has operated under several aliases and was known as Theodore Rodman, Elbert T. Ferguson, Dr. Robbins, Dr. Roy Burton Kent and Dr. Bruce Van Skander. He has served at least one term in prison, having been confined to San Quentin penitentiary from 1937 to 1942 for forgery, the records disclose.

District Attorney V. Gray Gubler is checking the charges against Van Skander and has ordered him held until the probe is concluded.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-24-44

Siren Dodgers to Face Prosecution

Motorists who pay no heed to the siren of the fire alarm and do not move to the curbs are a hindrance to the fire department and may be prosecuted, according to the fire department and may be prosecuted, according to Harold Case, chief, who observed recent cases in police court where defendants pleaded ignorance of the law or confusion at the alarms.

"These people must move over to the nearest curb and halt," said the chief. "An ordinance requires that they do not park within 300 feet of a fire and that they must not obstruct fire apparatus."

The chief said that the department has answered 27 calls this month and while none of the motorists obstructed trucks on their way to a call in a serious manner, they have proved a nuisance in their lack of cooperation. The department must have clearance on streets to all calls in the future, he said.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-24-44

Lost Bracelet Is Located in Purse

A lady of the elite anxiously called from a local hotel Sunday to the sheriff's office and complained that her bracelet, jeweled with 32 diamonds and valued at \$2,500, had been stolen. She had visited various places of entertainment about the city but hotel employes and associates were suspected, according to Cyril Stewart, undersheriff.

The undersheriff hurriedly went to the hotel, assembled those immediately in contact with the lady and proposed: "Well—let's look in the purses first."

He did and in the first one, belonging to the lady of complaint, he withdrew the bracelet.

The incident was closed except for a \$5 tip from the lady to her maid, who, among others, was most concerned.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-26-44

Check Suspect Is In New Troubles

Woodrow Rhone, purportedly involved in check passing entanglements here some time ago, was back in the county jail today.

Rhone, employed recently at the gunnery school, passed another reported worthless check and was picked up by sheriff's officers.

On the prior charge, he was released on promise to make amends but the charge was not dismissed. According to Oscar W. Bryan, of the district attorney's office, the state may prosecute on the original charge.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-24-44

Musty Statute Resurrected Here

First case of its kind in some time and a possible anchor on which authorities may curb spread of venereal disease was filed against La Verne Wilson today in justice court when she was charged with exposing another person to infectious venereal disease.

The case was brought to attention of the district attorney's office by the local health authorities, and according to V. Gray Gubler the woman had infected soldiers of nearby posts before a complaining witness signed papers citing her into court.

In lieu of \$500 bail Miss Wilson was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-26-44

Two Burglaries Reported Today

In two burglaries reported to police this morning, the establishments of the Home and Weitshek Lumber companies were broken into.

Four \$25 war bonds in the name of Syatt Barber and \$28 in cash were taken from the Home Lumber company office. Entrance was forced through a rear door. Discovery of theft was at 7:30 this morning.

Less than a half hour later the Weitshek company complained that entrance had been forced through a window into their office during the night. A check today had not yet revealed their loss.

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-27-44

Thursday, April 27, 1944

Tots Lay Off of Street Lights

Higher respect for public property and utilities is being shown Las Vegas youngsters in the neighborhood of Ninth and Clark streets, where street lights, replaced some time ago are still in operation, according to F. C. Partic, city electrician.

This corner was dark for several months on account of per-

L.V.R. JOURNAL

4-29-44

Taff Found Guilty, Planning Appeal

Found guilty of violation of the Nevada small loan act in justice court yesterday, Albert Taff, of the Personal Loan company was fined \$200 but gave notice of appeal to the district court.

The decision was handed down Friday afternoon by Justice Paul C. O'Malley who had considered the evidence and arguments of the attorneys from the day previous. The case was one of two combined, this being filed at instance of James U. Young, a soldier, D. G. La Rue, state bank examiner was the complainant. The similar combined action was dismissed.

Taff was released on his own recognizance.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE

4-27-44

Yeggs Break Into 2 City's Lumber Yards

Police yesterday were looking for burglars who had blitzed two of the city's lumber yards during the night.

At the Home Lumber Company, 430 North Main street, entry was made through the rear door. A big wrench had been used to pry off the lock and the burglars just walked in.

Twenty-eight dollars was stolen and, police said, possibly some small articles.

The operations were easily carried out since the back door opens into a dark area near the railroad tracks. Evidently the burglars had climbed over the fence.

Burglars also climbed over the back fence behind the Weitshek Lumber Company, 332 North Main street. There they broke the office window, which is also in the rear of the building and completely out of sight from the street. They opened the door from the inside.

Loot consisted of three 25 foot steel tapes and possibly other small tools. No cash was taken.

130 Venereal Cases Reported in Month, U. S. Medico Says

For the month of April alone there have been 130 cases of venereal disease reported in the Las Vegas area.

So said Dr. Thomas H. Morgan of the United States Public Health service in an address before the Kiwanis Club yesterday. Dr. Morgan added: "In the last month reported the Las Vegas area reported 76 cases of syphilis and 54 cases of gonorrhoea—and of course all such cases are not reported."

Forty-eight members attended the meeting and heard Dr. Morgan speak and demonstrate the program now set up to control venereal diseases throughout the United States by showing a motion picture released by the health service.

Among guests at the dinner meeting were Chief Justice William E. Orr of the Supreme Court of Nevada, J. H. Hess of Reno and Wilbur Jones, of Lockport, N. Y.

Justice Court Session Delayed

Justice court proceedings were delayed some time yesterday morning in the hearing of Albert Taff, of the Personal Loan company, while officers sought out two soldiers at a local post, witnesses, but the case got under way and following lengthy presentation by legal representatives, was continued to this afternoon at 4 o'clock for decision.

Taff is charged with violation of operation under the Nevada small loans act. Ned Williams and James U. Young testified they had negotiated loans at his place, the transaction going through a clerk in his office. Both had repaid their debts, and Young, according to his testimony, had repaid a loan for another soldier now overseas. The Williams and Young loans were made in the latter part of 1943, according to their testimony.

Lengthy arguments followed with Harold M. Morse and Julian Thruston representing the defendant and V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, acting for the state. Justice Paul C. O'Malley took the case under consideration with decision to be given today.

Naval Brig Escapes in Car Stolen in L. A. Caught at Dam

Earl Robert Edwards, Fred Cowen, age 21, and Ernest Stiles, 23, escapees from the naval terminal at San Pedro, and Grover Squires, 20, recent medical discharge from the navy, were captured in a stolen car at the Boulder dam at 8:30 this morning. They ran a blockade of officers at Boulder City after speeding through the rain from Las Vegas to Boulder City at a 110-mile clip.

Sergeant Perly Williams sighted the big green Chrysler, reported stolen from Hollywood,

and with Chief Peterson and W. H. Caster, rangers, unlimbered their side arms to subdue the belligerents.

Alert had been given from Las Vegas, word originally coming from San Bernardino officers. The machine was identified with license plates stolen from the car of Clark Hartman, Boulder City, according to local sheriff's deputies who earlier spotted it in the vicinity of the Union Pacific depot and investigated the Nevada registration. The machine carried an original New Jersey license in the name of Mrs. Margaret Du Bois, 63 Main avenue, Passaic, New Jersey.

Search for the quartet was started yesterday on a message from San Bernardino authorities. Word was received locally at the sheriff's office that occupants of a machine had siphoned

Sheriffs Hold 2 on Car Theft, Robbery Counts

Sheriff Glenn Jones and Deputy C. Stewart yesterday arrested Daniel L. Pettit and Eddie Regan at a local hotel and are charging Pettit with grand theft and holding Regan on investigation as the result of a car theft.

Officers are said to hold a confession allegedly signed by Pettit which reads as follows:

"I, Daniel L. Pettit, admit that last night, April 25, 1944, I stole from the parking lot at the El Rancho Vegas Hotel, one 1942 Buick sedanette, Nevada license 11-424, and did drive this car to Callente, where at about 2:15 a. m. April 26, 1944, I broke into the Buckero Bar.

"I broke in through the roof to get into the bar where I took some money and some whisky. The whisky was found in my room. I drove back to Las Vegas and parked the car on North Fourth street.

"I bought a suit for \$82 for myself and a \$60 suit for Eddie Regan, besides some shirts, shoes, stockings and underclothes. I also gave Eddie Regan \$150."

Detention House Planned in Isolation of Prostitutes as City Joins Army in Clean-Up

The City of Las Vegas' efforts to cooperate with the Army in cleaning out what the Army says is a sordid condition of prostitution moved forward yesterday in plans for the establishment of a detention house for isolation of camp followers who have flocked to the city.

The women are to be held, under yesterday's plans, in the isolation ward until specific action under law may be taken to deport them from the city or they are sentenced to penal institutions.

An alarmingly high rate of infection of soldiers by venereal disease had been reported to the office of Maj. Thomas H. Morgan, county health officer, by the Army, resulting in dispatch of an army intelligence officer and operatives of secret service and Federal Security Agency men here to aid the city in cleaning up the situation.

Clark County is being asked to cooperate in driving the women from the city since they are punishable under state, rather than city, laws. Failing to accomplish that, the Army has threatened to declare Las Vegas out of bounds for all military personnel.

Representing the Office of Community War Services in assisting in the investigation here yesterday were Walter Arkush and Officer Patterson of the San Francisco office. They are under the Division of Social Protection of the Federal Security Agency.

nine gallons from a car on Eleventh street at 1 a. m. Deputies caught a visual flash of the license plate and the Nevada registration list revealed the license plates were those of Clark Hartman, of Boulder City.

Last seen of the machine was its disappearance in the rain along the Boulder highway at speed of 110 miles an hour, according to information given local officers. The alert was given rangers and the capture was effected during the early morning hours.

The three sailors who escaped detention at the San Pedro station have been turned over to naval jurisdiction and Squires is held for investigation by federal officers.

3 Federal Bureaus Send Officers Here to Clear Out Prostitution or Order Soldiers Away From City

Las Vegas last night was fairly crawling with United States Government dicks, all of them officially unidentified, but all of them resolved to drive the victory girls and the camp followers out of town, or put Las Vegas on the Army's unfair list.

The United States Army intelligence division had a captain here, the Federal Security Agency had a couple operatives, and the Secret Service came in to do their bit toward purifying the city as clean as the driven snow.

So far as the office of Mayor Ernest W. Cragin was concerned, however, it all was no matter for joshing. He was in dead earnest in his efforts to have the city

YEGGS ELUDE POLICE AT 110-MPH SPEED

Four desperadoes who had escaped from a running gun battle with California state police at Barstow, then fled from Las Vegas officers after an 110-mile-an-hour chase here, last night had been captured at Boulder City and held for sheriff's officers here.

The bandits were not immediately identified by name, but San Bernardino police, in warning sheriff's and police officers here had urged every precaution taken in attempting to apprehend them.

The men had been the object of a 24-hour search by officers here. They had stolen an olive green Chrysler sedan, 1941 model, in Los Angeles.

While city police and sheriff's deputies were searching throughout the city and county for the desperadoes since late Thursday. Officers Stewart and Henderson, patrolling the Boulder Highway, had espied the car and given chase.

Though the officers pushed their car to a speed of 110 miles an hour, the thugs were able to outdistance them. The car, then bearing Nevada license 14-110, turned off at a fork in the road.

The officers broadcast a warning, and the car was halted and the men arrested at Boulder City. The Nevada car the four had stolen was a Buick 1941 sedan, registered to Clark W. Hartman of Boulder City. It had been seen at the Union Pacific railroad station here Thursday, and later reported on 11th street where officers were told by a motorist, the thieves had siphoned nine gallons of gasoline from his car.

Tool Thief Given 90 Day Sentence

A. B. Medean, charged with stealing carpenter tools from his employer, was sentenced to 90 days in the city jail, or must pay a fine of \$180, according to an order of A. G. Blad, police magistrate.

Medean admitted having been up for a similar offense with the same tools involved.

Six repeaters on drunk charges drew fines from \$15 to \$60, and one woman, charged under the rooming house ordinance, was held for further investigation.

cleaned up, and prostitutes driven from the streets, hotels and lodging places. So were most of the hotel men, who previously had held no means at their disposal to clean up an unpleasant situation.

Meantime the Army held the whip hand. It said to city officials, in effect: "Clean up, or the Army will declare all of Las Vegas out of bounds."

3 Federal Agencies Send Men Here to Investigate Vice

"Out of bounds" would have the unhappy effect of forbidding all military personnel to enter the city.

Assistance of the county, also, was being called in, for the state laws are enforceable by county sheriff's officers. City police can arrest and turn over prisoners to the county for prosecution, the city had explained, but the principal responsibility for enforcing state laws rests with the county.

While an inquiry is in progress and the federal men are tabulating up their data on the camp followers, another investigation last night was reported going on in relation to the careless habit of some soldiers in issuing checks without the formality of enough money in the bank to cover.

Hotels and clubs here have been liberal in cashing checks for soldiers claiming to be stationed at the air field or, while the desert camps were still running, at neighboring fields. Many of the checks bounced.

Both downtown banks, too, have a collection of no-good checks issued by soldiers and cashed over the tellers' windows as an accommodation to the military.

Worst offenders, it has been reported, have not been the enlisted men, but officers. One fairly high ranking officer had caused much trouble by bad checks.

Clamping down of check cashing for soldiers, on the part of the banks and of many mercantile houses, has worked hardships on the majority of soldiers who are honest and who have funds in their home town banks, but banks and stores felt they had no alternative.

Post exchanges at the camps cash checks only of smaller amounts.

Many complaints have been made to the Army in the past about the bad checks, especially those issued by some of the officers, but no tangible result had come.

Hit-Run Charge Facing Motorist

Howard Hodge is in custody of the sheriff and as result of an accident Wednesday at midnight near Pittman in which a young woman was struck by a motor car, may face a hit-and-run charge, or that of driving while intoxicated, according to V. Gray Gubler, district attorney.

According to information given the district attorney's office, the young woman was struck and felled, but fortunately not seriously hurt. The driver failed to stop.

Hodge's version is that he had no knowledge of having struck any person, according to the district attorney.

Gilbert Robbery Suspect Guilty

Unless judgment is arrested by motion favorably received in court prior to sentence, Ray Fitzgerald, yesterday found guilty of first degree burglary in a verdict of a district court jury, may face sentence of not less than one year, and up to 15 years in the state penitentiary. Fitzgerald was scheduled to face Judge George E. Marshall for sentence this afternoon.

The jury yesterday agreed on the defendant's guilt in less than three hours deliberation. Closing arguments by state and defense and instructions were given the jury at 4:30 o'clock.

Fitzgerald was alleged to have been an accomplice of another intruder in the C. V. T. Gilbert home early on the morning of March 28 when cash and personal effects in an amount of more than \$250 was stolen, according to the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. He was found in bed, but another man who had been with him, escaped through the kitchen door and when last seen was making over the back fence with their 12-year-old pet dog struggling at his coat-tail.

Fitzgerald told a story of a protracted drinking spell during which time he could not account for his actions or presence in the Gilbert home. When captured by the Gilberts he was partly dressed. They and officers testified he was not intoxicated at the time of arrest.

Yesterday's case, a retrial following a hung jury, prior, was heard by a jury of four women and eight men.

Bus Driver Is Held on Charge of Manslaughter

James Sensery, about 65, was instantly killed when struck by a Pony Express B.M.I. bus near the corner of Second and Carson, at 6:55 p.m., yesterday. Mr. Sensery had been walking across the street from the Court House when struck by the bus and according to witnesses, was thrown several feet.

He had been seen to enter City Library earlier in the afternoon and had been talking to friend on the Court House lawn just before the accident.

A woman and a man who witnessed the accident said that the bus ran directly over the victim's head. The woman's husband pulled the victim from underneath the bus.

The bus driver said that, owing to the sun's rays shining or reflected by glass into his eyes, he had not been able to see a pedestrian at that crossing.

Garrison's ambulance removed the body of the victim.

The driver of the bus, Gene Leavitt of North Las Vegas was booked for manslaughter, pending investigation.

An inquest will be held to determine more facts of the tragedy. Meantime the body of the victim is at Garrison's.

Wife Beater Gets Lecture, \$25 Fine

If Charley Hill, colored, indulges in any further wife beating activity he will go to the city jail for 90 days, according to Judge A. G. Blad who gave the defendant a severe lecture on this form of misconduct, also a \$25 fine.

Hill was up with a large class of alleged incorrigibles who kept police occupied arresting drunks and other offenders during the week end.

Police testified that Hill was beating his wife, a small woman, with a stick. She did not appear in court against him.

Several drunks were assessed nominal fines, Virgil Anderson was fined \$25, for reckless driving and G. W. Anderson dismissed on a similar charge. Largest receipt of the day was forfeiture of a \$100 bond by Walter Carothers.

Rangers Look for Filling Station Man, Find Him in 4 Hours

Four hours after Rangers reported searching for Clyde J. Ward, 19, of Boulder City, they reported again that he was in custody.

Clyde Ward had left the Shell oil station where he was employed, allegedly taking the station's receipts with him.

Another Runaway Boy Reported to Sheriff, This One of Pittman

A description of a runaway boy from Midway, 15-year old Orlando Archuleta, reached the County Sheriff's office yesterday from Mrs. Laird of the Police Department.

Young Orlando is reported to have run away from Pittman about 10 yesterday morning. He has black curly hair, brown skin, black eyes, is of medium build, 4 feet in height, and weighs 80 pounds.

At the time of his disappearance he was wearing blue overalls and a red-and-blue stripe shirt.

Habeas Corpus Is Sought for Man

James D. Casey, Jr., parolee from the Nevada state prison and now in the county jail, seeks release on a writ of habeas corpus and will have a hearing before Judge George E. Marshall on May 8.

The writ, filed by John G. Cope, counsel, asks release on grounds of illegal detention by Glen Jones, sheriff.

A deposition from the state parole board states that Casey was imprisoned at Carson November 14, 1943, on a term of one to 14 years, for forgery. He was released in February, 1944, was employed at a local hotel, from which he disappeared February 9, 1944, with the day's receipts, also a car belonging to another. The car was recovered. The owner refused to prosecute. The parole board seeks his return to the state prison.

Stolen Car Joy Ride Is Not Very Costly in Justice Court

Joy riding in an alleged stolen car early yesterday morning cost Albert Fair only \$75 in justice court when he entered a plea of guilty to driving another person's car without permission of the owner.

On strength of a signed statement by I. C. Johnson, colored, and companion of Fair, who related their activities and joy riding in the machine, police desired prosecution on a charge of grand larceny. However, the case was dissipated when Fair went into justice court and pleaded guilty on the lesser charge.

Fair and Johnson were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning after they had ridden about town visiting at various places. The car was stolen from in front of a local tavern at 1:30 o'clock, according to Robert Lee, the owner. Police were informed at 2:25 and sighted the machine in the vicinity of Johnson's room. They took possession of the car and arrested the two colored men.

Johnson made a written statement, witnessed by Cy Adams and Richard Courtney, police officers, they said in which he related the actions of himself and his companion up to the time of their arrest. According to Captain George Ullom, when the machine was found there was every indication that the intent was not to abandon the car, but its proximity to the room occupied by the two men made it immediately available for their further use or disposition.

It was under these conditions and the statement of Johnson that they sought prosecution on the more serious charge, according to Ullom.

In the hearing before Justice Paul C. O'Malley, Fair entered a guilty plea, was fined and in addition had his driving permit revoked for a period of six months. He paid the fine and was dismissed.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-4-44

Blue Sam's Stinking Hog Pen Is Being Removed by Order

Blue Sam, keeper of a stinking hog ranch on which a Las Vegas mother abandoned her four children more than a month ago, is on the move again.

He was ordered by Lorin A. Leavitt, of the county health department, to clean up the site and either dispose of his stock or move them elsewhere. Odium of Sam's hog pens prevents him from removal to any place within 100 yards of another occupied building, according to the county ordinance. Sam already has cleaned up the premises and sold much of his stock. He has been ordered to move as soon as possible otherwise he may be prosecuted under the county law, according to the health authorities.

It was on Sam's place that juvenile officers found four children, ages six to 10 years, abandoned for four days. Their mother was arrested in a tavern on the outskirts of the city. She was intoxicated and had been entertaining soldiers. She later was sentenced to 20 days in the county jail and the children were taken to the juvenile home where

they received medical attention and care. All have been rehabilitated and restored to their mother, who has left for a coast city where the children will be in custody of grandparents.

When Sam complained to authorities that he had four children on his hands, he exposed a condition of filth which was related to the public through the columns of the Review Journal. Other action followed and investigation since, has disclosed that he was forced to move from another location on account of the offensive manner of his establishment where he fed carcasses of animals to hogs, cooked soap from the greases and incidentally fed his juvenile charges in the open at his most recent place, two miles northeast of the city in mesquite brush and desert.

Leavitt has given him a few more days to finish cleaning up and to get out.

KENTUCKY DERBY
Will be run Saturday between 2:30 and 3 P. M. Full description can be heard at the TURF CLUB.
—Adv. m4

4 Taxi Drivers Jailed In Vegas Vice Probe

Taxi-drivers, long a thorn in the side of the police and army officials because of purported pandering activities, were given a tip-off today as to what is in store for them when police announced the arrest of four mahouts in charge of violation of the vice ordinance in Las Vegas.

John Doherty, also known as Jack Doherty, Phillip Millstone,

James E. Bancroft and Louh Stein, arrested late yesterday afternoon all appeared in police court this morning and pleaded not guilty to charges of soliciting and procuring for a house of prostitution.

At request of their attorney, Harvey Dickerson, hearings were set by Judge A. G. Blad for Doherty and Millstone, Tuesday, May 9, and for Bancroft and Stein, May 10.

House Picketed
Observation and investigation of the activities of the quartet led to the arrest, according to police, who said their activities purportedly centered on a house used for purposes of prostitution.

A material witness is reported to have disclosed activities of the defendants with definite identification.

According to Captain George Ullom, designation of occupation of persons so involved is contained in sub-section 9, of city ordinance 10 which reads:

"Pimp, panderer, procurer, or procurers."

The section under which they will be prosecuted is that immediately following, sub-section 10:

"A male person who lives in and about houses of prostitution or who solicits for a prostitute, or a house of prostitution."

Police Vigilant
According to Chief Harry E. Miller the arrests are in line with continued vigilance of the police department in an effort to mitigate conditions reported as a menace to the military, also to protect the community from effects of vicious promiscuity reported to have prevailed here.

Procurers definitely will be ferreted out and prosecuted, he said.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-10-44

City Court Makes Report on Cases

Police court fines and forfeitures in nearly 500 cases passing through police court during the month of April netted the city \$2,762.50, according to the report prepared by James Young, court clerk and submitted to the city administration by A. G. Blad, police magistrate.

Figures submitted show that 220 cases of various kinds were heard by the court, also that 275 traffic violators paid fines or forfeited bonds. Greatest number of offenders other than traffic are those charged with intoxication, many serving jail sentences. Police court sessions are held daily except Sunday and the docket is cleared at each session.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-10-44

Plea of Guilty Entered by Woman

Mary Tanda Kersey, young woman involved in the case against four local taxi drivers, charged as procurers, appeared in police court this morning and pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy. She was remanded to jail and the court took her case under further consideration.

The defendant, a prepossessing young woman, is complaining witness against the four taxi drivers, according to the police, and is reported to have surrendered as high as 40 per cent of her earnings to persons who allegedly procured patrons for her.

The original case, scheduled for hearing yesterday, was postponed on account of the city attorney from the city.

Police Court Hears 8 Cases in Quiet Day

By LORRAINE AUST
Municipal Tribune Staff

With only seven new cases on docket for yesterday's session of Municipal Court, Judge Gus Blad and Capt. George Ullom cleared the court room in about 10 minutes.

The original case of Mary Tanda Kersey, charged with vagrancy, had been heard Wednesday. After pleading guilty, the case was continued. Yesterday Judge Blad decided that Mrs. Kersey will be referred to the health department temporarily.

The second woman to appear in yesterday's court was Kathleen Rinslaw, alias Betty Hughes. When police had brought her to jail she had given the name of Betty Hughes. Yesterday morning, no longer in a state of intoxication, she did not respond to the name when it was called in court.

After admitting she did not know what name she had given the night before, Kathleen pleaded guilty to the charge. She also told the court that she had never appeared there before in the five years she has lived and worked in Las Vegas.

Receiving a sentence of \$15 or seven and one-half days in jail, Kathleen said she had the money to pay her fine.

Pleading guilty to a charge of reckless driving, Henry Sanders reported he had not been involved in an accident. When the judge asked if he had been drinking, Henry replied: "I don't do that." Yeah, I was speedin', he admitted, so Judge Blad fined him \$25 or 12½ days.

Alton P. Anderson didn't have \$15 to pay his fine for being grossly inebriated, he told Judge Blad, and asked for a suspended sentence. He explained he was on his way to a job and that he would still like to get to work, but he

pleaded guilty, so it looks as though he will do his seven and one-half days.

Charged with conducting himself in a disorderly manner, but more specifically using loud and profane language in public, Ormon Pulley pleaded guilty.

Mr. Pulley is an operating engineer, he told the judge, and had been drinking prior to his arrest.

When he made this admission Judge Blad reminded Mr. Pulley that it is a man's privilege to drink but he should be able to judge his capacities. Mr. Pulley received the \$25 or 12½-day sentence.

George Partic, who has been in Municipal Court on numerous occasions, pleaded guilty to his charge of gross intoxication. The last time he was there was about a month ago, he said, and the judge fined him \$20 or 10 days in the Blue Room.

Alexander Nyiri had been found in an alley in a state of drunkenness, it was charged. Although he pleaded guilty to the charge, he explained that because he had a bump on his head yesterday morning that was not there before, he believed he had been hit. He, too, had a job, so Judge Blad gave him a \$15 or seven and one-half day sentence.

Horace Shaver, the last of yesterday's defendants, was the only one to enter a not guilty plea. When Captain Ullom read the charge of gross intoxication, Mr. Shaver asked: "Does that mean drinking or drunk?" As soon as the captain explained it meant drunk, Mr. Shaver shook his head, saying: "Not guilty."

With bail fixed at \$15, this case was pronounced continued for today's session. Court was dismissed with the declaration of Andrew A. Christian's forfeiture of a \$15 bail.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-11-44

Boulder Youth Is Nabbed Here for License Forgery

Thomas Pierson of Boulder City, a minor, and employe at a local war plant, was today arrested by sheriff's deputies on advice from Pasadena where he is alleged to have participated in perjury, specifically of forging a consent instrument in marriage of his 15-year-old bride.

The youthful wife, an expectant mother, was not taken in custody. Pierson signed waivers, is now in the county jail and will return to California. Pasadena officers advise that two guards will be sent here, and a matron to take charge of the child.

According to a message by Associated Press, Mrs. Olive Pierson Hennings, mother of Pierson, is involved and will surrender Monday on a perjury charge in which she is accused of signing a false affidavit enabling her son to marry a minor girl.

Leonard Busse, Los Angeles, district attorney's investigator, said the complaint alleges Mrs. Hennings affixed the name of the girl's mother, an Arcadia, California, clubwoman, to an affidavit attesting that the prospective bride was 18 years old, whereas her true age was 15.

The girl's mother, said Busse, did not learn for several weeks that the couple were married September 23, 1943, in Temple City, where Mrs. Hennings resides.

Pierson is also charged with perjury for reputedly advancing his age from 19 to 21, according to the investigator. The child wife is in Boulder City where the couple resided.

Brawl Is Probed By Sheriff Office

A brawl, involving Joe Williams and Ted May, local residents, Saturday night was being investigated today by sheriff's deputies, it was understood from officials in the courthouse.

While the sheriff's office offered no comment on the affair, it was understood that May severely mauled Williams and that the latter was treated at the county hospital for his injuries.

It was reported that May was taken into custody by the sheriff's office, but later was released on his own recognizance.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-15-44

Counter Charge Is Filed in Court

Friday, Bruce Artlip was charged with failure to provide for his wife and minor child, in justice court information, and appeared, agreeing to pay \$25 a week to the district attorney's office. He was released on his own recognizance. Hearing was set for June 12.

Today he filed for divorce from Caddie Artlip, on grounds of cruelty.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-16-44

Colored Porter In Justice Court

"I don't know why I'm here," said Simon Fultz, colored, this morning in justice court, when arraigned for disturbance of the peace. "I was just playing with some soldiers."

Fultz, a porter, was taken into custody from a local train. He was alleged to have been drinking, and indications were that his companions of the moment, soldiers en route, were plying him with liquor, according to authorities. Hilarity grew to a disturbance.

Fultz entered a plea of guilty, however, and Justice O'Malley fined him \$25.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

Woman Drinks Poison, Doctors Save Life

Pouring a phial of hydrochloric acid into a bottle of beer, Lou Hill was reported last night to have made an unsuccessful effort to commit suicide in a Las Vegas store.

BOULDER C. NEWS
5-9-44

Young Man Believed to Have Taken Station Funds

Said to have taken \$103 from a local service station at which he was employed, Clyde J. Ward was taken into custody Sunday morning by Reclamation rangers and is being held pending investigation of the matter.

Ward has stated that he was discharged from the navy recently "for striking an officer," and he has been in Boulder City for about three months, the last two weeks of which he has been employed at the service station.

He tried to catch a plane out of Las Vegas Sunday morning, but failed to do so, it is said, and returned to Boulder City, where he was picked up.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

Charges Pressed by Former Employer in Loss of Lufkin Tape

W. D. Merrigan, 209 South Third street, has pressed charges of petit larceny against Jack Kerkey, 117 North Fourth street, city police reported yesterday.

Mr. Merrigan said that Mr. Kerkey worked for him and borrowed \$200 from him on a 100-foot Lufkin tape. When Mr. Kerkey paid back the \$200 the Lufkin tape could not be found. Mr. Merrigan charged.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

Prowler Found in Hospital Kitchen, Skips With Bread

A prowler who apparently was hungrier than a kleptomaniac yesterday had been reported from Las Vegas Hospital.

A nurse found the man hiding in the kitchen of the hospital, with two loaves of bread and a bag in his arms. When she gave an alarm the man made a break and escaped. Dr. S. L. Hardy reported to city police.

The man was aged about 30, 6 feet tall and wore a grey felt hat.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

One of 4 Desperadoes to Face Trial in Reno on U. S. Count

Grover Squires, 21, in sheriff's custody in County Jail, will be sent under guard to Reno, where he faces trial on a Dyer Act charge of unlawfully transporting an automobile across a state line.

Squires, with three youthful companions who had escaped from Terminal Island, dodged law enforcement officers in California and through Nevada until their arrest at the west gate of Boulder Dam.

All four were held on \$5000 bond by A. G. Blad, United States commissioner. The three companions of Squires are held as material witnesses. They are Fred Cowan, Ernest Stiles and Earl Robert Edwards.

County Quota for Fifth War Loan Is Set at \$3,602,400

Clark county's quota for the fifth war loan drive which starts June 12 has been set at \$3,602,400, Thomas C. Wilson, Nevada war finance committee, publicity chairman, announced today.

Bond sale quotas are based on the United States department of treasury's estimates of the wealth and earning power of each county, it was stated.

In comparison with the fourth war bond quota, Clark county quota has been boosted \$600,000 above the previous drive, for the fifth war loan.

The American Legion will handle the coming war bond drive in Clark county.

The state quota for this time has been boosted from the 10 million of the last drive to 15 million. This is consistent with the other western states, according to the treasury officials.

Clark County 5th War Loan Quota Set at \$3,602,400

Clark County's quota for the upcoming Fifth War Loan drive will be \$3,602,400, it was announced yesterday in Reno. The quota ranks second in Nevada only to Washoe County with \$6,000,000.

Meantime total sales in the Fifth War Loan had been tabulated to show Clark County with \$3,030,307 and Washoe with \$4,629,815.

Other counties collected: Churchill, \$316,094; Douglas, \$313,601; Elko, \$854,026; Esmeralda, \$22,073; Eureka, \$76,991; Humboldt, \$378,018; Lander, \$109,877.

Lincoln, \$257,154; Lyon, \$221,440; Mineral, \$214,296; Nye, \$275,309; Ormsby, \$240,906; Pershing, \$234,803; Storey, \$22,663; and White Pine, \$696,293.

Las Vegas Captain in Sardinia Asks for Recordings He May Use in Small Radio Station Set Up for U. S. Men

By MARIAN MILLER
Morning Tribune Staff

Coincident with the celebration of National Music Week in Las Vegas, the U. S. O. Club through the Junior Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from a Clark County captain, stationed in Sardinia, making a plea for recordings for the men in his company.

The captain's letter reads, in part:

"Our special service officer has built a small radio station, designed to entertain the men in this nearby vicinity and is sadly in need of recordings—both orchestras and regular programs.

"Having been here on the island for sometime now, I can assure you that there are absolutely no diversions other than GI shows at our local 'flicker' house (the Gas-Can Paradise under the stars) and the radios the men have with them. If you have followed the happenings of this war, you will note that there isn't much left around here.

"Is it possible for you to collect and ship us phonograph records? The men of this group will really appreciate whatever you can do. There are only a few of us here on the island from Nevada, but we've let them know Nevada's hospitality."

"This is a challenge to the residents of Clark County," said John E. Kelly, director of the U. S. O. club, and I am sure they will arise at the opportunity presented here to help their own boys overseas."

"All recordings of classical or popular music will be gladly received at the U. S. O. Club, or a call to 1735 will bring someone to your home if it is inconvenient to come to town.

"Let us make this national Music Week, a memorable one by providing these lads in far off Sardinia with the medium of the international language of music."

A Tough Bond Drive Ahead

Nevada's quota for the Fifth War Bond Drive has been set at \$15,000,000!

That's a fifty per cent increase over the last one and should convey to every individual the message that it's up to us at home to pay for this war, and that we haven't seen anything yet.

It means that every individual and firm that bought bonds last time, is expected to up the total purchased by one half—if you bought a \$100 bond before, you'll be expected to make it \$150 this time. If your purchases were \$5,000 before, \$7,500 is expected this time.

That won't be easy. The last drive wasn't easy, and this one is certain to be a lot more difficult. It will require the united support of every patriotic American, from the 10 cent stamps in the public schools to the hundreds of thousands of dollars subscribed by the big corporations. This is the BIG push, and will come at the time the BIG push is on over there.

The men in the armed forces have been preparing for weeks for their drive. We should have been preparing for OUR drive. It will be on within another twenty days. Our dollars are being called to match the sacrifice of those in uniform. Here's hoping we're all as ready and anxious here as they are.

Clark county's quota in this drive is \$3,600,000, up \$600,000 over last time. That means approximately \$100 for each man, woman and child in the county. Start getting yours ready NOW. This will be the BIG test as to whether Americans are really in earnest, and Clark county hasn't failed yet.

Las Vegas Told Son Bailed Out Over Germany

Just as he was leaving last night on a hurried call to Los Angeles because of illness of his daughter, H. G. Sharpe, newspaperman of 127 North Fourth street, was informed that his son, William Granville Sharpe, a first lieutenant in the air corps, had been able to bail out with his crew of 10 when their bomber was shot down over Germany.

Official War Department word had come April 6 that the son was missing in action, as of March 18.

From that raid of 1500 bombers and fighters, which marked the start of the pre-invasion blitz on continental Europe, 33 bombers failed to return to base in England—43 by later reports.

A co-pilot of an accompanying bomber revealed that many bombers had plunged to earth in flames with all their crews, but that about 80 bailed-out had been counted in the region near Friedrichshaven.

Bill Sharpe's entire crew was thought to be among them, but there could be no certainty for visibility was poor, owing to smoke and darkness.

Young Sharpe won the Distinguished Flying Cross in February 1944, and the coveted Silver Star in March, before his 21st birthday. This beat the record of his father and of his grandfather, both holders of the Silver Star.

In early March, Pilot Sharpe with landing gear shot away, two of his four engines badly crippled, and gasoline zero, brought his half million dollar bomber to a safe landing in England, an exploit said to have few precedents.

A few days later returning from another raid he virtually duplicated the feat after head-on flak, and with engines damaged over the Channel in hot fighting.

He was given a three-day leave, from which he had scarcely returned, as his last letter showed, when sent out on the mission of March 18.

Now comes a telegram: "Navigator's wife received letter all crew actually seen bailed out."

The place was thought to be between Friedrichshaven, Germany, and Lake Constance, the gateway to Switzerland.

Barristers Offer Aid To Service Men

In an effort to extend a helping hand to service men and women in this area, the Bar Association at its regular meeting last evening at Hotel Last Frontier, agreed to give legal aid to soldiers for as small a fee as possible, and in some cases, for nothing.

According to A. S. Henderson, president of the association, local lawyers will "extend legal service to members of the armed forces for their legal needs according to the ability to pay. In case of an inability to pay, in some cases, the services would be free".

Twenty five members of the association and four guests, Lt. H. H. Davis, Capt. Larne Smith, Lt. C. L. Wood and Lt. John Cechin, of the L.V.A.A.F. attended the dinner meeting.

L.V.R. Journal
4-6-44

Wounded Dog Is Found on Desert

A cruel gunner had his fun, using a red-setter pup as a target. A bullet in its head, the dog was left to die on the desert.

But fate led Miss Jeanne Honrath and Miss Joanne Perry on their horseback ride in the desert yesterday to the spot where the animal lay in agony, near death from the wound and lack of food and water. Apparently the dog had survived three or four days, despite the severe injury.

The riders rushed to get an automobile and loaded the injured pup into the car. Arriving at Miss Honrath's home in the Woodland Park addition, they started first aid treatment for the dog and were joined in their humanitarian project by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Honrath.

The pup has responded to the treatment and appeared to be on the road to recovery today.

L.V.R. Journal
4-6-44

The Girl Scouts of Henderson report that 220 pounds of fats were collected in the drive held last Saturday in this area.

BOULDER C. NEWS
4-11-44

Girl Scouts Make Easter Place Cards for Patients

Meals at the Boulder City hospital Easter Sunday were served with colored rabbit place cards prepared by the Girl Scout troop led by Mrs. Barclay Johnson. Eleven patients were served.

Flowering balsam sprays for bouquets on the trays were also prepared by Mrs. Dean Carder.

Some of the patients were able to view and hear the sunrise Easter services on Cross hill, near the hospital.

Clark County Humane Society Gets Charter

The newly organized Clark County Humane Society received its charter yesterday from the office of the secretary of state.

This newly formed body is the result of a long felt need of such an organization. Membership cards will be sent to applicants at once and the drive for new members will be opened this week. All interested persons are asked to apply for membership by mail, addressing their applications to the Clark County Humane Society, P. O. Box 1488, Las Vegas.

The society is going forward with plans to build a shelter where animals can be housed and cared for. After a humane officer is appointed, the society will open its offices at the shelter site. Officials of the Humane Society

said yesterday that National "Be Kind to Animals" week is to be observed April 23 to 29. The plans for the observance in Las Vegas will be announced soon by the society.

A special charter meeting will be held Wednesday evening, April 19, at 8 o'clock at the American Legion Hall in the War Memorial Building. The public is invited to attend this meeting. There will be an election of permanent officers who will serve for the current year. The purposes of the organization will be clearly outlined by speakers already chosen. Membership can be applied for at the meeting.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-12-44

Girl Scout Unit Organized Here

Plans regarding the most efficient organization for the development and promotion of local Girl Scouting activities were made at the first regular meeting of the Las Vegas Girl Scout Council in Room 12 of the grammar school, last Wednesday evening.

This was the first meeting of the council during 1944 and was attended by the following council members: Miss Mazie Martin, Mesdames L. V. Frederick, Ethel Kornfeld, Fred Van Dine, Rachel Bolster, George Thompson, Lee McCafferty, and Reverend Charles Sloan and Barney Burger.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-19-44

Humane Society Membership Up

Membership in the Clark County Humane Society has reached more than 100, it was revealed today by Mrs. Guy Murphy who is canvassing the community to contact pet owners and those interested in the welfare of animals and explain the objectives of the organization.

The society will have its first election of officers at a general meeting to be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the War Memorial building, and all interested in the purpose of such a society are urged to attend.

"Our objectives are those generally associated with humane societies," Mrs. Murphy explained. "We plan to handle all problems concerning the treatment and welfare of animals in this area—to educate the young people to be proud of their pets through sponsoring pet shows and the like. And we propose to encourage people generally to interest themselves in seeing that all animals are properly taken care of."

Paul Jones is acting president of the society and B. Kraemer, secretary-treasurer.

BOULDER C. NEWS
4-22-44

GIRL SCOUT TROOP ELECTS PATTY VAN ZANT PRESIDENT

The Girl Scout troop 4 girls had a meeting Friday, April 21, at which officers were elected as follows:

President, Patty Van Zant; vice president, Sally Cheavens; secretary, Grace Gieck; treasurer, Carla Joy Neumann.

There was a discussion of the doll exhibit that is to be held Saturday, April 29, 7:30 p.m. in the basement of Grace church.—Dorothy Mae Bell, reporter.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-9-44

Lawrence Named Footprint Chief

The International Footprinters' association last night elected Lawrence as president for the coming year.

Other officers include Sam Jones, first vice president; Glen Jones, second vice; N. A. Alberts, third vice, and William McConnell, fourth vice president. Robert Jones is chaplain and the board of directors includes John Rauch, James H. Down, Sr., M. E. Ward, Nate Mack and James Bilbray.

The delegates to the international convention are Sam Trick and Glen Jones with Charles Welch and Bilbray as alternates. Lawrence is sergeant of arms and the grand lodge.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-14-44

Scout Camporee Is Set for May Sixth

The annual Camporee of the Las Vegas Boy Scouts will be held on May 5, 6, and 7, the district committee announced today.

The point system will be used in judging the camping technique again this year, it was stated, and troops from Las Vegas, Boulder City, Henderson and the Moapa and Virgin valleys are expected to participate in the event.

Location and the program will be announced later, the committee said.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
4-21-44

Defense Council Meeting Tonight

Representatives of the Clark County Civilian Defense Council will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the Canary Room at Hotel Last Frontier for dinner, I. R. Crandall, executive secretary, announced yesterday.

The county committees represented include the executive, child care, salvage, protective group, victory garden, pre-induction training, rumor clinic, block leaders, recreation, bonds, and Red Cross.

The purpose of the meeting is to hear Hugh Shamberger of Carson City who is state director of Civilian Defense, and Frank S. Gaines of San Francisco who is assistant director of organization and war service in the ninth region.

LAS VEGAS AGE
4-23-44

Footprinters Aid Children

To aid needy children and thereby also combat juvenile delinquency is the aim of the International Footprinters. At their dinner meeting in the Green Shack the organization voted establishment of a fund for this worthy purpose.

Juvenile problems were discussed and the decision to create the fund, and direct it into channels of local activities, followed. Details remain to be worked out.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-24-44

Kind to Animals Week Starts

"Be Kind to Animals Week" started today, at instance of the Clark county humane society, recently organized. Vegans will be urged to be more thoughtful to their pets, also of strays and neglected animals.

Mrs. Guy Murphy, a vice president and member of the board of directors of the local society will address children of the various schools, during the week conveying a message with instructions as to care of animals, also to outline the work of the society in Clark county.

Special event on the schedule of the society is the pooch parade, April 29, for youngsters and their pets with prizes of more than \$30 in war bonds and savings stamps.

Grubbs to Head Humane Society Here

Grubb's property. Doud is now advancing the society's cause in Boulder City.

Rowe discussed training of animals and humane methods. The society hopes to have cost of immunization treatment for prevention of rabies included in the cost of the city license.

Burke called attention to "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 23 to 29, and the pooch parade for Las Vegas kiddies and their pets on the last date. The society supports movement for appointment of a humane officer, expense to be borne by the society and local governments. It aims at a membership of 3,500 in the county.

Indicative of interest is membership of prominent Vegans, city and county officers and business organizations including the Mode O'Day Shop, Mendelsohn company, Sam Stearns, Jack Price, J. Wood Furniture company, Bill's Place, Red Rooster, Bob Baskin, William L. Downing, Turf Club, Apache Hotel, Peggy Kane Flower Shop, Food Center, Johnson's Kennels, Pekinese Kennels and others.

The society paid high compliment to Frank DeVinney, A. E. Cahlan, Maude Frazier, K. O. Knudson, Harry E. Miller, Lou Africa and various organizations which have given endorsement and furthered its cause. The next meeting will be held on April 26.

BOULDER C. NEWS
4-25-44

Doll Exhibit Saturday, Girl Scouts Announce

Doll lovers, young and old, will have a treat next Saturday evening, according to Girl Scouts of Troop Four, sponsors of a doll exhibit at 7:30 o'clock in the basement of the Grace Community church. The exhibit, originally scheduled for last Saturday, was postponed until April 29 in order to allow entrants ample time to register their favorite dolls.

The exhibit is open to anyone. Already three people from Las Vegas have registered entries. A small entry fee of three cents a doll is being charged with special rates on collections of five or more dolls.

Any type of doll may be entered, be it old, new, white, colored, a "character" doll, paper doll, soldier or sailor doll, etc. There will be first, second and third prizes offered in the various classifications with six grand prizes for collections of dolls. Special prizes will be given for special entries such as puppets or animal dolls.

Dolls may be registered with the troop leader, Miss Ellen Dick, 528 Avenue K, phone 252-R; with Mrs. Frank Wadsworth of the same address, or with Mrs. Marion Danneberger, 663 Avenue C; or with the assistant leader, Bonnie Van Zant.

Humane Society to Meet for Animal Week

The newly organized Clark County Humane Society is planning a meeting tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the American Legion Hall at War Memorial Building in celebration of the national "Be Kind to Animals" week, April 23 to 29.

The public is invited to attend this meeting and it has been especially urged that citizens of Boulder City and Henderson plan to attend.

Society members will visit the Fourth Street Grammar school on Thursday to talk to the school children and to award prizes in the poster contest which was held in connection with the "Be Kind to Animals" week. The posters will be displayed at Fanny's Dress Shop.

The Pooch Parade, scheduled for Saturday, will originate at the Union Pacific Station. Children are to be there with their pets at 1:30 p. m. in order that the parade may be started promptly at 2 o'clock.

Sidney Osser of the Photo Shop has volunteered to take pictures of the parade. Judges have not yet been selected, but the prizes to be awarded are a \$25 war bond, first prize; \$10, second prize; \$7.50 in war stamps, third prize; \$5 in war stamps, fourth prize; \$2.50 in war stamps, fifth prize; and \$1.50 in war stamps, sixth prize.

First prize award will go to the owner of the "best cared for dog." Other prizes awarded will be made on the basis of "smartest pet," "best behaved pet," "largest dog," "funniest dog" and "smallest dog."

At the close of the parade, the children will be served refreshments.

Max Kelch of Station-KENO is giving a quarter hour each day of this week to publicizing the "Be Kind to Animals" week. Col. Bob Russell will read the scripts at 12:45 p. m.

Officers selected for the Humane Society at last week's meeting include William Burke, president; Marwood Doud of Boulder City, first vice president; Mrs. Guy Murphy, second vice-president; Mrs. H. R. Kraemer, secretary-treasurer.

Board of Directors includes C. Dohrenwend of Henderson, Jack Bell, Lois Craig, Margery Grubb, W. Hannefield, Arthur Row and Robert Thorpe.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
4-26-44

LAS VEGAS NEVADA

Girl Scouts to Get Honor Awards at Gym Meet Tonight

A meeting will be held promptly at 7:30 tonight in the Grammar School gymnasium to award Las Vegas and Henderson Girl Scout troop members the honors which they have earned during the past year.

These awards are being made in connection with the Junior Citizens Service.

The public has been invited to

Girl Scout Honor Court Scheduled

Girl Scouts of Las Vegas and Henderson will be presented with the awards earned during the past year at a combined court of awards meeting, to be held this evening at 7:30 in the grammar school gymnasium.

Members of the junior service corps of the civilian defense service also will be honored with awards for their activities in defense work. The public is cordially invited, by the committee, to be present at the meeting tonight.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
4-26-44

Humane Society Meeting Tonight Open to Public

Animal lovers, and citizens who protest the inhumane treatment said to be accorded strayed dogs and cats in some official circles here, were urged again last night to attend the meeting of Clark County's new Humane Society tonight at 8 in the Legion Hall, War Memorial Building.

The meeting is part of the city's observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week" as proclaimed by Mayor Ernest W. Cragin.

Permanent officers are to be chosen by the new Humane Society, just organized. Memberships are being sold at \$5 yearly. The meeting tonight, however, is open to the public.

Mayor Cragin's proclamation noting the week said:

"Whereas, protection to dependent and defenseless animals is of vital importance to human-kind, and showing kindness and care to animals is splendid character training and an object lesson in thoughtfulness; and

"Whereas animals have often proved to be man's most faithful friend and therefore worthy of his care and kindly treatment;

"Now, therefore, I, E. W. Cragin, mayor of the city of Las Vegas, do hereby proclaim the week of April 23, 1944, as Humane Week in keeping with over 600 humane societies throughout the country, and request our citizens to support this worthy movement both morally and financially, and to join your Clark County Humane Society now."

MORNING TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1944

attend this meeting and witness the presentation of awards, but those in charge stressed yesterday that the meeting will begin at 7:30 sharp.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
4-25-44

Radio Time Given Humane Society

Impetus was given the cause of the Clark County Humane Society with donations of radio time by Max Kelch of station KENO, J. Wood Furniture company, Sid Osser and others and an open meeting is planned for April 26. At that meeting further aims of the society will be revealed and discussed.

Tomorrow winners of the poster contest will be presented awards at general assembly at grammar school. Officers reported a lively interest in the pooch parade, unique event to be held Saturday afternoon.

New Executive for Boulder Dam Scout Council to Arrive

James A. Moss, field scout executive of the Silverado area council at Vallejo, California, will arrive in Las Vegas on May 15 to become the scout executive of the Boulder Dam council of Boy Scouts, Bryan L. Bunker,

local scout official announced today. After visiting the scouting headquarters at Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, and the Moapa valley during the past week end, Moss, accepted the invitation extended to him to become the head of the scouting activities here.

Moss has experienced 19 years of scouting, and is a graduate of the 62nd national training school for scout executives. He previously has been the field scout executive at Mt. Whitney area council, at Visalia, California for 3 1/2 years, and has been at Vallejo, California, for 1 1/2 years.

Accompanying him to Las Vegas to make their home will be his wife Mrs. Lola Moss and young son. Mrs. Moss has been active in Red Cross work in Vallejo.

Girl Scouts Are Honored at Meet

Girl Scouts of Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Henderson were honored last evening at a joint court of awards meeting at the grammar school gymnasium.

Speaking of the Girl Scout activities as "Our Home Front Reserve," Reverend C. H. Sloan addressed the meeting as guest speaker of the evening.

Miss Mazie Martin, commissioner of the Las Vegas Girl Scout council, welcomed the group in a short opening speech, followed by a talk from Beverly Jones, a member of the scouts.

Awards were presented to the girls by their troop leaders, Chief Prentiss J. Law of the

Ambulance Corps Make Sandwiches

Members of the Women's Ambulance and Defense corps will meet at the First Baptist church Saturday at 1 o'clock to make sandwiches for the pre-Helldorado dance tomorrow evening, the corps announced today.

All members are urged to be present tomorrow afternoon and are asked to attend the dance in the evening in western attire.

Gratifying Observance

This week is being observed throughout the United States as "Be Kind to Animals Week" and in most communities public attention is being directed toward the manner in which animals are treated by officials and individuals.

While most people will wonder why somebody doesn't suggest a "Be Kind to Humans Week" or year, or century, so mere men won't have to spend a portion of their lives in fox-holes or trenches being shot at, wounded and killed, they realize we can control the situation so far as animals are concerned but haven't yet made much progress in meeting the more vital human problem. So, we enthusiastically do our bit for the animals because we can see results.

Here in Las Vegas, the new Clark County Humane Society is taking over observance of the week, and for the first time in this area, it is being definitely brought to the attention of the general public that not enough attention is being given to the plight of animals here, and that something ought to be done about it.

It might even be said that Clark county is observing the week by completing organization of the Humane Society, and certainly, if nothing more were accomplished, this would be about the finest possible recognition of the occasion.

There have been many occasions in the recent past where the presence of such an organization with a sizeable membership, would have helped a lot toward solving mysteries surrounding the tragic treatment of animals here. People haven't forgotten the incident wherein an unknown fiend set fire to at least two dogs and then chortled gleefully as they streaked, howling, across the desert. And it was felt at the time, had there been a militant organization on the job, the perpetrator MIGHT have been brought to justice.

And this isn't the only instance of general mistreatment of animals, although it is by far the most tragic and unbelievable. There have been many others which, in our humble opinion, never would have occurred had there been a general understanding that constantly on guard was a group of citizens who wouldn't tolerate any such things and who stood ready on a moment's notice, to take up the trail of any individual mistreating animals in this area and track him to justice.

The support given the Humane Society so far has been most gratifying. The personnel of the organization indicates it will fulfill the highest objectives it might set out to achieve.

Humane Society Will Take Over City Pound, Reported Last Eve

Facilities of the city pound will be taken over by the Clark county humane society for administration, according to an announcement made at a meeting of that organization last evening.

The society immediately went ahead with plans for removal of available buildings to that site to serve as a shelter and with assistance of financial help in the amount of \$200 a month from the city, expects to establish a position of a humane officer with jurisdiction over the city, and possibly through the county, if this may be granted by the county commissioners.

Mrs. Guy Murphy, a board director last night reported she had conferred with Charles McCall, city manager and Harry E. Miller, police chief and they had agreed to turn over jurisdiction in this department to the society. The city will furnish a phone and the car formerly used by the poundmaster. Proposal of this change was made by the society and William Burke, chairman, announced acceptance by the city authorities.

Further activities include extension of the work to Henderson through Mrs. Gladys Morley who reported a bad condition in that community. Mrs. Morley said that residents leaving there, abandon cats and dogs and the situation of neglect may become a menace if not curbed.

In Boulder City, the bureau of reclamation has volunteered assistance, according to Marwood Boud, a board director. Other cooperation is offered by local retail merchants, Bob Russell, Max Kelch and civic organizations. Chairman Burke reported a generous reception to the society and its work.

Among new members introduced were Dr. and Mrs. Mrs. Harry C. Paine. Dr. Paine is a veterinarian. He spoke briefly, remarking that "education of humane treatment of animals must come first and animals reflect the training of their masters." Incentive for interest of the kiddies will be the visitation of Arthur P. Rowe, owner of Sultan, the movie dog who will visit local schools next week with his dog.

Girl Scouts to Meet Wednesday

Girl Scout leaders and members of the Las Vegas council met in Room 11 of the grammar school, Wednesday evening, to discuss plans for the arrival of Miss Van Stark, regional director from Palo Alto, California on Monday April 15.

During her visit to this area, Miss Stark will meet with leaders of the Las Vegas, Boulder City and Basic Girl Scout groups.

Arrangements were made for the Girl Scout jamboree to be held at Victory Village, Henderson, at 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, April 16, with girls from Las Vegas, Boulder City and Basic participating in the event.

Humane Unit Finds Homes for Stray Pets

For the first time in Clark County there is now a humane and friendly way of disposing of unwanted pets. Dogs and cats no longer need be taken to the desert and shot or left to die of starvation or roam the streets in mongrel packs.

The new Humane Society, now operating and leading the city's observance of Mayor Cragin's proclaimed Be Kind to Animals Week, will find a home now for any unwanted pets. A call to telephone 2492 will bring a member of the humane society to pick up any such pet.

Coincidental with observance of the Humane Week, the society is sponsoring a "pooch parade" Saturday when youngsters may enter their pets and win prizes.

The parade has brought much interest from kiddies of the area. Several humorous letters have been received by officials from youngsters, one of which, with the childish spelling as written by Joe and Artie Dial Jr., Box 1857, reads:

"Dear Pooch Parade Manager: We would like to become members of the new Humane Society for neglected animals if you will inform us where to send our money. We would also like to enter our dog Judge in the pooch parade this Saturday.

"Judge is a champion but we can't tell you about his pedigree as we got him at the city pond."

Humane Unit Finds Homes

(Continued from page 1)
He was sure terribly sick and awful looking then.
"The pond master said he would die sure before they got around to killing him and we doctored and fed him up for three weeks before we even brought him home.) But—boy oh boy you should see him now!"

Girl Scouts Honored at Awards Meeting

At the first combined Court of Awards for the Girl Scouts of Las Vegas, which was held this week in the Grammar School Gymnasium, over two hundred awards were presented by leaders of the various troops.

Girl Scouts of Troop I who earned proficiency badges and rank badges included: Donna Lee Allan, first aid, home nursing, membership star; Yvonne Ballinger, membership star; Bonnie Birnbaum, second class, home nursing; Marilyn Brewer, membership star, home nursing; Jacqueline Brown, membership star; Dolores Bravo, home nursing; Rosie Bravo, home nursing; Kathryn Campbell, home nursing, membership star; Connie Coleston, second class, first aid, home nursing; Merna Dawson, home nursing, second class, membership star, first aid; Donna Downey, second class, membership star; Jeannette Ferguson, second class, home nursing, membership star; Mary Ann Ferguson, home nursing; Barbara Garlin, home nursing, membership star; Kathleen Goldstrom, second class, home nursing, membership star; Beverly Jones, home nursing, membership star; Jean Neill, cook, life saver, membership star; Betty Lou Patrick, foods, second class, home nursing; Marion Rushton, needlecraft, housekeeper, hostess, cook, home nursing, membership star; Roberta Schulman, second class, home nursing, membership star; Darleen Snider, first aid, home nursing, membership star; Joanne Thompson, drawing and painting, first aid, home nursing and membership star.

Proficiency badges went to the following members of Troop III: Irene Belmont, second class, first aid, homemaking, membership star; Jennie Lou McCafferty, first aid, homemaking; Carolyn Gardiner, membership star, first aid; Barbara Gardiner, first aid, second class, membership star; Donna Mae Mitchell, second class, first aid, membership star; Gail Adams, second class; Mary Lynn Herring, first aid, second class, membership star; Fern Stevens, first aid, second class, membership star; Shirley Biddle, first aid, membership star; Shirley Simms, first aid, membership star.

Shirley Williamson of Troop IV was presented with her reader's badge, first aid badge, and membership star, as well as two honor ribbons, one for excellence as a troop leader and the other for faithfulness in attending meetings. Clifton Wooley, also of Troop IV was given her first aid and reader's badges, while Loretta Turnbull was presented with a membership star.

Scouts of Troop V who received badges were: Margaret Hoffman, second class; Mary Jo Frederick, second class; Lola La Velle, homemaking; Bonnie Zigtema, community life; Lu Dean Verreen, second class, first aid, child care, swimming and life saving; Margie Cronick, leather, community life, folk dancing.

The presentation of O. C. D. emblems by Chief Prentiss J. Law of the Navy Recruiting Station was one of the highlights of the Court of Awards. He presented 10-hour ribbons to the following girls of Troop I: Bonnie Birnbaum, Kathryn Campbell, Connie Coleston, Donna Downey, Mary Ann Ferguson, Kathleen Gold-

strom, Betty Lou Patrick, Roberta Schulman, Darleen Snider, Dolores Bravo, Joanne Thompson, Mrs. Leona Gritman of Troop IV was also given her 10-hour ribbon, as well as her 50-hour pin.

Troop III girls receiving the 10-hour ribbon were Irene Belmont, Shirley Biddle, Evelyn Corcoran, Carolyn Gardiner, Mary Lynn Herring, Gloria Kendrick, Donna Mae Mitchell, Shirley Simms, Jessma Wilcox, and adult leaders Miss Clarice Craner and Mrs. Emily Belmont.

Fifty-hour pins for O. C. D. work went to the following girls: Troop I—Donna Lee Allan, Bonnie Birnbaum, Kathryn Campbell, Kathleen Goldstrom, Betty Lou Patrick, Darleen Snider and Joanne Thompson. Troop IV—Clifton Wooley, Troop III—Irene Belmont, Carolyn Gardiner, Gloria Kendrick, and adult leaders, Miss Craner and Mrs. Belmont.

The highest O. C. D. awards given were the 200-hour emblems and those receiving them were Kathryn Campbell of Troop I, Betty Lou Patrick of Troop I, and Miss Clarice Craner of Troop III. Miss Adelyn Margaret Rotholz, leader of Troop I has already been presented with her color ribbons for 500 and 1000 hours of Civilian Defense work, and was not presented with the lesser awards at this time.

Membership cards in Troop I went to Donna Lee Allan, Yvonne Ballinger, Bonnie Birnbaum, Dolores Bravo, Rosie Bravo, Marilyn Brewer, Jacqueline Brown, Kathryn Campbell, Connie Coleston, Merna Dawson, Donna Downey, Jeannette Ferguson, Mary Ann Ferguson, Barbara Garlin, Kathleen Goldstrom, Beverly Jones, Joy Lazenby, Patsy Little, Jean Neill, Betty Lou Patrick, Marion Rushton, Roberta Schulman, Darleen Snider, Kathleen Sprague, Joanne Thompson, Thompson, Ella Waldref.

Honor ribbons for Troop I went to Betty Lou Patrick for extreme loyalty to troop and leader; Joy Lazenby, a model girl scout; Kathleen Goldstrom, thoroughness; Bonnie Birnbaum, pleasantness; Joanne Thompson, troop musician; Barbara Garlin, willingness and cooperation; Jean Neill, troop leader; Betty Lou Patrick, assistant troop leader; Connie Coleston, scribe; Beverly Jones, treasurer and Kathleen Goldstrom, representative to court of honor.

The Girl Scout sewing kit went to Kathleen Goldstrom of Troop I for thoroughness in delivering O.C.D. literature.

Ribbons for Troop III went to Irene Belmont for perfect attendance; Carolyn Gardiner, dependability; Evelyn Corcoran, faithfulness; Gloria Kendrick, leadership; Verna Chambers, cooperation; Mary Lynn Herring, dependability; Jessma Wilcox, loyalty; Shirley Simms, cooperation; Shirley Biddle, faithfulness; Fern Stevens, dependability; Donna Mae Mitchell, honesty; Irene Belmont, efficiency; Anna Lou Elzman, willingness; Barbara Gardiner, sportsmanship; Beverly Clupper, willingness; Beverly Smith, willingness; Jennie Lou McCafferty, cooperation; Jonna Pulsipher, cooperation; and Mrs. Emily Belmont, genuine girl scout leader.

Special awards for selling magazine subscriptions went to Troop III in the form of an Army Mule and a Navy Goat, as well as being the best salesman during the recent contest.

Adult leaders who were present at the Court of Awards were Miss Adelyn Margaret Rotholz and Miss Gladys Stauffer of Troop I, Mrs. Leona Gritman of Troop IV, Miss Clarice Craner and Mrs. Emily Belmont of Troop III, and Miss Marie Morgan and Miss Doris Bond of Troop V.

More Than Hundred Dolls of All Nations, Materials Brought to Doll Exhibit

More than a hundred dolls were on display at the First Annual Girl Scout Doll Exhibit held in the basement of Grace Community church at 7:30 Saturday night. Almost thirty doll owners, including some from Las Vegas, had entered their favorite dolls in the show.

Outstanding among the exhibits was "Sara Jane," the cloth doll with china head which was 75 years old and was entered by Mrs. George Johnson of Las Vegas.

The "foreign dolls" class attracted much attention as its entries were from many parts of the world and many of them were accurately outfitted in native costume. First prize in this class went to Mrs. Marjorie Voss' "Carmencita." This doll was perfectly formed even to finger nails and exactly dressed in native gaily costume of the east coast of South America.

The largest and most varied collection of dolls was that of Bette Alyce Wadsworth. Consisting of 57 separate dolls and stuffed animals, it took up one entire large table.

Ownership of some of the dolls is not known. Anyone having a doll described, who was awarded a prize which she has not received, is asked to contact Miss Ellen Dick or Mrs. Frank Wadsworth by phoning 252-R, or to get in touch with Bonnie Van Zant.

Miss Dick, leader of Troop 4 which sponsored the show, extended her thanks to the Rev. and Mrs. Winston Trever for use of the church basement, Bonnie Van Zant, assistant leader, her troop committee members: Mrs. Ann Geick, Mrs. Marion Danneberger and Mrs. Frank Wadsworth, the contest judges, parents of the girls of troop 4, the Girl Scout council and to all others who aided with the exhibit.

The contest was judged by the Rev. Winston Trever, Mrs. Barclay Johnson, Miss Ruth Ayers, Mrs. Hazel Lyons and Miss Bernice Koed.

Prizes consisted of partially-filled war stamp books. They were awarded as follows:

Individual dolls: Oldest doll—first prize, "Sara Jane" entered by Mrs. George Johnson of Las Vegas; second, Mrs. Sutherland's "Cassandra." Most beautiful doll—first, Carla Joy Neumann's "Gloria Ann"; second, Mrs. MacKay's "Princess Dianne"; third, Gail Schuyler's "Little Lady." Most beautifully-costumed doll—first, June Etheridge's "Suzanne"; second, Grace Geick's "Teen-Age Mary."

Oldest rag doll—first, "Doris" with owner unknown; second, Mrs. J. W. Tinsman's "Red Riding Hood." Foreign doll with most authentic costume—first, Mrs. Voss' "Carmencita"; second, Sally Lue Danneberger's "Maronska"; third, "Muk-Muk" owned by Mrs. Johnson of Las Vegas. Most life-like doll—baby doll, first, Mrs. Neumann's "Martha Lee"; second, Mrs. MacKay's "Dorothy"; third, Carla Joy Neumann's "Sandra Lee"; adult doll—first, Grace Geick's "Daisy Lou"; second, Grace Geick's "Carolyn"; third, "Florence May," of unknown ownership.

Collections: Foreign dolls—first, Carla Joy Neumann; second, Sally Lue Danneberger; third, Chinese doll, owner unknown. Largest and most varied collection of dolls—first, Bette Alyce Wadsworth. Best collection of rag dolls—Dorothy Kine's "Red

Henderson District Boy Scout Council Organization Complete

Taking advantage of the formation of the new Boulder dam council of the Boy Scouts of America in the southern Nevada area, the Scouters of the Henderson area have completed their district organization, it was announced today.

Aubrey Lawrence has been appointed as the district chairman of the Henderson district with Henry Bryant as district commissioner and Leo J. Brady as vice chairman.

BOULDER C. NEWS
5-5-44

Mrs. Floyd Bare, County Girl Scout Head, Coming

Mrs. Floyd Bare, who has been appointed to assume charge of Clark county's Girl Scout program, is expected to arrive today in Las Vegas to commence her work here, according to Mrs. D. M. MacCornack, of the committee.

Mrs. Bare will arrive from Wichita, Kansas, which has been her home. Included in the Clark County Community chest setup, the county Girl Scout program has been given a great impetus during the past few months, and is being organized on a basis which heretofore was impossible, according to leaders who have been active in Boulder City's scout movement. Boulder City, Las Vegas and Henderson troops are included in the scope of the work to be done by Mrs. Bare.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-6-44

100 Boy Scouts in Vegas Enjoying Annual Camporee

Awakening to the loud, clear notes of Bugler Tim Moffat, more than 100 Las Vegas Boy Scouts, began the second day of camporee activities with raffle and color ceremony at 6:30 a. m. this morning.

Following the morning ceremonies, Scouts hustled to their campsites to prepare a hearty breakfast over an open fire. Cooking inspection and camp cleanup came next to be followed by the regular camporee program of activities.

By noon, members of the 13 participating patrols were well ready to start preparations for lunch, which was served at 12 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock, general camp inspection will be made, in preparation for the big campfire program to be presented at 8 o'clock this evening, when the Scouts will entertain with songs, games and stunts. Under the direction of Campfire Director Blaine Whipple.

During the three day camporee, the Scouts will be judged on campcraft activities and on Scoutcraft activities by judges DeRay Eyre, Frank Wolverton and Jack White.

Also assisting in the camporee program will be Chief Camp Director Bob Wells; Assistant Camp Director Rene Call, John Marshall and Lee Barnett; and Senior Camp Committee Members L. W. Edwards, Don Ferguson, Jack Pettiti, Merle Frehner, and R. B. Marquis.

The public has been invited to attend the campfire program to be held this evening at the camporee headquarters at McNeil park.

Boy Scouts End Camporee as Prizes Are Awarded to Troops

Approximately 100 Boy Scouts, participating in the annual Camporee held last Friday, Saturday and Sunday at McNeil park, were graded into A, B, C, and D. Patrols, according to their demonstration of scoutcraft and campcraft over the three day period.

Patrols receiving the "A" rating included: Troop 63, of Las Vegas, Scorpion Patrol, led by Ted Marshall; Troop 66, Las Vegas, Cobra Patrol, led by Ken Carroll; Troop 69, Henderson, Rattlesnake Patrol, led by Raymond Hickman; Troop 76, Henderson, Flying Tiger Patrol, led by Benny Hardy; and Troop 62, North Las Vegas, Flying Eagle Patrol, led by Jack Wilson.

"B" ratings went to Troop 65, Las Vegas, Gremlin Patrol, led by Calvin Glover; Troop 63, Trantilla Patrol, led by Richard Hardy; and Troop 65, Henderson, Wolf Patrol, led by Charles Galory.

Patrols receiving "C" rating were: Troop 64, Las Vegas, Eagle Patrol, led by George Kitt and Troop 64, Beaver Patrol led by Jimmy Logan. "D" rating was given to Troop 63, Las Vegas, Billiard Patrol, led by Jack Christensen.

Judges at the camporee included DeRay Eyre, Frank Wolverton and Jack White.

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Humane Society Set To Take Over Pound

Readiness to take over the city pound immediately when it has legal authority was announced at last night's meeting of the Clark county humane society. Adequate buildings and equipment are available and removal to city property only awaits signatures of city authorities authorizing this move.

Jack Bell, Nevada stockman and pioneer of the southwest with long experience, was nominated for humane officer and stated he is ready to go at word from the society.

Clean Kennel
William Burke, president, announced that the society through volunteers already has cleaned up the kennels at the city pound, the society is now supplying food for the animals and through courtesy of Anderson Dairy, milk is available where required.

Sick animals have been treated or disposed of and some given temporary shelter.

Expansion of the society's work into the county field is planned and at the last meeting of the board of directors additions were announced with appointment of Mrs. Harry Munkers to succeed A. P. Rowe. Perry Convis, Overton and Frank Natusch, Moapa Valley were nominated as directors from their respective districts and will be asked to serve.

The volunteer committee which cleaned up the kennels consisted of President Burke, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Bernice Kraemer, Mrs. Marjory Grubb and others. All these people are now actively engaged in some manner in assisting with care and shelter of animals and the personal phone of Mrs. Murphy, number 2492, has been made available, and will be until installation of a phone at the permanent shelter.

Tells Expansion
Reporting on expansion into the county, Mrs. Murphy stated the commissioners were contacted and after conference sought a copy of the agreement the society is now processing with the city. It was explained that their

Membership was reported as progressing but as a spur to interest, volunteers with Mrs. Murphy, Doud and others pledged five new members by next meeting.

In nomination of Jack Bell pioneer stock raiser and peace officer, the society is offering service of an officer with 10 years experience in Arizona where he was at different times policeman, deputy sheriff and a deputy marshal. He has been in the cattle business for 25 years and located here on the old Russell ranch three years ago. Directors were unanimous in his choice.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-15-44

Nursing Confab Set for Tuesday

The monthly welfare child nursing conference will be held Tuesday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock at the Westside USO, it was announced today.

All mothers with infants and pre-school children are invited to attend.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-10-44

New Boy Scout Chief Due Here Next Monday

James Moss, who is to head the Boulder Dam Council of Boy Scouts, will arrive in Las Vegas next Monday. He comes here from Vallejo, Calif., where he was head of the Silverado Council of Boy Scouts.

Mr. Moss will be confronted with two problems when he reaches his new home town. First, he'll have to find a home for his wife and small son and then he has the problem of finding a suitable office.

Bryan Bunker, chairman of the Clark County Boy Scout Council, said yesterday that no office has been established for Mr. Moss but that he will probably find one shortly after his arrival.

Mr. Moss will head the council which was organized on February 16 of this year.

This organization for the first time gave Clark County full authority to operate an independent council in this area.

Formerly the troops of the county had been divided between the San Bernardino council and the National Parks council in Utah. The formation of the county council is a move toward bringing the scout troops in Clark County into closer coordination.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-10-44

Humane Society to Get Legal Transfer of City Dog Pound

If the papers have been prepared by that time, official title to the city dog pound will be transferred tonight at 8 o'clock when the new Clark County Humane Society meets in a public session at War Memorial Building.

Papers transferring the title were submitted yesterday to City Manager Charles C. McCall for his inspection and signature, Mrs. Guy Murphy reported last night.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Richard Kraemer yesterday had the dog kennels at the pound thoroughly cleaned, preparatory to offering humane treatment of all dogs and cats impounded there. Homes are being found for pets which owners no longer can care for and who call the humane society.

The public has been invited to tonight's meeting, Mrs. Murphy said.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-10-44

Ground Glass Is Fed to Two Dogs

Ranking next to Hitler in the minds of Las Vegas pet lovers is the culprit whose morbid sense of humor led him to commit a double murder in feeding ground glass to two dogs owned by local citizens.

Blondie, 3 year old Cocker Spaniel, belonging to Mrs. E. A. McEachern, 918 Willow avenue, died this morning after suffering for 24 hours. The animal was discovered yesterday morning suffering from the ground glass feeding and was taken to a veterinary for treatment, which proved futile.

The second victim was the dog owned by Mrs. Matteucci, who died Saturday of the same effect.

Police officials and members of the Humane Society announced that strict prosecution awaits the guilty party, and ask the help of the townspeople in apprehending the criminal.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

Social Agency Council Enjoys West Side Dinner

A meeting of the Clark County Council of Social Agencies was held yesterday at the West Side U.S.O. Club. Miss Edwinna Crute, director of the West Side U.S.O. Club, was in charge of the program.

A luncheon was served and a program was presented.

Rev. Donald F. Carmody, chairman of the council, presided at the short business meeting.

The Council of Social Agencies and representatives includes Father Carmody and Mrs. A. Reilly from the Catholic Community Welfare; Therna Green and M. L. Gaston, Clark County Health Department; Mrs. Stella Fleming, Clark County Relief Administration; Mr. Barnett, FSHA-Project manager; Barney Bugar, Juvenile Probation; Kenneth Van Vorst, city and county recreation department.

Carol White and Amy Hanson, Red Cross; Dale Dargitz, Red Cross field director at the Gunnery School; Carol Miller, school nurse; Mazie Martin and Maude Patterson, state welfare department; John F. Kelly, U. S. O. men's division; Mary Louise McGarry, U. S. O. women's division; Helen Walshe, U. S. O. Travelers Aid, and Miss Crute, U. S. O. West Side.

LAS VEGAS TRIBUNE
5-9-44

Executive of Girl Scouts in Las Vegas

Mrs. Mary Bare, prominent in Girl Scout activities, has come to the Las Vegas area to train Mrs. Marjorie Voss of Boulder City as the executive secretary for Clark County.

Mrs. Bare, who was the guest speaker at the Las Vegas Council meeting last night, has spent most of the time since her arrival, three days ago, in Boulder City.

She will remain here for around eight weeks.

Girl Scouts in 2 Organization Meetings Here

Girl Scout groups have held two meetings in the past week at which Mrs. Mary Bare, prominent Girl Scout leader, was present as guest.

Mrs. Bare has come to Clark County to train Mrs. Marjorie Voss of Boulder City as executive secretary for the county. She will remain here eight weeks.

At a meeting of all the Girl Scout troops of Las Vegas, held immediately after school Thursday afternoon, plans for the summer were discussed and also a summary of the year's work just completed.

It was decided that the scout camp would be held the last week in June and that a Scout Jamboree, for all Girl Scouts in this area, would be held next Tuesday evening at 7:30 at the Victory Recreation Hall in Henderson. Plans for an international friendship project for next year was discussed.

Accomplishments of the year just passed includes courses in first aid, home nursing and child care, entertainment for servicemen and active participation in the salvage drive and clean up of the city. Their hospital work includes making clothing and presenting entertainment for the convalescents.

The social part of the evening was spent in playing games under the direction of Mrs. Bare.

Mrs. Bare spoke on the importance of Girl Scout work in training youth for participation in democracy at a meeting of the Las Vegas Girl Scout Council at 7:30 Tuesday evening at the Grammar School.

During her eight week stay in this vicinity, Mrs. Bare will conduct a training course for Girl Scout leaders and assist the Girl Scout council in becoming a more effective organization.

L.V.R. JOURNAL
5-16-44

Girl Scout Executive Visiting In Las Vegas Area, to See Meet

Helping girls to be better citizens at a time when the world needs a better knowledge of citizenship is one of the greatest contributions the Girl Scout organization has to make to our country, according to Miss Vaal Stark of the national staff, who arrived in Las Vegas last evening.

While here Miss Stark will confer with the members of the Las Vegas Girl Scout council and the Girl Scout leaders. She is accompanied by Miss Katherine Adams and Miss Nancy Hargrove, regional Girl Scout workers.

Miss Stark, Miss Adams and Miss Hargrove will be present this evening at the Clark county Girl Scout jamboree, which will be held at Henderson.

Miss Stark, who is a member of the national Girl Scout staff, regional director of the states of Nevada, California, Utah, Arizona and Hawaiian Islands, stated that citizenship training, as practiced by the Girl Scouts, serves a double purpose.

"It opens new vocational ults working with the program their own need for better under-

Value of Pets Is on Upward Trend in Vegas, Society Says

Intrinsic and affection valuation of pets, canines particularly is on upward trend in Las Vegas, according to Mrs. Guy Murphy of the humane society who reported that among first pets rescued at the local pound was a collie pup turned over to custody of Gladys Hoffman.

In keeping with requirement of a good home and that of a license, Mrs. Hoffman immediately went to the office of Helen Reed Scott, city clerk and purchased a license for her pet. This incidentally brought the total number of licenses of pet dogs to 323, with approximately \$700 in the city coffers, an all time high for the city of Las Vegas.

Mrs. Murphy executive secretary of the humane society, reported all animals at the shelter are well cared for, watered and fed. With Mrs. Kramer as co-worker, the kennels are disinfected periodically and cleaned. Several desirable pets are among those in custody and any person who guarantees a good home may secure the pets on application, also with the assurance they will purchase a city license for the dog.

In keeping with the society's program, Mrs. Murphy stated investigations are being conducted on alleged cruelty or neglect of unwanted pets. The society, through its volunteer workers has a large portion of its program actually in operation and will enlarge in the field as soon as it legally takes over the city pound, according to Mrs. Murphy.

Grand Theft Charges Facing Man in Local Justice Court

Edward Reagan, arrested last month with Dan Pettit, following a stolen car and robbery episode, today was charged with grand theft. He appeared in justice court, asked for a preliminary hearing, also time to engage counsel, and the hearing was set for May 25.

Reagan and Pettit were arrested

at a local hotel casino where, bedecked in finest newly bought clothing and accessories, they were enjoying themselves at the bar and the tables. Pettit was returned to Callente where he was alleged to have robbed a bar, and will face charges of burglary there.

Reagan, according to authorities, is 36 years of age and has spent approximately 16 years of his life in penal and correction institutions. Today he confidently appeared in justice court, obviously familiar with procedure.

Reagan was alleged to have been Pettit's accomplice in theft of a car, said to be property of a local war plant, which was parked in front of a local hotel. The car was seen in Callente where the Buckaroo bar was robbed shortly afterward.

On return here, the car was abandoned while the pair, according to sheriff's records, started on a spending spree with money purportedly taken in the robbery. They purchased complete outfits, from head to foot, at a local haberdashery, registered at a first rate hotel, and were enjoying themselves in local resorts when arrested by Glen Jones, sheriff, and his undersheriff.

Reagan's hearing is set for May 25. Bail was fixed at \$1,500 cash, or \$3,000 in property. He is still in the county jail.

BMI Registers Vehicles in State

All vehicles owned by Basic Magnesium, incorporated, and sub-contractors will be registered in the state of Nevada. Secretary of State Malcolm McEachin announced today following conferences with company officials here.

The plant originally claimed eligibility for exempt registration as a subsidiary of Defense Plant Corporation, a federal agency, it was stated. The decision to register all vehicles controlled by the company followed a series of conferences between company officials and the secretary of state's and attorney-general's offices.

"We cannot praise too highly the fine spirit of cooperation shown by Basic Magnesium," McEachin stated, "and their evident desire to comply in every way with our Nevada laws."

Planning Engineer Is Visiting Vegas

A. M. MacKenzie, area planning engineer for the public works reserve, arrived in Las Vegas Thursday to start work on a survey of Clark county in connection with the program of public works being planned by the federal government to take up the slack after the war.

MacKenzie, formerly engineer for the works progress administration, is thoroughly familiar with conditions here, and plans to spend some time conferring with C. J. Petrie, planning engineer, who was recently retained by the city and county commissions to proceed with a planning program for the immediate future.

Explaining his duties, MacKenzie said the public works reserve plans to accumulate an immediate inventory of construction and non-construction projects of needed or useful public works of all state and local units of government.

To provide assistance to non-federal public agencies in assembling data and in preparing long-range improvement programs based on actual need.

To provide help to local governments in undertaking surveys, investigations and designs as are needed for the proper planning of certain selected public improvement projects.

To assist the state and local governments in preparing financial analysis, basic planning studies and other programming operations which will result in public work programs that not only represent the carefully determined overall needs of the community, but that such programs will be within the same limits of the financial resources of the government agency.

To periodically review, revise and extend the catalog of projects to insure a carefully conceived long-range schedule of public work currently up to date needed to meet any emergency.

Government Seizes Eastern Railroad

Toledo, Peoria and Western Taken to Insure Traffic

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21 (UP)—President Roosevelt today ordered the office of defense transportation to seize the strike-bound Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad and to operate it, "for the successful prosecution of the war."

It marks the first time since World War I that the government has taken over a railroad, as well as the first seizure of a private concern since the Pacific war started.

Seizure Ordered

Roosevelt issued his order as president and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The order followed receipt of a 17-page collect telegram from McNear, giving his side of the controversy.

The president's order directed Joseph B. Eastman, director of the ODT, "to take immediate possession of all real and personal property, franchises, rights and other assets, tangible or intangible, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad and to operate or arrange for the operation of such railroad in such manner as he deems necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

Essential Load

Although the railroad runs only 239 miles, it is essential to the war effort because it bypasses Chicago and provides a direct route for transcontinental freight shipments.

Five unsuccessful attempts were made by four different governmental agencies to persuade McNear to submit to arbitration. The agencies were the national (railway) mediation board, the office of defense transportation, the conciliation service and the war labor board.

The walkout of members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Operating Engineers occurred December 28, 1941, after a dispute over a change in working rules.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

The lady was a bit irritated when she answered the door. She was very comfortable, and didn't relish being disturbed. When she confronted her visitors, she discovered two gentlemen, very much out of breath, inquiring about an apartment she had to rent.

"But I have no apartment here, where did you get that idea," she said, surprised.

"This is the address given in the advertisement in your local paper," one of the men replied.

"But there must be some mistake, have you a copy of the paper," the housewife countered.

"Just a minute, it's out in the car," the spokesman said, proceeding to the car and returning with the paper.

She scanned it hurriedly, noted the date, March 17, and read the ad. Everything seemed entirely in order, and the address was hers. She still couldn't understand it, she said, in dismissing her callers, for she had no apartment to rent.

After they left, she put on her glasses and studied the paper a little more carefully. Only then did she notice that while the day and date WAS March 17, the year was 1935. Then she recalled having inserted the ad.

The men had gone into a real estate office looking for a house, noticed the copy of the Review-Journal on the table, caught the ad, and dashed out the door before the realtor knew what had happened.

We've always maintained that Review-Journal advertising attracts the customers, but this is the first time we've had any concrete evidence of the pulling power of these columns as much as seven years later.

It's often quite interesting how accurate boyhood impressions sometimes turn out to be in adult years—how things you seemed to know instinctively in those days, are proven by actual occurrences or experiences a long time after.

We all have this happen to us every once in a while, and many who have been raised in the west find it occurring again in the present war. As boys we knew instinctively that the Chinese were trustworthy. Our parents told us of business experiences with Chinese merchants who never kept books, trusted to the

honesty of their customers and lost very little so doing. And you remember the Chinese vegetable man with his straw baskets suspended from a bamboo pole he carried across his shoulders. Never any argument—he'd trust you as long as you wanted, and you could trust him in return.

Chinese then were marked by the queues they wore, and while you used to play pranks on them, when the occasion offered, you knew, as a boy, that if you ever needed a friend, the Chinese you knew would never fail you. He was honest, frank, open and above board at all times, and in your childish heart you respected him.

Japs, however, you NEVER trusted. You kept out of their way. For some reason or other, they seemed to be sneaks, and you always had the impression they were slick, stealthy people as a race, from whom you could expect most anything. They were always smiling and courteous, but behind that was something you didn't like.

You remember the campaign of William Randolph Hearst in his California newspapers before the last war, fighting against Japanese land ownership, demanding that Japanese immigration be forbidden, insisting that one day they'd be our enemies and we'd pay dearly for taking them in.

And you wish someone had heeded the warning—wish that California, instead of bowing before the plea of Washington to keep quiet lest they create an international situation, had fought on through to a finish. It would have been easier to lick the Japs then, than now.

You remember also how Japs were taboo at the western university you attended—not because of any law or ruling, but because the students by general agreement wouldn't let them remain—made things so uncomfortable they left shortly. That was an expression of the distrust and fear of childhood days, translated into action in young manhood.

Yes, both the Chinese and Japanese have proven out in accordance with childish instinct which told you MOST accurately what they were like under the skin. I have never had anything but the utmost respect for the Chinese, and have never liked nor trusted a Jap.

Catholic Bureau Spends \$4,000 In Vegas During 1942

The Catholic Relief Bureau, which was established here in 1938, has spent \$4,000 in Las Vegas during the year ending March 31, 1942. The bureau, which is a part of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has been successful in obtaining relief for many of the needy in the city.

House Favors Ban On Silver Buying By U. S. Treasury

By U. S. Senator New York, Charles McNary, has introduced a bill to prohibit the purchase of silver by the U. S. Treasury. The bill is expected to pass the House in the near future.

State Police Unit Need Is Stressed By Wally Rusik

Wally Rusik, a prominent local figure, has stressed the need for a state police unit in Nevada. He believes that such a unit would be beneficial to the state's law enforcement efforts.

Rotary Club Hears Senator McCarran

The Rotary Club of Las Vegas recently heard a lecture by Senator McCarran. The senator discussed various issues related to Nevada's development and governance.

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Population Of County Nearly 50,000, Revealed

Population of Clark county is nearly 50,000, according to a recent report. This indicates a significant increase in the county's population over the past few years.

Mine Assessment Moratorium Bill

A bill to suspend the assessment of mines in Nevada has been introduced. This measure is intended to provide relief for mine owners during a difficult economic period.

Housing Units Solve Job Transportation

The construction of new housing units is seen as a solution to the transportation problem in Las Vegas. By providing more homes, the city can reduce the need for long commutes.

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

ARSON AND FALSIFICATION

In the first court trial for the case against the defendant, the jury found the defendant guilty of arson and falsification. The defendant is facing multiple charges related to the case.

BRANCH POSTOFFICE

The suggestion made by the city council to establish a branch postoffice in a new area of the city has been approved. This will improve mail service for the residents of that area.

Public School System Is Facing Collapse Because of War Effort

The public school system in Las Vegas is facing a severe financial crisis due to the war effort. The city is struggling to maintain its schools as resources are diverted to the military.

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

WAR from Sports to the WESTCOAST

A large advertisement for West Coast products, featuring the text "WAR from Sports to the WESTCOAST". The ad promotes various sports-related items and services.

Shipments Won't Just Close and Say That's All, Boys

A statement regarding the shipping industry, suggesting that simply closing shipments is not the only solution. The text implies a need for more comprehensive measures.

Shipments Won't Just Close and Say That's All, Boys

A continuation of the statement regarding the shipping industry, discussing the challenges faced by the industry and potential solutions.

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Greatly Increased Quotas for War Bonds in State of Nevada Are Set

County	Quota
Clark	1,000,000
Lincoln	500,000
Washoe	300,000
White Pine	200,000

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Category	Value
Population	48,000
Area (sq. mi.)	1,500
Water (cu. ft.)	1,000,000,000

Las Vegas Age 2/9/42

Category	Value
Population	48,000
Area (sq. mi.)	1,500
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FEB 3 1949

L.V.R.J. 2/1/43

Liquor To Minors Warning Is Issued

Following a conference with Juvenile Officer Bernard Burger, Sheriff Glen Jones today issued what he said was "the last warning" to those selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to frequent places where liquor is sold.

"We have had several complaints of late indicating that sale of drinks to children in the 16-21 year group has become quite prevalent in the county," Jones said.

"We will not stand for anything of the kind, and expect to rigidly enforce the statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to youngsters."

"We will not hesitate to suspend or revoke licenses where this law is violated," the sheriff concluded.

studied with this instrument at Ohio State University it was found that Wyoming bentonite consists of thin, easily separable plates; that montmorillonite occurs in relatively thick aggregates of small plates; that dickite and kaolinite crystals are hexagonal and much thicker than montmorillonite crystals; and that halloysite crystals resemble long fibers. This equipment will facilitate wider research on the physical structure of minerals. Such research is particularly important in the non-metallic industries, where uses are linked closely with physical characteristics.

The quantity of bentonite sold for foundry use increased greatly in 1942. It is a highly satisfactory bonding material for synthetic molding sands used in casting magnesium alloys, the outstanding foundry development in 1942.

L.V.R.J. 2/4/43

Essentials Only Ones To Escape Draft Call, Said

All Able-Bodied Men
Between 18 and 38
Face Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP)—Only necessary men in the 35 industries now listed as essential can be reasonably certain of escaping a call to military service this year, war manpower commission sources said today.

That means that every able-bodied man, aged 18 through 37, must look forward to induction, regardless of whether he is a father, unless he is found to be a necessary man in an industry contributing to the war effort or in agriculture, or unless congress takes some further action, such as to postpone induction of fathers.

Wide byss

It was pointed out that there is a wide abyss between the necessary occupations in essential industries and the list of "non-deferable" occupations announced two days ago by WMC. When asked what the prospects were for men on either list, an official said:

"The only logical conclusion is that men not listed as necessary can look forward to military service, regardless of whether or not their job has been listed as non-deferable."

Draft boards are reclassifying married men in essential industries to 3-B. Married men in the 35 industries are being put in 3B regardless of whether they are "necessary men."

However, when a 3-B man's number comes up he and his employer must then prove that he is a "necessary man." If not, he is ready for induction if he can pass the physical examination.

"The effect of a 3-B classification for those in essential industries but not necessary men is only a temporary delay in induction, perhaps three to six months," an official said.

However, any man who transfers from his present job to an essential industry in which he becomes a "necessary man" will get further deferment.

The armed forces, according to present plans, will total 10,800,000—leaving only slightly more than 4,000,000 physically fit men for the heavy tasks in war industry and farming, men that must be deferred because women and men of poor physical condition cannot replace them.

Thus, it will be necessary to take not only fathers who are not deferable because of occupation, but it might also be necessary to raise the present age limit set by the armed forces.

Representative Charles A. Halleck, republican of Indiana, urged the WMC to ask congress directly for power to shift men from one job to another instead of attempting "to do by indirection what they have not had the courage to do directly."

withstand higher temperatures than iron.

Western refractory clays are used extensively to make firebrick needed in plants designed for the manufacture of magnesium metal. Detailed studies are being made of high-alumina clays from many States as possible sources of aluminum.

Processes for utilizing clay for aluminum salts and particularly for metallic aluminum are of headline interest in the war emergency. The most promising methods involve sintering with lime and subsequent leaching with soda. The process may be used to treat clay alone, or clay may be added to the red-mud byproduct of the Bayer process for recovering alumina from bauxite. Extensive application of the lime-soda process to treatment of red mud is proposed. Clays are now being used to some extent for the manufacture of aluminum salts, but acid processes for alumina recovery are still in the pilot-plant stage. Acid-treatment processes are generally looked upon with less favor than the lime-soda process.

A lime-soda sintering process developed recently involves fusion of a mixture of high-alumina clay with limestone to form calcium-aluminum silicates from which the alumina is recovered by dissolving in caustic soda. The residue, with more limestone added, may be used for making Portland cement.

The electron microscope, capable of a magnification of 50,000 diameters or higher, is a new tool for the study of ultrafine particles. When clays were

MINING AND METALLURGY

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New York City

FEB 1948

Clay

MODERN METHODS OF CRACKING complex petroleum molecules, which are rapidly displacing thermal processes, involve the use of catalysts consisting of mixed oxides of aluminum and silicon. As certain naturally occurring clays, notably the montmorillonites, have superior catalytic behavior, a growing demand for such clays is in prospect.

Complete and exact data are being compiled on the high-grade clays of Pennsylvania that might be used in refractories and possibly for extraction of alumina. Tests several years ago determined that the iron content of Pennsylvania clays could be reduced greatly by magnetic separation, but the process required such fine grinding that the product was unsuited for refractories. For aluminum manufacture, when and if successful processes for making aluminum from clay are developed, a fine consistency might not be a disadvantage, and the process might have real merit.

"War Dogs" is a name applied to fire-clay andirons made to take the place of iron fireplace sets, so that the latter may be added to the scrap pile for conversion into munitions. Andirons of firebrick composition are said to

L.V.R.J. 2/4/43

Your U. S. Income Tax

HEAD OF FAMILY
EXEMPTION
No. 5

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, is entitled to a personal exemption of \$1200 for the year if he can qualify as head of a family. A head of family is "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

Examples of head of family status would be a widower or widow who maintained a home for a dependent child, or a son who supported and maintained a household for a dependent father or mother. In order to meet the test of actual support and maintenance as head of a family, the benefactor must furnish more than one-half of the support and maintenance.

The term "in one household" ordinarily means under one roof, but if a father is absent on business or a child or other dependent is away at school, or on a visit, the common home being still maintained, the head of family exemption would still apply. Where a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house while he lives elsewhere, the additional exemption may still apply. If, however, without necessity, the dependent continuously makes his home elsewhere, his benefactor is not the head of a family irrespective of the question of support.

The term "closely connected by blood relationship" applies to a person's progenitors and lineal descendants, to his brothers or sisters, whether by the whole or half blood, and to his uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces. Irrespective of any legal obligation of the taxpayer to support such dependent relatives a moral obligation to do so exists, and if the individual is actually supporting and maintaining in one household relatives of this degree he is entitled to head of family exemption.

A taxpayer is considered to be "closely connected by marriage" with his step-sisters and step-brothers, but whether his right to exercise family control and provide for these individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation must be decided upon the facts in the particular case. The same considerations apply to the status of a taxpayer because of support furnished to his father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. First cousins by blood, and cousins of lesser degree, are not regarded as so "closely connected by blood, relationship," as to give rise to a head of family exemption.

A legal guardian who may maintain and support in his home a dependent ward is not entitled to the personal exemption as head of a family if the ward was not connected with him by relationship of blood, marriage, or adoption; nor is a taxpayer entitled to exemption as head of a family by virtue of maintenance and support of a child not legally adopted.

Cartel Elimination to Bring Greatest Gains, Says Arnold

Nation on Verge of a New Industrial Age Due to Light Metals, According to Assistant Attorney-General

"If we let the freedom to produce slip away because we are too lazy or too timid to down the cartel system, we will have traded the greatest economic opportunity of this century for a mess of industrial pottage no real democracy can digest," Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney-general, anti-trust division, last night stated before the forty-eight annual meeting and banquet of the New York Credit Men's Association.

"You cannot control prices unless you restrict production," said Mr. Arnold. "You cannot restrict production without depriving a nation of wealth in peace and strength in war."

"We are on the verge of a new industrial age—the age of light metals—which may bring a higher standard of living than the world has ever known before, better housing, better transportation, more abundant food. We will get these higher standards only if we allow competitive forces to pass the savings of these techniques on to consumers, free from the control of the domestic and international cartels."

Transportation More Abundant

"Transportation is going to be more abundant; fuel will be cheaper; airplanes, trains and automobiles will be lighter and stronger; drugs and medical supplies will be more plentiful; chemical substitutes will replace expensive clothing and expensive housing; there will be a mine in everyone's backyard. The consumer will have more money to pay for food; meat will again be a daily article on everyone's diet. Farmers' products will be exchanged for the products of industry."

"But this is all subject to one qualification—domestic and international cartels must not be permitted again to restrict production and destroy the value of the consumer's dollar in the exchange between the products of the farm and the products of industry."

"Anti-trust enforcement is not aimed at big business; it is aimed at the destruction of cartel management of big business. The protection of big business which owes its size to efficiency and not to restrictive agreements or patent try."

is important in the defense of the rights of the humblest citizen.

Air Transport Stifled

"Let us take a look at transportation, an industry dominated by a small group. After the war broke out in Europe we announced our intention of becoming the arsenal of democracy; we found we had only 365 commercial planes. We were carrying less air freight than South America. The development of competitive transportation had been stifled to preserve the railroads' position. An exclusive contract between the Railway Express Agency (a wholly owned railroad subsidiary) and twenty-three domestic airlines provided that no air express rate could be less than twice the rate charged on the railroads. Actually the air rates were held at five to seven times railroad rates."

"Another provision of the contract gave exclusive control of all cargo on the domestic airlines of the United States to the Railway Express Agency."

"There are not so many big businesses in housing, but there should be. Houses should be turned out like Ford's. Modern science has given us prefabricated materials. Aluminum and magnesium can be used in houses. They are far more plentiful than iron and steel. Yet combinations in the housing industry have kept big business efficiency out in order to maintain obsolete methods."

Labor Adds Share

"Labor has added its share toward maintaining these restrictions. Plumbing is high today because cheaper methods of distribution have been eliminated."

"There is a new product called hardboard which can be used for walls, and even pressed into such a form as to be substituted for bathroom tiles. Yet by reason of a combination of private groups there is only one hardboard manufacturer in the United States today, and we are desperately short of this material."

Such combinations have victimized big business and prevented it from using the efficiency of mass production in the housing industry."

L.V.R.J. 2/4/43

Change Proposed In OPA Setup For Southern Nevada

Senator Pat McCarran, upon learning of plans to place Clark and Lincoln counties under the jurisdiction of a district office of price administration in southern California, asked for an order staying the procedure until he could investigate the situation, he told members of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce yesterday. He asked for an expression of the idea of the chamber.

The board of directors, following the regular chamber meeting, endorsed the senator's proposal that OPA districts be established in each state in the nation, directly under the main office in Washington, D. C., which would provide for Clark and Lincoln counties to remain under the same jurisdiction as other counties of the state of Nevada.

Senator McCarran stated there has been waste of both time and money under the present regional setup of the OPA, wherein matters had to be referred to headquarters in San Francisco.

Reporting on the bill last fall to the senate banking and currency committee, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones voiced the opinion that enactment of the bill might be expected to provide further encouragement to the production of minerals needed for war purposes," and added that "for that reason I see no objection to its favorable consideration by the congress."

Expects Senate Approval
Since the bill passed the senate at the last session, Senator McCarran anticipates little difficulty in securing senate approval of the measure early in the present session, he said today. With the secretary of commerce in favor of the bill, and with the need for encouragement of the production of vital minerals increasing each month the war continues, Senator McCarran is "very hopeful," he said, that senate approval of the bill will be followed by prompt concurrence in the house of representatives.

Broadens Lending Powers
Passage of Senator McCarran's bill (S. 12) would broaden the RFC's lending power to permit original loans for mining development up to \$20,000 and additional loans to previous borrowers, for the same purpose, up to another \$20,000, not only without any specific requirements as to security, but also without any prior determination by the RFC that the proposed operations would develop enough ore to pay a profit. It would leave as the only requirement for eligibility for such a loan that the corporation, individual, or partnership seeking the loan should be engaged in the development of "a quartz ledge, or vein, or other ore body, or placer deposit, containing gold, silver, or tin, or gold and silver, or any strategic or critical material which in the opinion of the Reconstruction Finance corporation would be of value to the United States in time of war."

Present Law Inadequate
Inadequacy of the RFC's lending power for mineral development, under the present provisions of law, is clearly shown, Senator McCarran said, by the fact that in more than six years of operation under the present provisions (up to October 26, 1942), less than \$1,700,000 worth of mineral development loans were authorized, out of a total of \$10,000,000 made available for such loans under statutory limitation.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Proposed gasoline rationing still ranks next to the latest war news in interest among the American people. Plans are still going ahead to put the entire nation on short gas after July first, although the Oregon-Washington rationing, scheduled for this week, has been postponed.

Gasoline will be parceled out in accordance with individual needs. The plan now being perfected is something like this:

The average civilian who can get to work by bus or street car, or who can walk or double up with his neighbors, will get enough gas to drive 20 to 40 miles a week—just enough to exercise car and tires.

All business users will be tightened down sharply after July, will be required to demonstrate a basic need for their services. Retail deliveries will be questioned—some cut down or out. Even some food deliveries will be curtailed.

War workers who MUST have gas to get to work will get it, but even many of them will be pressed to shift to public vehicles.

This still sounds like a made-in-the-east program. To restrict western motorists to 20 to 40 miles a week, is to tell him he can't use his car at all. Maximum wouldn't allow for one round trip—Boulder City to Las Vegas—Charleston would be out entirely for those who have been used to commuting—would be a once-a-month privilege, offering little relief from the hot weather for the thousands who have been wont to flock there throughout the summer.

In challenging the gas rationing program, Wyoming's Senator O'Mahoney charges it is one of those things to be expected when Congress delegates its authority in such matters to provincial bureaucrats who are unfamiliar with conditions over all the nation.

Taking automobiles away from people in the populous east means only that they'll have to reach their favorite beach or summer resort by train, street car, or interurban instead of driving their own car. In the west it means they won't get there at all.

If rationing is solely for the purpose of forcing Mr. Average Motorist to conserve his tires, it would seem very, very smart if it were postponed until Septem-

ber when the need for transportation to get relief from prolonged spells of hot weather will be over.

Considering the usual perverseness of the weather, this would be the year when the thermometer gets up there and stays for a few weeks, because nobody can escape. We have had comparatively mild summers, these last few years, and if this one runs true to form, there would be nothing to worry about. But you can't bet on the weather.

All truck operators will go under government regulations June 1 as hinted here some time ago. Load limits will be regulated according to the size of the tires. Capacity loads (full trucks) will be mandatory on outgoing trips. Three-quarters full will be the minimum requirement for return trips. Duplicating and overlapping services will be sharply restricted. This will affect Las Vegas importantly, for most freight comes in, little goes out.

There's a great responsibility on higher-ups in the rationing program to differentiate between plans that are necessary for the war effort and those that represent attempts to force reforms by use of the rationing club. Many left-wingers want to use rationing to reform the distribution system. So far, they have made little headway at the top.

Employers are being quietly urged to prepare a system of records for a withholding tax of ten per cent from the salaries and wages of all employees. This will come along in November—after elections.

Barracks for war plant workers are being pushed. Priorities for these will be high on the list. Except in communities where new factories are expected to be permanent, the government is opposed to construction of new houses because of materials shortages, will provide quarters only for single persons—no more family dwellings.

This policy will not affect the residences already allocated to Las Vegas, of which nearly 1,000 remain to be built. It will affect any additional construction. Priorities will come through for "dormitories" where apartment houses and multiple family units are out.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

Ford Gilbert tells a weather story that bears repeating in light of the recent very disconcerting tendency of the wind to kick up a gale in these parts at the least provocation.

It happened many years ago when rain was as frequent here as the wind has been this spring. Day after day the heavens poured moisture on the earth beneath. I know that sounds fantastic to those whose residence in the valley had its inception within the last year or two, but it actually occurred.

Old-timers may not remember the rain—we're prone to forget details of weather—but they'll never forget the array of wildflowers that covered the desert everywhere for several weeks. There has been nothing like it since.

Reverend Gilbert was walking past the home of a pioneer colored resident and noticed her sitting on her porch, head in hands, in a very distracted state. There was mud everywhere. It had ceased raining only a few minutes before, but the skies were heavily overcast and appeared ready to resume the downpour most any time.

"What seems to be the trouble?" Gilbert asked solicitously, very much concerned as to the mental state of his friend.

She looked up with a woe-begone expression on her face and said: "Brother Gilbert, Ah'm a gonna get mahself a new desert."

Incidentally, it seems to me the wind ought to remove all arguments against women in slacks. I can't imagine any man fighting very long to keep skirts under control in the breezes we've been having lately—not when there's an alternate garb available.

Seriously, this wind has proved the mettle of the American worker. If there ever was a tough spot anywhere in the land, it's the magnesium plant in the wind. When the breezes are blasting, it's difficult to see twenty feet in front of you, and it's anything

but pleasant trying to get a job done. But several thousand men hav stuck it out, determined to see this important war project through to the finish.

With the great shortage of workmen over the land, it would be perfectly human to give up, go somewhere else where wind and dust are unknown quantities. Contrary to general impression, the labor turnover at the plant here is about half that anticipated, half what it is on the average run of work of this magnitude, except in large centers of population.

There'll be a post-office at the plant one of these days. Its name will in all probability be "Magnesium, Nevada." It was originally planned to call it Pittman in honor of the late champion of Boulder Dam, whose cherished dream is coming true out there on the hillside. But Midway grabbed the name after the post-office department said there were too many Midways in the country already and suggested some other title be chosen.

Royson is the name of the railroad station at which the Basic spur leaves the Boulder branch of the Union Pacific. It was at first thought this might be the name of the post office at the plant, but it has never been accepted. Right now all telephone calls to and from the plant are carried under the name, "Magnesium, Nevada."

Many trailer sales concerns which have flourished here during the past few months, are going out of business. The reason they give is that the market is no longer here—too many people moving into houses. That sounds as though the housing problem were easing up a bit.

There's still a lot to be done, however, hundreds of families are still without proper housing, although if the remaining 600-700 of Las Vegas' quota are built this summer, September should see a general improvement all over the area. And September will be the peak month of employment at the plant.

MAY 1 1942

U. S. WILL HAVE AMPLE ALUMINUM

Jesse Jones Testifies as RFC Fund Increase Is Approved by Subcommittee

Down Jones News Service

WASHINGTON—Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, told a Senate banking subcommittee last week-end that "it looks like we were going to have ample aluminum" as a result of the Government's plant expansion program.

He made the statement, according to Associated Press, in testimony in behalf of legislation to increase the borrowing authority of the RFC by \$5 billion to a total of \$14,130 million. The subcommittee subsequently approved his request and the full committee will vote on it tomorrow.

Given an over-all picture of the RFC's wartime lending and spending program, Mr. Jones said that the agency and its subsidiaries made commitments totalling \$14.3 billion, of which \$576 million had been canceled for various reasons and \$565 million repaid.

Annual production of aluminum, Mr. Jones predicted, would reach 2.1 billion pounds when all plants have been finished compared with a production of 300 million pounds two years ago and 540 million pounds a year ago. Present rate of aluminum production, he added, was about 1 billion pounds a year.

The Secretary testified that commitments for aircraft plant production alone totaled \$1,912 million. Other totals were \$360 million for magnesium plants; \$700 million for synthetic rubber production; \$734 million for expansion of the steel industry; \$468 million for ordnance plants, and \$182 million for shipyards.

He estimated that the program would result in annual production of 600 million pounds of magnesium compared with 33 million pounds a year ago and 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber capacity compared with 25,000 tons. Steel capacity, he added, will be increased more than 10 million tons.

The RFC, Mr. Jones said, has contracted to buy 1,370 million pounds of aluminum from Canada and has authorized the purchase of machine tools costing \$1,395 million.

Also, he said, the U. S. has purchased 760,000 tons of copper from Latin America and had imported from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa an equivalent of a year's domestic production.

He listed these other activities as among those accounting for the RFC's need for new borrowing authority:

Importation of 6 million hides this year and an equal amount next.

Rehabilitation of a railroad in Newfoundland and development of new airlines in South America.

Agreement to buy the entire 1942 Cuban sugar crop at a cost of more than \$200 million.

Purchase of "practically all" the private airplanes in this country for Army and Navy use.

Purchase of domestic stocks such as autos, tires and refrigerators, frozen by Government regulations.

A Sensational Record Indeed!

There will be no more new war plants. Last year, the government ordered many built—brand new plants, starting from scratch. It is now discovered that the order was too big—too many plants, and there will be no further expansion, and some just barely started, are being halted where they stand.

The reason is NOT that the government erred in figuring the original necessity, but that American industry and labor have snapped into the pace so SENSATIONALLY that all production estimates are being exceeded by going plants already built.

This applies generally. There are few exceptions. Factories are turning out so much war stuff that new ones aren't needed. In many factories production is 150% to 200% above the most optimistic estimates a few months ago.

Industry and labor are cooperating one hundred per cent to make this record possible, and it's one of the most thrilling chapters of the whole war.

The full story cannot be written yet, too many war secrets involved. But it is romantic, spectacular and superlative. New tricks, new processes, streamline mass production of things formerly hand made, have featured the drama. Things rolling out cheaper, quicker and in greater quantities. We are learning lessons that will revolutionize much industrial production when peace comes.

Even the current chaos in the field of priorities for vital materials which is hounding the building industry even in recognized critical areas like our own, is attributable directly to the great record in production of war necessities.

More materials have been used than originally figured—factories are chewing up the raw stock and fashioning them into guns, tanks, planes, ships, etc., so rapidly as to cause an unanticipated squeeze on all materials available for civilian purposes.

But we'll soon begin to pick up the slack in many fields. Magnesium will be rolling out of the local plant by the middle of August, and by the first of the year the production will really reach important proportions. The same thing goes for other similar projects in the raw material field.

The record of American industry and labor in this war will be one of the most sensational examples of perfect team work and impossible achievements in all history. It is already the marvel of the conflict.

The FBI's Secret Victory Over Those "So Sorry" Japs

Now It Can Be Told How That Disappearing \$10,000,000 Helped G-Men Nip a 5th Columnist Plot to Start a Reign of Terror and Destruction While Our Treacherous Enemies Across the Pacific Stabbed Us in the Back at Pearl Harbor

Now it can be told. Late in July of 1941, the Japanese luxury liner Tokata Maru, bound for San Francisco, became mysteriously shy about entering the port and for six days steamed about up and down the California Coast while several hundred American passengers at board became alarmed.

Could it be that war was about to be declared? Why, what a thought! Honorable Japan had only the most benevolent intentions toward the American people, peace. Everything would be all right—and it was. Eventually the ship steamed to the dock at San Francisco and the passengers went ashore.

However, there do not shilly-shally the fact for nearly a week without a reason, and perfectly possible one, was forthcoming. The master of the Tokata explained his disappearance to be that the \$10,000,000 worth of gold which he might be entrusted by a recent mission.

The ship was cleared and the public forget the matter, little dreaming that this was not what the Jap captain had been hiding his responsibility about at all. A short-circuit radio station on Monterey Bay had been put so it was about to tell him where and when to pick up \$10,000,000 worth of Japanese bonds that were to have been found floating on the ocean.

This was only one of hundreds of incidents in a long, silent struggle between Jap saboteurs and the FBI. The result of all that undercover work was a bloodless victory for the United States whose importance has been kept secret until now. The sure of that victory was about 1,000 airplanes, mostly Japanese, the American losses were exactly 0.

It might be called the "silent battle of the Pacific Coast," was all over within 48 hours of the Pearl Harbor attack, and had tremendous results that are still being felt. In the long preparation for the battle, the Japanese secret operations had long advanced. The FBI agents knew that something which Nat J. L. Proyer, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco, called "the invisible deadline" was approaching, but when it would arrive could only be estimated by putting together certain signs, events and symptoms.

The Japanese lay wait, on the other hand, knew it would be December 7, 1941.

A far greater handicap to the FBI was the fact that they were bound by the rules of international law whereas their "honorable" adversaries had no restrictions except that they must not be caught in anything so flagrant that it could not be explained away. Of course this meant agents in this country are careful to have some sort of legitimate business to check their legitimate activities. But a person cannot be a double spy without betraying one or two telltale signs.

The FBI mistakes, there were two Buddhist priests who took over the parsonage of a temple in Baltimore during 1938. Religious freedom is guaranteed in the United States, but it would be all right to look into their records.

It was discovered that Royo Tamamoto, the head priest, was a former police official in Tokyo, a rather unusual thing for the priesthood, and still a stranger, his assistant, Yachi Tachibana, had gone through this same sort of check. Yachi Tachibana, besides having been a personal friend of a brother of Emperor Hirohito.

The assistant found it necessary to do out his private money by running a laundry, which didn't seem to be making any money. The FBI became curious about the Japanese captain of a piper being operating out of Monterey. Yachi Tachibana had a car loaded with the best of equipment, always carried a full crew of Japanese, but almost never did he



Royo Tamamoto, Former Tokyo Police Official, Who Turned Up in Salinas, Cal., as a Buddhist Priest. His Strange Transformation Interested FBI Agents—With Honorary Results for Mr. Tamamoto's Well-Known Scheme.

bring back a big enough catch to pay expenses. Nevertheless, instead of what most Japs best steady losses, he kept steadily on. Evidently he was so confident because he had been an officer in the Imperial Naval Reserve. He was also a member of the Togo Club (Togo Society). This society is sworn to carry out the policies of Admiral Togo.

Most interesting of all was the discovery that the fishing trips had nothing to do with fish, even weather or size of fish, but coincided with the size of the torpedoes which had come from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, jets of the Japanese Maritime Marine.

Therefore, the night when Skipper Yoshimasa drove his Japrig 48 miles in 233 upon Fleet Tamamoto, the FBI wanted to know what kind of spiritual consolation the fishermen would get. The sailor parked his car in front of the torpedoes which had come from a ship store, and entered the vestibule.

There, as was required, he pulled off his

sea boots and drew up clean, white cotton socks. This done he went on into the vestibule, performed the necessary observance and was greeted by Priest Tamamoto.

The priest led the fishermen into a room behind the altar, directed himself to the altar, and stood revealed in the apparel of a Japanese-American business man. The two men there deposit the torpedoes upon the sea, and thereupon do about your fishing as usual.



Mr. Motogoshi, Branch Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco, Whose Plot to Defraud the United States of Ten Million Dollars Ran Into FBI Traps.

equipped an straw mat, but for a few tables on which a setting woman laid rice and pickled fish, then covered the table with a white cloth. Dispensing with the usual courtesies before eating, the priest observed that his special quarters were reserved by the presence of so gallant a captain. The unscrupulous fishermen replied that he was reluctant to only the sanctity of such buildings with his ignoble presence.

This done, the priest got down to business, saying: "I have been instructed that if it suits your honorable convenience, you are to take your boat on that certain day of which you may have been informed, to that certain pier in San Francisco Bay of which you may know, and there, take aboard certain parcels that will be indicated to you."

And if it seems good, you may take these parcels from there to that arm of the ocean that is bounded on those certain shores, of which you may be possessed, as K.C.A., and there deposit the torpedoes upon the sea, and thereupon do about your fishing as usual.

Among Japanese, it is not polite to be too definite about instructions. Having said this much, the priest indicated that the interview was at an end and the fishermen went back to their 60-foot boat.

How did the FBI get all this? This is for the Axis to find out. The FBI did not believe on the captain's professions falling but Federal bank authorities called upon the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco. All Japanese activities in the United States had been from by a Government order recently had it been known that nearly \$10,000,000 worth of Japanese Government and Municipal bonds had been shipped from New York to San Francisco where they vanished.

The government called upon Mr. Motogoshi, manager of the bank, and his equally cautious assistant, Mr. Tanaka. If they had the printing machine they made a racing record. The printing office, but Japs. They indicated they were bonded to the bank. Of course they knew nothing of the matter.



When the Federal Bank Examiners Politely Questioned Mr. Motogoshi About the Missing Securities, He Was Wounded to the Heart. But a Search Brought to Light, Under a Rubbish Pile in the Basement, \$9,767,286 Worth of Just What the Examiners Were Looking For.



Part of the Jap Fishing Colony on Terminal Island in Los Angeles, Many of Whose Boats Were Found to Be Equipped With Powerful Radios, Mapping and Charting Devices for Use in 5th Column Activity Long Before Pearl Harbor.

An examination of the books showed an indication that they were not telling the truth. A search of the building itself, however, brought to light, under a pile of rubbish in the basement, \$9,767,286 worth of just what the examiners were looking for.

Beneath another trash pile were half a dozen cunningly-changed hard-wood boxes lined with two-inch layers of cork and, within that, water-light rainings of lilt. The honorable bank-ers knew their investigation, the investigators agreed that it was strange, and both boxes and books with them.

The G-men then watched the trailer the up to "a certain pier," where for 48 hours the captain and crew with dead-on instruments waited in vain for something to "indicate certain parcels." After which they went off fishing as usual.

Also came the Tokata's six-day dining and a confession from the bunkers that the bonds were to have been dumped in the sea for the first to pick up on its way home. They denied, probably with truth, knowing what most or captain was to have done the dumping.

All concerned in this incident and nearly 1,000 others are now in interested camps. The importance lies in the fact that since all of these captives so quickly rounded up were carefully-trained spies and saboteurs, planted in this country long ago and supplied with the tools of destruction.

One can imagine Tokio eagerly waiting for the signs of terror and destruction due to explode after Pearl Harbor, but instead finding, truthfully calling its agents in code to know why the plan was not being carried out.

If any answer came at all, it might well have been something like this: HONORABLE ANAHA, MINISTER OF TRICKERY AND TRICKERY, TOKIO: Regrettably report that honorable American spies were so smart for us. This will be all at present as unchangeable men are pushing down to. Your negligently important servant, GHORO.

Here are samples of the plottings which the FBI gathered up with some of their prisoners. Bunichi Teruya, a Japanese who entered the country in 1934, had happened to be living close to Fort Ord, Camp McChesney and Monterey Prison, where some 16,000 soldiers were training. He admitted having served eight years in the Japanese army but said he had come here to get away from military life.

But Bunichi had hidden away 11 cameras, 8 short-wave radio sets, 15 pairs of binoculars, 10 shotguns, 8 rifles, 4 revolvers, 40,000 rounds of .270 ammunition, 14,000 rounds for shotgun, 375 for revolver and 24 knives. This was to start a sporting goods store, he said, but the FBI didn't believe him.

Mr. G. Makamura, a grocer in Santa Cruz, had 28 deep cases of rockets and Daves, made in Japan, thousands of them. These were to celebrate the Fourth of July, but the G-men wanted to know why he had kept the cases unopened for three years. He didn't know the answer to that one.

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Extensive Deposit Manganese Found Close To Tonopah

TONOPAH, June 8—The prospect of the start of a major manganese operation near Tonopah was seen as the result of a transaction which involved the leasing of nine manganese ore-bearing claims or three deposits by California and New York operators from E. M. Booth. The deal was negotiated through C. C. Boak, Tonopah mining broker.

The deal is said to involve a long-term lease and calls for royalty payments to Booth. In addition, the new operators of the ground, located about 15 miles north of Tonopah, expect to construct a manganese reduction plant that will have a daily capacity of more than 300 tons.

Preliminary work is expected to be underway in the very near future. The ground has been extensively sampled and one of the largest manganese discoveries in the state is reported—probably second to the "Three Kids" property near Las Vegas.

Coolers, Heaters Are Frozen Today

Sale of house coolers, hot water heaters, and oil and gas burning stoves has been frozen by order of the war production board, according to word received here by Las Vegas merchants. The order became effective last Friday.

Included in the list of items frozen were water pumps and mixed fertilizer.

Customers desiring to purchase any of the items listed will be required to fill out a proper form and present it to the war production board in Washington, D. C., the order stated.

FDR WILL ADDRESS NATION ON SUNDAY IN FLAG DAY RITES

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP)—President Roosevelt will make a brief address to the nation Sunday afternoon in observance of Flag Day, and as part of a ceremony welcoming Mexico to the circle of united nations arrayed against Hitlerism.

Mr. Roosevelt will receive for the first time the representatives of all the united nations, including Mexico as the twenty-seventh signatory, and also a representative of the Philippines, probably President Manuel Quezon.

Ambassador Castillo Najera of Mexico will either sign the united nations agreement at the ceremony in the east room or pledge Mexico's adherence through a letter.

The president's remarks to the gathering of united nations, diplomats will not be broadcast to the nation direct from the east room, but will be recorded in advance and broadcast nationally and internationally during a special Sunday afternoon Flag Day radio program.

Jones Promises Mine Assistance

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make loans up to \$5,000 to any one borrower for draining and retimbering vital mines.

The liberalized policy is designed to increase production of "strategic and critical materials." Loans will be made when it appears reasonable that further expenditure will make accessible or reveal sufficient minerals. Heretofore development mining loans were confined to accessible ore.

Silt Load of River Shown by Study

Measurements of the loads of suspended matter carried by the Colorado river have been made by the geological survey.

The survey has been made for 16 years at Grand Canyon, Arizona, and for shorter periods at other places in the Colorado river drainage basin.

The annual loads of suspended matter at Grand Canyon ranged from 50,300,000 tons in 1933-34 to 480,000,000 in 1928-1929 and the mean annual load for the 16-year period was 200,200,000 tons.

Annual loads of suspended matter have also been measured for the periods indicated at the following stations: Colorado river near Cisco, Utah, 12 years; Green river near Green River, Utah, 12 years; San Juan river near Bluff, Utah, 12 years; Colorado river near Lees Ferry, Arizona, 5 years; Colorado river near Willow Beach, Arizona, 4 years, and Colorado river near Topock, Arizona, 13 years.

"Sharp" Temblor Is Felt In Reno

RENO, June 11 (UP)—The University of Nevada seismograph recorded a "sharp" earthquake at 3:37 p. m. PWT yesterday. The shock lasted seven seconds. No damage was reported. University officials were unable to determine where the epicenter was.

It was the most severe earth shock here since 1932, when the state capitol was damaged. The shock was described as a "rough bump" and was unlike the ordinary earth tremor—which usually is a swinging, swaying disturbance. There is an earthquake fault 200 miles southeast of Reno, near the Hawthorne naval munitions base.

However, a U. S. marine spokesman at Hawthorne said the quake was not felt there.

Air Raid Wardens in Nevada Will Visit Homes to Study Protection

CARSON CITY, June 11 (Special)—Air raid wardens in every county, city and town of Nevada soon will call upon every resident to determine the state of preparedness of home defense which Nevadans have reached and to suggest ways and means for even better preparedness in case of an air attack or a major disaster. Raby J. Newton, coordinator of protective service under the state council of defense indicated in a statement today.

Air raid wardens will call in person at every home in their respective districts to obtain information which will be helpful to a more efficient home defense functioning in case a disaster should strike. The recent attack on the United States mainland, at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, has brought home keenly the need for such immediate preparation.

Air raid wardens, besides getting better acquainted with their neighbors, will offer suggestions helpful in preparing homes for any kind of aerial attack and to lessen the hazard of casualties. Information obtained will also be a means of checking up on any missing persons after the bombs have dropped.

Information sought by the wardens will relate specifically to the amount and kind of equipment and facilities in the home which can be used effectively in handling incendiary bombs, whether a refuge or blackout room has been prepared, and whether precautionary steps have been taken to remove any inflammable or waste material from attics or top story rooms.

Air raid wardens are requested to note all this information on form cards so that the cards can be filed in central stations ready for use at a moment's notice. Residents will sign these cards as personal evidence of the warden's visit.

A secondary objective of the visit will be to see that all persons are registered in their local

civilian defense office or to request that they do so at once, so that complete mobilization of our manpower can be attained. Supplementing this purpose it will also give the householders a chance to determine whether any, and how much, salvage material has been put in the attic or top story and conveniently for disposal. This material can be made available for defense purposes. After each resident has supplied the information needed air raid wardens will present to the householder a window poster to indicate that the particular home has been visited and found ready for any emergency.

State civilian defense workers are asking that all residents give the air raid warden their full cooperation in this survey so that the citizens defense corps and public officials, at an instant's notice, can cope more efficiently with any emergency or disaster.

Air raid wardens will start this house to house surveys within the next few days and will complete the work as rapidly as possible, Newton stated.

FDR Asks 15-Day Nationwide Scrap Rubber Drive Starting on Monday

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP)—President Roosevelt today ordered a 15-day nationwide scrap rubber collection campaign to begin at 12:01 a. m., Monday, June 15.

The scrap rubber will be collected, he said, by 400,000 filling stations which will serve as rubber collection depots. The filling stations will pay one cent a pound for the scrap.

The campaign was ordered by Roosevelt to determine the exact size of the nation's scrap rubber stockpile to determine whether nationwide gasoline rationing is necessary to conserve tires.

Roosevelt will touch off the campaign in a five-minute radio address to the nation tonight at 3:45 p. m., PWT.

He said he wanted the drive to be intensive, extending into homes, offices, factories and farms. The campaign will end officially at midnight, Tuesday, June 30.

The rubber collected in the nationwide drive will be sold to the Rubber Recovery corporation, a new government unit under Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

Discussing the rubber situation in general, the president emphasized the necessity for people in all parts of the country to exer-

cise utmost conservation of their present tires.

If a man has four tires now, the president said, he should reduce his mileage and drive as slowly as possible to save rubber because we have no idea when new tires will be available.

It may be a very, very long time before tires are available for any large segment of the civilian population, the president said.

He urged the people to search their attics, cellars and garages for any articles containing rubber.

Commenting on the seriousness of the situation, the president said the army and navy already had been forced to cut their use of rubber 25 per cent, placing solid tires on many of their vehicles, although that slows down their speed and makes transportation more difficult on armed personnel.

Civilians Still Can Travel by Air

Air travel still is available to civilians under new regulations controlling air lines, it was announced here today. There are five classifications of travelers, and priorities are issued on the basis of these classifications.

Persons residing in southern Nevada desiring to make plane trips can contact TWA or Western Air traffic managers at the Boulder City and Las Vegas airports, and priorities matters will be handled through these agencies, officials report.

Some misunderstanding has arisen as a result of the recent announcement on plane regulations, and to clarify the situation airline officials have announced the availability of plane seats for civilians.

Car Owners Must Buy New \$5 Stamp

The new government auto use stamp went on sale at the post-office, yesterday, and a heavy sale is anticipated as several thousand car owners are warned that stamps must be purchased before July 1.

The price of the stamp is \$5 and is good for the 1942-43 fiscal year. Internal revenue agents have issued a warning that all cars not bearing the little red stamp will be investigated, and if the owner doesn't have the sticker, a fine will be imposed.

The stamps will be on sale at all postoffices, it is announced.

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

My friend, who reads the stars, called the other evening to bring me glad tidings. He hadn't been in for several weeks. The frown he had worn for some time had disappeared. His face was wreathed in smiles. He rubbed his hands gleefully as though he could hardly contain himself. He was, in fact, almost bubbling over with joy, which has been rather unusual for him since the grim and dismal forebodings appeared in the sky which predicted the visitation of war upon this country.

"I've been studying the stars again," he said. "The war'll be over about June 15, 1943. You have to give astrological predictions about sixty days' leeway because they run by periods of that length. June 15 is in the middle, so it might be either May 15 or August 15. But it'll be in there somewhere," and he almost lifted his hat from his head, threw it in the air and cheered. You could see the idea forming in his mind, but he isn't given to that kind of demonstration, so he contained himself.

Some particularly potent star of good fortune is moving into Uncle Sam's birth sign, he explained and that, said he, "means we're going to lick hell out of somebody in the next few months."

"That condition of the stars," he said slowly and deliberately, in order to get full dramatic effect, "is the MOST favorable possible for Uncle, so watch him go."

The gentleman has been right quite consistently. He has booted a couple, of course. Who doesn't. But his record, in the main, has been exceptionally good. He's the one who called the turn on the gunnery school, the magnesium plant, Clark County's big boost in population, long before any of the three were actually in the wind.

A friend who's being called back into the army, has a problem on his hands of first magnitude. He went in originally with the first draft, was later released because of his age. He was in long enough to determine that if we're to be at our best the rest of the year, the quartermaster doesn't have of the year.

any shoes his size—he wears an extremely wide, short shoe—and the issue they handed him squeezed his feet and produced corns for the first time in his life.

Now he's due back into uniform and he's looking forward to stock up before he goes—like to be sure he has the triple E shoes he needs to be comfortable. But he's a little in the dark as to whether they'll be acceptable to the top kick when he looks over his soldier boys every morning early.

"I could get along okeh with an oversize pair of pants or an undervized jacket. Might even do all right with socks of no size at all. But, man, oh man, shoes that squeeze the feet have no business in the army. There's too much walking to be done," he says rather dolefully.

Now if some of the army folks in the area have any suggestions, I'll be glad to pass 'em on to this promising rookie. He'll make a darn good soldier, if only they'll give him wide enough shoes.

One of the major aims of the enemy in his total war is to disrupt the normal life of the civil populace and thereby reduce its capacity for all-out production. When he rained his blitz on London, one of the shrewd objectives was to interfere so badly with normal ways of living that the people would become demoralized and unable to carry a full head of steam in the making of war materials.

In a rather subtle way, the enemy is striking now at the normal life of our own people. For the fact that we have an enemy at all is establishing a barrier of sorts to interfere with a universal and highly important American institution: the annual vacation.

So says a national weekly in urging upon its readers that: "Vacations Win The War!" I pass it on to you at this moment as an important contribution to war thinking. We NEED a vacation if we're to be at our best the rest of the year.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
New York City

JAN 16 1943

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SHOP TALK AT THIRTY

By ARTHUR ROBB

A FEW days ago we had a call from a young soldier. We had known him before he enlisted in 1940, and we had talked with him after he had spent a couple of months in a Southern camp drilling with "simulated" weapons under officers who knew little more of their new duties than the men they were supposed to command. The young man then was pretty well fed up with the U. S. Army and didn't believe it would ever amount to anything. Last week, wearing a corporal's stripes and headed for an officer candidate school, he thought differently. The Army is O.K., he declared—weapons good, inefficient officers knocked out, and the present organization is ready for whatever jobs await it.

"What we're thinking about now," he went on, "is what you folks who fought the last war and messed up the peace are going to do when this one is over. The men who are fighting for Uncle Sam today don't want to come back to another ten years like those they went through before they joined the Army. And we want a voice at the peace table as an assurance that our views will at least get a hearing."

To what extent our friend speaks for his fellows in uniform, we can't say. Neither do we know to what extent he has thought out the hundreds of problems that must be defined, and, if possible, solved, before the making of a new world can be considered. Scores of books and hundreds of speeches and articles have been devoted to the bare elements of the next peace, and we think their net effect has been to confuse the minds of both soldiers and civilians. We have had proposals for wholesale trial, and possibly execution, of the criminals who brought on the war. We have had official hints that peace cannot be attained without the disarmament, completely, of the Axis nations. There have been a number of suggestions that the League of Nations, or something similar, be revived under several schemes. Akin to that is the plan that the U.S.A. and Great Britain, cooperating with Soviet Russia, arrange for the policing of the world after the war to prevent the rise of another combination of criminal aggressors. All of these ideas are worthy of present consideration, but all of them overlook, to a great extent, the racial, religious, and economic barriers which must be scaled or beaten down before any hemispheric or world-wide scheme for peace can be made effective.

THE young men now wearing blue and khaki have a very definite interest in the world which will be prepared for their administration a decade or so hence. That is unquestionable, but it is more than doubtful that many of them are equipped today to say what the future world should look like. Since they went into uniform, changes have taken place in American thinking and American methods that are bound to prevent the reestablishment of peace as it existed between 1930 and 1939. Other ferments are working in other countries, friendly and hostile. The future political status of the British, French and Dutch possessions now in Japanese hands, and the future relationships of India to Britain and the rest of the world are problems which will have to be considered by the peace commission, even though a final solution is not dragged out of the hat at once.

If, when the war ends, the United States has evolved a synthetic rubber industry, plus new supplies of domestic natural rubber, what becomes of the great plantations in Malaya and the Dutch Indies? Will the United States again become dependent for this major raw material on lands half way around the globe, after the experiences of the past year? No one yet knows the answer to that question. It must be answered, however, before peace can assume permanent form, for the economic life of those lands was principally based on rubber exports to America in the years before 1942. What becomes of the Japanese silk industry if American chemistry continues its progress toward synthetic fibres that can replace not only silk, but cotton and wool, in sufficient quantity to meet American needs and supply a surplus for export? What, in the last analysis, is the future for international trade, upon the fluctuations of which our prosperity flourished or faded? War's demands on shipping have compelled almost every nation on the globe to be self-contained, so far as meeting the needs of its domestic population is concerned, and there isn't much question that a lot of that self-sufficiency will remain when peace is made.

Chemists and physicists, not only in the United States, but in Britain, Germany, Russia, and even Italy, are building a new world while they are making war. The shape of that world is still far from clear to its potential creators and it is wholly obscure to almost everybody else. This much does seem clear—that its effect will be to bring about radical shifts in the relationships of nations which survive the war. Dynastic and military considerations will have to give way to geographical, agricultural, and economic factors, with the United States so far holding most of the advantages.

IT MAY be that the immense resources that the United States will have developed by the war's end will be the weightiest element at the peace table. We shall have tremendous food crops under cultivation. We expect to have the largest merchant marine and the largest transoceanic airplane fleet in the world by the end of 1943. Our steel production will be equal to that of all other nations combined, or nearly so, when operating at capacity. The same can be said for aluminum and magnesium, and probably many other metals and materials useful to heavy industry. The sum of it all will be to make the victors in this war extremely valuable as friends and just as terrible as enemies to the rest of the world. And of all the nations likely to sit down at the peace table, the United States seems likely to be the only major participant which will not have suffered from enemy bombing of its manufacturing, agricultural, and transportation facilities. That will place on Americans the task of feeding the starved millions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and of equipping them again with the machines for tilling their fields and reviving their industries. Altogether the outlook for revival of international trade on the pre-war basis and the pre-war scale is not bright for at least the ten years that will follow the final shot.

Another knotty problem, briefly mentioned above, will be posed by the representatives of nations now in enemy hands. Some of these were not altogether contented with their lot before this war started. The Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes made a restless and turbulent combination into Yugoslavia in 1919. Its political weakness, as well as its military dependence on 19th century armament, made it an easy prey for the Nazi hosts. Today, there are people in the United States maneuvering with public opinion here for a post-war Balkan set-up that differs considerably from that of early 1941. There are Greek, Albanian, and Italian candidates for a new alignment in other Balkan areas.

Tops in the nationalistic problems, of course, is the rehabilitation of France, promised again and again by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. The troubles we have experienced in the little African corner of the French Empire during the past two months may point the way to the eventual answer to French politics, or it may merely indicate the difficulties that will beset the peace conferees.

The tragic plight of the Jews in every country that Germany has touched will require plenty of attention, for no people in modern times has been reduced to the poverty, starvation, and degradation that Hitler has imposed upon these unfortunates. Their restoration to civilization will have to be an international task.

And pending the development of plans for the world-to-be, what is to be done with the bandit nations who started the war and who stabbed in the dark while pretending friendship? Placed under civilized control they must be, for an indefinite period after the war. But it should be realized now that all suggestions for extermination of the Germans and the Japanese are unrealistic and impossible. So is the idea, seriously suggested by people who can get their names into print, that the German race be sterilized for the safety of the future.

Both of these so-called "master races" will be exhausted when the war ends, but history has shown their capacity to recover with surprising speed from economic and physical exhaustion. Both have the capacity and the will to work that more advanced nations exhibit only under the stress of war. Both have "cultures," not at all

The Shape of Peace?

JAN 16, 1943

HURON S. D. HURONITE

Better Living Is On The Way

A surprising array of new, post-war industries may be a-bornin' in—of all places—the war plants that are now devoted to turning out tons of poison gas, incendiary bombs and the non-toxic smokes which will play an increasingly important part in this global ruckus.

Take the gas masks themselves. At least 10 million of them will have to be made for the armed services, to say nothing of the millions made for civilians. The important part of the gas mask is the filter that absorbs the poison gas. The important element of the filter—the stuff that goes in the can that hangs below the mask—is activated carbon.

In the last war, that filtering element had to be high-grade charcoal and it was a considerable problem to produce this gas absorbing material in sufficient quantities. Today this activated carbon can be made from almost anything, including coal or sawdust, and there is no shortage.

When the war is over the plants making this activated carbon may be kept right on going, say the chemists, in a new peacetime industry. The thought is not to provide every cook with a gas mask to protect her from the fumes of her own sauerkraut, kidney stew or fried onions, but it's along that line.

Since this activated charcoal will absorb gas, chemists say it is entirely possible to make a handy little kitchen dingus that will absorb kitchen odors, make a musty cellar smell as sweet and clean as a mountain top, or even be able to kill those fatal post-party nightclub fumes concocted of face powder, stale perfume, la conga sweat, cigar smoke, cigaret butts and spilled Bourbon.

Yea and moreover, the chemists say this activated carbon stuff will even take the stink out of a gymnasium locker room, than which there is nothing huskier this side of a skunk.

New smoke-producing units designed to throw smoke screens over war plants or whole cities to camouflage them and spoil the aim of enemy bomber pilots may find a practical application in peacetime as frost protectors for orange groves, early vegetable patches and the like.

The old method of beating a sudden freeze was to light smudge fires and rouse every man, woman and child in the countryside to keep the smudge pots going all night long. Orange growers even used to burn old rubber tires because they produced a heavy black smoke that protected the trees like a blanket.

These new smoke-producing units, however, will make the job of protecting an orchard, an orange grove or a truck farm as simple as a cigaret lighter. A small battery of machines will smoke up a square mile or more, and being practically automatic, only a few men would be required to keep the fires going all night.

A large part of the poison gas manufactured is chlorine or chlorine compounds. Productive capacity for chlorine manufacture has been stepped up tremendously, and new processes have been developed for its more economical manufacture. Here's another industry that won't be just a war baby. Manufacturing chemists are looking ahead to a big boom in the chlorine bleaching business, and in further purification of water supplies, whether you drink it or swim in it. Brand-new cleaning agents that will revolutionize the dry cleaning business are to be found in the chlorinated hydrocarbons which also have a role some place in the complicated chemistry of synthetic rubber, and

of course that may be the biggest of the war-born industries.

Thermite, or iron oxide, used in some of the incendiary bombs, has already found wide use in manufacturing as a welding agent, so there's nothing new in that. But in magnesium, the element used in other incendiary bombs, there is a whole new light metal world waiting to be born. U.S. production of magnesium has soared by the thousand per cent since the start of the war, and the price has been dropping accordingly.

Magnesium being lighter than aluminum, its uses in manufacture are almost without limit. Alloyed with other metals, it has the strength of steel, with much less volume. Your new post-war automobile may have a lot of magnesium in it and will consequently be lighter and much cheaper to operate.

In these respects, it's a real chemical war, even if chemical weapons are never used.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER

new to either, that make them regard war as a supreme expression of their genius and as the best instrument for spreading their ideas to other lands. That ardor will be dampened by the defeat they will eventually receive from the United Nations, but it would be naive to expect that it will be extinguished.

If America, Britain, Russia, and China are to approach the peace table in the same spirit that could be expected of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini, we can look for no more permanent peace than we should expect them to achieve. What reports we get from France, Norway, Greece, and other Nazi-occupied lands should be an object lesson in the proceeds of repression and oppression. That simply confirms the verdict of history—that human beings deprived of their natural rights and privileges, eventually explode in a destructive revolt. We must not make that mistake.

TO GET back to our young soldier friend's questions. Quite likely his major concern was with his own future when and if he gets back whole from the conflict. He knows newspaper work. He has had some radio connections. In neither had his pre-war service been long enough or distinguished enough to mark him as a possible future man of importance in the field.

Industry Now Thinking Ahead

His situation in that respect is like that of most of his comrades in the Army and Navy. They, too, their former places being filled by men disqualified for the armed services or by women. They realize that it is possible that the jobs they had may be abolished as a war measure, and that it will be difficult to redeem the promise of return to duty that was made to them when they put on the uniform. They don't want the old idea to prevail that it is no concern of capital or industry or government that an ex-soldier has no job—and we don't think they need fear that it will prevail, regardless of the political complexion of Washington when the war ends, and regardless of the burden of debt that the country will have, all genuine political leaders and the industrial leaders who are getting more and more important in government are resolved not to let the country get into the shape it was in '21, and in 1930-32. It is not going to be easy to put the American structure back on peacetime foundations and to provide places of gainful employment for the millions coming out of uniform, plus the millions more who will have grown to working age, but industry is now thinking in wartime terms—the impossible is what we are going to tackle next. Plans can come later. First we have to win the war. When that is assured, beyond debate or accident, we'll go into the matter of what to do next. But, we'll assure our friend, it will be done.

The Pioche Record
June 6, 1942

Leaders Sift Rubber, Gas Problems

House Group Fights
General Rationing Plan

WASHINGTON, June 6 — President Roosevelt and his ranking aids dug into the twin problems of rubber and gasoline Friday, while a hundred house members at a boisterous meeting asserted their opposition to gasoline rationing unless shown "facts" to prove its necessity.

No decisions were reached at the White House session, its participants said as they left, but one of them, Archibald MacLeish, director of the office of facts and figures, intimated that Mr. Roosevelt would issue a statement in a few days.

The hundred congressmen adopted a resolution opposing nation-wide rationing after hearing speeches criticizing the government for "bureaucratic methods" and "dictatorial policies," and objecting to the rationing methods used by Leon Henderson, price control administrator.

The resolution was proposed by Representatives Rankin (D), Mississippi, and Gossett (D), Texas, and was accepted after revision to include a statement that the meeting favored any necessary war sacrifices. Representative Kleberg (D), Texas, was authorized to appoint a five-man committee to "determine what steps are necessary."

Kleberg selected Representatives Scroggins (D), Nevada; Houston (D), Kansas; Lea (D), California; Fogarty (D), Rhode Island; Hope (R), Kansas; Holmes (R), Massachusetts, and Brown (R), Ohio. This group asked the White House for an appointment with the President Monday or Tuesday.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 19, 1942

West Coast Rubber Quota Fixed Today

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (UP)—The scrap rubber quota for California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii and Alaska combined has been set at 300,000 tons, a committee of oil men directing the Pacific coast collection drive reported today.

H. D. Collier, president of the Standard Oil company of California, said that if the national drive yielded 1,500,000 tons of rubber, there would be enough remaining to keep 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 cars running for the next two years.

William F. Humphrey, committee chairman and president of the Tidewater Associated Oil company, urged motorists to turn in all unnecessary rubber accessories on their cars, such as rubber floor mats.

Official tabulations on scrap collections as of yesterday showed the Pacific coast has turned in 38,000 tons so far.

Reno Evening Gazette
June 6, 1942

SCRAP COLLECTION

NEW YORK, June 6, (UP)—The United States Rubber company estimated today that about 500,000 long tons of scrap might be recovered by intensive collection.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 13, 1942

FDR Rubber Collection Campaign Sends U. S. on Rummage of Attics

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UP)—Formal announcement of President Roosevelt's scrap rubber collection campaign sent Americans searching their attics and basements today for rubber "to build the planes, to bomb Tokyo and Berlin."

The rubber salvage campaign starts at 12:01 a. m., Monday and continues through June 30. It was ordered by the president to find out how much scrap there is in the country—whether there is enough to postpone nationwide gasoline rationing as a rubber conservation measure.

The campaign will be directed by the war production board in cooperation with the oil industry and the office of the petroleum coordinator. The 400,000 gasoline filling stations will be collection depots. They'll pay individuals one cent a pound for the scrap.

The government will buy the scrap from the oil companies at the same rate and use it for military and essential civilian use.

President Roosevelt touched off the campaign last night in a radio address. He explained the need for such a campaign and expressed the hope that enough would be found to alleviate the serious shortage.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 11, 1942

Rubber Shortage To Be Overcome

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11 (UP)—James A. Beard, an engineer, said today that if the average motorist would put up with a few rattles and squeaks for the duration, President Roosevelt's drive for scrap rubber would get off to a flying start with contributions totalling 135,000,000 pounds.

Beard, whose idea drew a letter of thanks from the war production board, said there are from 8 to 12 pounds of reclaimable rubber in a four-door sedan, exclusive of tires. He suggests motorists remove the weather welts or rubber installations around the doors and windows and the rubber mats on the floor boards and in the luggage compartment.

"I believe an average of five pounds could be obtained from each of the nation's 27,000,000 cars," he said. "All cars manufactured in the past five years have a substantial amount of weather welts and matting."

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 19, 1942

ARIZONA SECTION CLAIMS RUBBER COLLECTING TITLE

GLOBE, Ariz., June 19 (UP)—The Globe-Miami area will collect more scrap rubber per capita than any other city in the United States, S. C. Osborn, chairman of the rubber salvage campaign for the Globe-Miami district, challenged today.

A total of 75,000 pounds, an average of more than 12 pounds per person, was collected in the first four days, while the Arizona state average was about two pounds per person. Osborn said mines in the area have been collecting scrap rubber but have not yet turned it in to the campaign stockpile and the 75,000 pounds came entirely from individuals.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 19, 1942

Las Vegas Age
June 19, 1942

Rotary Assists In Saving of Rubber

At yesterday's meeting of Las Vegas Rotary Club, the oil distributors of Las Vegas were guests and the program was carried out under the leadership of Clesse Turner, local manager of Standard Oil.

Mr. Turner stated that approximately 20 tons of rubber has been secured up to Wednesday evening and that an additional 15 tons will probably result from Thursday's activities.

Mr. Turner gave an estimate of seven or eight pounds per family as necessary to the success of the campaign. The national defense must have 750,000 tons of rubber for use of the armed forces, and it is hoped that 1,500,000 pounds will result from the reclaiming campaign, which will provide tires for at least a portion of the private automobiles now on the highways.

At a later hour, Mr. Turner reported that under the leadership of J. M. Murphy, the local branch of the State Highway Department has collected 11,525 pounds of rubber and that City Street Superintendent Mike Leavitt has brought in 2,220 pounds, with several districts for both the highway department and the city still to cover.

He made it clear that the entire cost of the campaign, collection, publicity and all, is being borne by the oil companies. In the process of purchase of reclaimable rubber as authorized at one cent per pound, and the resale of the same at the rate of \$25 per long ton (2250 pounds) there will be a small profit, every cent of which by order of the oil companies, is to be divided between the USO, the Red Cross and the Navy Relief Society.

Mrs. Bennet, accompanied by Mrs. Farndale, gave two very fine vocal patriotic selections as part of the program.

Max Kelck, manager of Radio Station KENO, gave his weekly resume of world news, which was unusually interesting and timely.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 6, 1942

RUBBER DRIVE IN VEGAS MAKES GOOD PROGRESS TODAY

There's a goodly supply of scrap rubber around and about Las Vegas, it was indicated today, and most of it is going to find its way into the growing piles of the article now being turned in to service stations of the city.

Clesse Turner, of the Standard Oil company who is assisting in the big drive, reported that the first day's haul from the drive netted 7,800 pounds.

"This is a good start," Turner said, "but I hope we'll be able to beat that every day and double it before the drive is finished. If we could gather 14,000 pounds a day for about 16 days we'd really have something."

As the drive continued today, citizens of Las Vegas were making every effort to have this city's collection lead the entire state and unofficial committee-men reported that if complete cooperation could be had it would be a simple task.

The Boy Scouts will start a house-to-house campaign for scrap rubber on Friday and this is expected to bring forth a large supply. However, the committee-men expressed the wish that residents would not wait for the Boy Scouts but as many as possible take their scrap rubber to the service stations now to avoid a last minute pile-up.

Las Vegas Age
June 19, 1942

Rubber Campaign Now In Full Swing

CARSON CITY, June 18 (Special)—Nevada exceeded its quota by one hundred per cent for the first three days of the scrap rubber drive.

Nevada's goal is now set at two million pounds.

A. C. MARTIN, State Chairman, Petroleum Companies Scrap According to late estimates about 40,000 pounds of reclaimable rubber has been deposited with the various service stations in Las Vegas.

This is a very respectable showing considering the obvious fact that most busy people have not yet taken the time to ransack their premises for old rubber.

Governor Carville estimated that approximately 200,000 pounds of rubber came in during the first 24 hours, beginning Monday morning in the entire state.

The Governor calls on all citizens to respond 100 percent to this campaign, declaring that the result may mean the difference between continued use of our present automobiles or a possible rationing program which will prohibit most types of driving.

It is hoped by officials of the War Production Board that this campaign will bring 1,500,000 tons of reclaimable rubber into War Industry channels.

The great oil industry of the United States is cooperating 100 per cent in the drive and has pledged its personnel of one million employees and four hundred thousand service stations to the task. In Las Vegas, as elsewhere, the service stations are bearing the brunt of the battle.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 12, 1942

Boddy and Rubber

Comes now the eminent E. Manchester Boddy, Los Angeles publisher, with a solution for the rubber shortage designed to carry most of the private cars through the war period, or as long as the cars themselves may last.

His idea is the same one discussed in this column several weeks ago, and involves the reclaiming of thousands of tons of scrap rubber lying around rotting in many sections of the country.

This plan was first advanced by a southern California tire company which proposed to undertake the manufacture of tires under this new program. It was presented to a congressional committee in detail, and is filed with hundreds of other schemes.

The only trouble with the idea is that it requires a certain percentage of crude (new) rubber to make it workable. Boddy estimates this figure at approximately ten per cent of the stock now on hand on January 1 of this year, and says it is an infinitesimal amount, considering the fact it will keep the nation's automobiles on the highway until 1948, if necessary.

While Boddy is stirring hope in the breast of the nation's motorists that they won't have to shelve the family bus after all, the army is using steel tires on many vehicles, sacrificing speed to save rubber, and the war department says present stocks of rubber are twenty-five per cent short of ACTUAL WAR NEEDS.

This automobile situation is something that strikes home to nearly every American. He is willing to give up his car if necessary, but he is hanging on grimly to any hope that he won't have to.

About the time he reconciled himself to loss of his car, along comes someone of prominence to tell him it's not necessary and that the government, if it chooses, can get him the tires he needs.

Certainly, if the army hasn't enough rubber to meet its needs, if it is substituting steel bands for tires on important vehicles, there's no sense at all in taking any raw rubber from the existing stockpile. And if that IS the case, those who advocate use of a portion of the raw rubber supply, making it appear that only a whim of the administration stands in the way, are doing the nation a very great disservice in a critical period.

There is no situation as ticklish as the automobile problem right now. America moves on wheels. Unless it IS a choice between having enough rubber to win the war and giving some to civilian motorists, there's no question but that civilian uses should be met, at least with some combination of the sort Boddy suggests.

We have been led to believe that IS the choice. If that be true, then the Los Angeles publisher is very much out of line. If not, he's absolutely right. Best information is, however, that there is NO raw rubber for civilian use and not enough for the army.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 22, 1942

City Promises All Non-Essential Rubber to Scrap Drive in Las Vegas

With all of the large collectors reporting in last week, the rubber collection drive started stumping over the week end, and officials in charge of the campaign called upon every individual in the Las Vegas area to turn in their scrap immediately.

"We've got to rely on the citizens from here on out," Clesse Turner, chairman of the drive, said today. "Our big stockpiles are checked in. Now it's up to the individuals. If they want tires for the future they had best turn in their scrap now, for in a few more days it will be too late. The drive ends next Tuesday, just eight days from today. We're quite a ways under our quota and we don't want to fall down."

Mayor Pro-tem Pat Clark today took the lead for the political subdivisions of the area, ordering all non-essential rubber stripped from all city-owned buildings. Clark said there were more than 25 rubber seat cushions in the city hall which would be contributed to the effort and that all other rubber which was not critically needed would be stripped and placed in the pile.

Bryan Bunker, president of the L. D. S. stake, announced today that the women's relief society was staging a concerted drive for rubber and that the funds realized from the sale of the material would be put in the relief society's treasury.

Turner announced today that the total, as of Saturday night, was 137,320 pounds and that it still was coming in.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 17, 1942

Topping the List

During the last war, Clark county was Nevada's banner district in going over the top in every kind of drive instituted to help defeat the Kaiser.

In this war, so far, we have maintained that record without fail. We're in a new kind of drive, now, however, the drive for scrap rubber. And we'll have some keen competition from other sections of the state where everybody realizes that upon the success of this campaign may depend the question of whether they'll be using automobiles or Shank's Mare a few months hence.

Clark County SHOULD have a large supply of scrap rubber on hand. Let's get it in, every pound. We should be at the head of the list again. How about it, fellow citizens?

Rubber and Gas

Remember the Rubber Drive; Do Your Part—Donate All Scrap

Allied World To Join Americans In Flag Day Fele

By JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, June 13 (UP)—Throughout the allied world governments and peoples took time out today for a week end of celebrations linked with the United States victory over Japan in the battle of Midway Island.

Australia celebrated today as MacArthur day, in observance of the 43rd anniversary of the enrollment of General Douglas MacArthur at the United States military academy.

Tomorrow the allied nations will celebrate, with parades, receptions, dances and church services, the first united nations day.

Major General Russell P. Hartle, commanding United States troops in northern Ireland said:

"This day has been set aside to give the opportunity to all free peoples to demonstrate their combined convictions against the tyranny of the axis powers. The troops of the United States army in northern Ireland consider it a privilege to take part with the allies in such a demonstration. We shall jointly carry relief to the oppressed, who despite their torture still hold faith that truth, honor and dignity will prevail."

In Australia, MacArthur said in a united nations day message to the Victoria state committee of the world council of churches:

"Two thousand years ago a man who dared to stand for truth, freedom and human spirit was crucified and died. Yet this death was not an end but a beginning."

"So that today, united flags day, when our churches will stress the spirit of our united efforts to re-establish the supremacy of Christian principles, we can humbly and without presumption declare our faith and confidence with God's help in our final victory."

To Read Message

The message will be read from all Australian pulpits tomorrow.

In a second message to Americans he said:

"The action of my fellow countrymen in commemorating this day rededicates to each one of them the immortal ideals of West Point, duty, honor, country."

"It reaffirms the implacable will of our great nation to maintain its inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It repledges our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor that ordinary men shall be made secure."

"That by fortuitous circumstance the day I entered the service of my beloved country should be the one selected to focus the great patriotic outpouring of free men on the march fills me with humble thanksgiving."

"I ask each participant to say a simple silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps."

The British branch of the international parliamentary union and the British-American parlia-

mentary committee cabled Senator Alben W. Barkley, democrat of Kentucky, majority leader of the senate.

At bomb-scarred Chungking the Chinese cabinet said in a special statement:

Feeling of Triumph

"China has a feeling of triumph and a measure of confidence beyond description since her five-year struggle has become a common cause of the 26 nations. But

we must not be satisfied with anything less than complete realization of the twin objectives—freedom and security."

Flags of China and its 26 allies will fly Sunday and there will be a patriotic mass meeting at Chungking.

Russia announced that it would celebrate tomorrow.

In Britain, there will be parades in all principal cities by troops of all the many united

nations in Britain and there will be special prayers in all churches. The American flag will be flown in every city.

Throughout Central and South America, countries which have thrown their lots with the allies, there will be celebrations. In some including Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador, there will be military parades, and the presidents of Nicaragua and El Salvador will speak.

Car Owners Must Buy New \$5 Stamp

The new government auto use stamp went on sale at the postoffice, yesterday, and a heavy sale is anticipated as several thousand car owners are warned that stamps must be purchased before July 1.

The price of the stamp is \$5 and is good for the 1942-43 fiscal year. Internal revenue agents have issued a warning that all cars not bearing the little red stamp will be investigated, and if the owner doesn't have the sticker, a fine will be imposed.

The stamps will be on sale at all postoffices, it is announced.

VEGAS WILL JOIN IN CEREMONY FOR FLAG DAY SUNDAY

Las Vegas will join with other cities in the allied world tomorrow in observance of American Flag Day and united nations day as decreed by President Roosevelt and the heads of the 27 other nations in the united nations family.

The Flag Day rites will be under the directions of the Las Vegas lodge of Elks, assisted by the American Legion and VFW. An elaborate program has been arranged for the courthouse lawn at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening and a cordial invitation to all in this area to attend has been issued by Joe Ronnow, exalted ruler of the Elks.

Throughout the entire allied world tomorrow free peoples will pause to pay tribute to the American flag which, in the words of President Roosevelt, "has stood as a symbol of freedom and liberty since it first was unfurled."

The regular Elks lodge ritual will be presented at the services and the officers of the lodge will be assisted by vocalists from the various churches and by the Las Vegas army gunnery school band.

The history of the flag, with a touch of pageantry, will be given by V. Gray Gubler, while the response will be given by John F. Cahlan.

Preceding the ceremonies at the courthouse, there will be a short parade from the Union Pacific depot park to the scene of the rites, led by the band and containing marchers from the membership of the Elks lodge and other fraternal, civic, patriotic and defense groups.

The parade will start promptly at 6:30 and will go directly to the courthouse, where the ceremonies will be held. All those desiring to enter the parade are requested to be present at the depot park at 6:15.

Jones Promises Mine Assistance

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP) Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced today that the Reconstruction Finance corporation will make loans up to \$5,000 to any one borrower for draining and retrimbering vital mines.

The liberalized policy is designed to increase production of "strategic and critical materials." Loans will be made when it appears reasonable that further expenditure will make accessible or reveal sufficient minerals. Heretofore development mining loans were confined to accessible ore.

Scrugham Pauses In Vegas Today

Adhering to his regular high-powered schedule, Congressman James G. Scrugham paused in Las Vegas last night before grabbing an airplane this morning for the national capital, where he is scheduled to go into conference at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning on matters connected with establishing a naval base at Pyramid Lake in northern Nevada.

Scrugham spent the week-end in Nevada, attending the V. F. W. convention in Wells, the Masonic Grand Lodge in Elko, and installing a new Legion Post at Gabbs.

He said he will not be able to return home to actually get his campaign for U. S. senate under way until he completes work on several appropriations bills now pending before his committee.

"I'd like to be here the rest of the summer, but the war comes first, and I must be in Washington," Scrugham said.

Intercity Routes Of Bus Lines Are On Wartime Rules

Companies Ordered to Pool Services on Many Routes

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP) The office of defense transportation, in a sweeping order effective July 1, today placed intercity bus operations throughout the country under wartime regulations, cancelling all express service and discontinuing routes to places of amusement.

The order also discontinues existing schedules which do not come up to certain efficiency standards and calls on bus companies to pool their services over competitive routes.

Routes Defined

The order defines intercity service as routes operating outside of a 15 mile limit of a city and schedules on which the average fare is more than 35 cents.

Schedules operated primarily for transporting workers to and from their jobs are not subject to the regulations. Another exception is for buses serving military and naval establishments.

Intercity bus service may not be operated "for the primary purpose of supplying transportation to or from a golf course, athletic field, race track, theater, dancing pavilion, or other place conducted primarily for the purpose of amusement or entertainment."

A spokesman for the ODT explained that this provision applied also to beaches, but added that the order would not necessarily eliminate service to seashore resorts. He explained that if a bus company was operating a certain number of schedules to a seashore resort during the winter, it would probably be permitted to continue the same number of schedules through the summer.

No Extension

The order further provides that no bus route may be extended after July 1 without special permission of the ODT.

It prohibits the operation of more than one round trip a day over any route where previous experience shows that the average load in both directions will be less than 40 per cent of the seating capacity.

Estimate Gain In Clark County

Ration Cards Give Population Clue

LAS VEGAS, June 6 (Special)—The population of Clark county is estimated at between 45,000 and 50,000, officials said today, the figures being based on the number of sugar rationing cards issued.

The cards given out to date total 34,841 but this does not include the military personnel, estimated at 6,100, and those residing at camps near the Basic Magnesium refining plant, Boulder City and Las Vegas who are eating in mess halls and restaurants, but it is estimated there are close to five thousand in this classification.

There were 18,203 cards issued in Las Vegas, 3,193 in North Las Vegas, 4,310 in Boulder City, 2,303 at Whitney and 2,283 at Midway,

Our Prediction Is Coming True

Shortly after the start of the present conflict, it was predicted in this column that one of the outstanding developments would be transportation of freight by airplane to the far corners of the globe.

It was pointed out that the last war was responsible for the rapid perfection of the airplane—that at the start aviation was in an experimental stage, and at the finish was a recognized factor in warfare.

As a result, the United States immediately started transcontinental mail service, using the planes manufactured for war service and pilots trained during the war. It was from this that modern aviation has sprung.

Had the war not produced the necessity, it is probable we would still be in the pioneering stages, instead of well along toward actual conquest of the air lanes for transportation purposes.

It was inevitable that sooner or later giant planes would carry freight. The fact that there was no crying need for such speedy delivery of materials, and that factories were pressed to capacity to keep up with the development of passenger and express planes, made freight lanes a secondary consideration.

But with the advent of war and stepped up production, it became necessary to move war materials about the country with the same speed they were shuttled around big factories in pre-war days. Not only that—with American troops on at least 25 separate fronts, the problem of supplies was most pressing.

There is a great shortage of ships. Also the ever-present danger of Nazi submarines which are still making certain seas anything but pleasant to travel.

At many points along Pacific and Atlantic coast lines, great quantities of military supplies await transportation to the front. At one east coast port 40,000 military trucks have been waiting for weeks for ships to carry them.

Eyes have already been turned toward the skies. Outstanding aeronautical engineers are now predicting the ultimate solution is planes. It is pointed out that 20,000,000 tons of cargo capacity could be retired in three years by 40,000 B-19 transports.

But it isn't B-19's that are being built for that purpose.

In Baltimore, Glenn L. Martin, pioneer aircraft producer, has built an airplane with a hull as big as a 15-room house which can carry 125 fully equipped soldiers and a 13½ ton tank. Ready for construction is a ship twice that size, a 250,000 pound giant of the air, and plans are being drawn for one of 500,000 pounds.

Right now C-33's are transporting troops; C-46 transports for troops and freights are being built. The army is shuttling planes all over the country with vital airplane parts made in one section used somewhere else. The Ferry Command is already delivering freight to Britain, Africa, Australia and China.

If big planes were available, they would now be replacing ocean-going surface vessels. Because they are badly needed, they will be available before many more months have passed.

This will be the present war's contribution to transportation development. And when it's all over, we'll have air railroads running all over the world, delivering freight to any point on the globe in the time now required to ship a car-load of automobiles by rail from Detroit to the Pacific Coast.

Sugar Rationing Rules May Change

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP) Overcrowded warehouses in some sections of the country have forced the office of price administration to consider a plan under which housewives could buy a year's allotment of sugar in advance, it was learned today.

Such a system, officials said, would make it possible for housewives to help store the nation's sugar stocks on their own shelves.

The present allotment of one-half pound of sugar a week for each person would not be changed. But under the system being studied it would be possible for a family of four, for example, to buy at once the 104 pounds of sugar it would be entitled to during a year.

The proposal for seeking housewives' aid in storing sugar was

revealed as the OPA increased the amount of sugar purchasable with ration book stamp No. 5, starting June 28. At present each coupon in the book is good for one pound of sugar—a two weeks' supply for the individual. Stamps Nos. 5 and 6, however, will be good for two pounds each, but each stamp will cover four weeks instead of two weeks.

The actual weekly consumer ration of half a pound remains unchanged under the new plan.

Stamp No. 5 will be valid from June 27 until midnight of July 25; stamp No. 6 will be good from July 26 to August 22.

Flag Day, 1942

Tomorrow is Flag Day. It was designated originally as a day in which Americans were to pay tribute to the Star Spangled Banner and pledge anew the allegiance we must feel in living under that flag. In the past it has been a perfunctory sort of ceremony.

Tomorrow we, of America, should make this day one in which we should go all-out in observance. It is a day we can, in some measure, show the boys on foreign soil that we are behind them 100 per cent.

The flag day ceremonies will go a long way toward awakening patriotism that burns in the breasts of all of us, and it behooves us all to attend and offer, during the day, our own prayers for victory.

TIMBERMAN

Portland, Oregon

10

THE TIMBERMAN

January, 1943

Moulders of a Better Destiny

WITH the full strength and vigor of its young manhood, the chemical industry is fighting again for an American victory and an American peace. To this task it has dedicated itself wholly, declared Dr. Chas. M. A. Stine, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., advisor on research and development, before The American Chemical Society at Buffalo, recently. Dr. Stine said:

"The nation will emerge from this war with capacities for making plastics, synthetic fibers, nitrates, hydrocarbons, high octane gasolines and literally scores of chemical and other raw materials on a scale that only two years ago was beyond our comprehension.

"Aluminum producing capacity being created, will furnish in one year, metal enough to build thrice the number of passenger cars now operating on all American railroads. And for the first time in the history of the world a structural metal is being obtained from the sea by a chemical process. Huge pumps, forcing 300,000,000 gallons of sea water daily through intricate apparatus, recover magnesium, weighing about 60 per cent as much as aluminum and about one-fifth the weight of steel. Measured by cubic feet, magnesium at 22½ cents a pound is cheaper than aluminum at 15 cents a pound.

"In turn steel is challenging the light metals. Technicians speak confidently of monster aircraft that will be largely steel. So watch steel in the mounting competition of light metals.

New Motor Fuels Coming

"By all means, too, watch petroleum. Some years ago it was believed that the ultimate in motor fuel would be reached by the creation of a gasoline equivalent in power and in anti-knock qualities to pure is-octane. So superior was is-octane in these respects that it arbitrarily was given an octane number of 100. Fuels can now be made that go beyond that scale. Their estimated octane numbers are 110 or 115 and even higher. They deliver one-half again as much power as 100 octane fuel. The petroleum chemist now sees all existing motors out of date, with the knowledge of fuels advancing so rapidly that September's motor might be out of date in October. The oil industry is even speculating on fuels with octane ratings of 150, or almost



twice that of the best automobile gasoline of two years ago. They say gasoline will be replaced by a superior petroleum product.

"Instead of rubber alone, there will be a hundred and one rubbers for tires and other uses. In tires, the indicated range is from all natural rubber casings, through varying combinations of natural rubber and synthetics, to the all-synthetics. When one remembers that at present the synthetics are being adapted to tire specifications written for rubber, and that truly synthetic-type tires are yet to be engineered, the prospect is one of progressive changes.

New Structural Materials

"We will have glass that is unbreakable and glass that will float, wood that won't burn and laminations of plastics and woods that will compete with structural metals. Hosiery derived from air, coal and water, a wonder of pre-war days is but a forerunner of many innovations from the same source, ranging from shoes that contain no leather and window screens that contain no wire, to machinery bearings that contain no metal.

"Fuels, metals and plastics are now ready to complete the revolution in transportation begun early in the century. The automobile manufacturer's slate has been wiped clean for a fresh start, which should result in new cars that will be of incredible efficiency as judged from present standards. Since motor car production stopped, the shiny new models that are now gathering dust in dealer's store rooms have aged, technically at least two decades. We are now in the 1960's of motor cars, measured by the old pace of development.

"Sealed cooling systems, proved on a large scale by aviation, may end the post-

war nuisance of adding water to radiators. Weights may be half what they are today, saving from 4500 to 2000 pounds of useless load. The power output per cubic inch of piston displacement may be double, treble or even quadruple. Fuels may yield 50 miles to the gallon or better.

"Thus far, only general objectives have taken form. They are for homes costing approximately \$500 to \$800 per room. Prefabricated sections, which can easily be handled by two men, will permit flexibility in architectural designs. New insulating materials making possible light walls that will be several times as efficient as heavy masonry ones, will allow the use of revolutionary structural principles.

Plywoods and Plastics

"Plywood, plastics, rustless steel, non-ferrous alloys, varied types of composition board, fire-resistant woods, ceramics, and synthetic finishes of lasting durability will be employed in profusion. For example, stainless steel is indicated as a common roofing material of the future. It will last as long as the house and require no maintenance. Lighting will be automatic, governed by electric 'eyes,' sensitive to outside variations in the daylight. Air-conditioned units will filter out the pollens causing hay fever and asthma.

"No doubt, some will be alarmed over the possible displacement of old materials and old industries. Changes of a drastic nature are inevitable but they seldom result in the hardships that the timid predict. More wrought iron is being used in the world today than when wrought iron occupied the province now held by steel. The horse and buggy vanished but the buggy manufacturers who were alert rose to new affluence with the motor car. The coal-tar colors end the centuries-long reign of natural dyestuffs, but the dyestuffs industry has grown to many times its former size, and spawned a dozen new industries in addition.

"Progress is going forward. It must build more than is destroyed or it does not merit its name. Not only should it be of a tangible, material character, but it should contain the elements of greater spiritual growth for the individual and community alike. It should lift the chin and put a new spring in humanity's step."

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION

New York City

JAN

Farm Machinery and Equipment and Attachments and Repair Parts Thereof (Limitation Order L-170 as amended November 25, 1942)

Includes a section on standardization, simplification, substitution, and conservation of critical materials providing that in the manufacture of any item of farm machinery and equipment or repair parts, no producer shall use any alloy steel, stainless steel, aluminum, magnesium, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel, tin, cadmium, or fabricated rubber products for any purpose where the use of other less critical materials will not impair the efficiency of operation of such item.

Amended to provide that no materials shall be used which are prohibited by M-Orders or other restrictions on use of critical materials ordered by the Director General for Operations.

Authorizes Director General for Operations to issue supplementary orders or schedules establishing required specifications for farm machinery and equipment and repair parts. Required specifications may include requirements to standardize or simplify the types, sizes, or model of, or the specifications for, any such item or items; eliminate, reduce, or conserve the use of critical materials; and substitute less critical materials.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

Montreal, Canada

JAN 1943

More About 1942

IN THE YEAR 1942 about 70,000 contracts and approximately 700,000 subcontracts totalling \$52,500,000,000, were entered into by the various war agencies. The United States copper supply rose from 2,460,000 tons in 1941 to 3,000,000 tons in 1942. One zinc smelter and four zinc electrolytic refineries, with an annual capacity of 216,000 tons, were placed in operation during 1942. The Texas tin smelter, which began operations in April, 1942, is being expanded to an annual capacity of nearly 100,000 tons. The United States supply of aluminum rose from 917,200,000 pounds in 1941 to 2,300,000,000 pounds in 1942. Magnesium production rose from 42,000,000 pounds in 1941 to 260,000,000 pounds in 1942. The steel ingot production increased from 82,927,557 net tons in 1941 to 86,000,000 net tons in 1942. The War Damage Corporation has issued over 3,750,000 war insurance policies to the amount of \$94,000,000,000. For war purposes, the Defense Plant Corporation has financed, or contracted to finance, the construction or expansion of shipyards, pipe lines, flying schools, and industrial plants to the total amount of \$7,535,599,735 as of October 31, 1942.

PRAIRIE LUMBERMAN
WINNIPEG MANITOBA
1/43

WARTIME RESEARCH TO BENEFIT PEACE

More tangible, scientific progress has been made in the last two decades than in the past two centuries and the benefits to man in providing new occupations and new concepts for living have been and are indisputable, says an article on chemical research entitled "Patient Money" in the December issue of C-I-L Oval.

Because so much of the research being undertaken by the chemical industry at the present time is directly connected with the war production program of the United Nations, it is readily understandable that little can be said of its many valuable contributions to the development of new materials and processes. But there is an indication of what is going on behind the scenes in the manufacture of synthetic rubber from coal, limestone or petroleum; plastic plywood for aeroplanes and housing; the fixation of nitrogen from the air for explosives and fertilizers among other things, where once we were entirely dependent upon imported natural nitrates; the annual recovery of magnesium from sea water in far greater amounts than the production of the past twenty-four years. The list could be extended—but why gild the lily?

Once again the necessities of warfare, the need for finding new materials, replacement materials and substitute materials for all the diverse requirements of war and for what essential civilian production will remain are intensifying research in many fields, some of it original but most of it applied to specific needs. Much of this research, says the article, will serve a wartime need and economy only; much, on the other hand, will be of a basic and lasting character and many important findings and developments will carry over for the benefit of industry and consumers into the days of peace.

Vegas Sea Hero Returns Home

NORMAN READY ESCAPES FROM FIERY INFERNO

By FLORENCE LEE JONES

Sealed in the blazing inferno of the hold on the gallant aircraft carrier Lexington which went down in the Coral Sea battle with the Japanese navy, Norman Ready, young Las Vegas sailor, made a miraculous escape from a death of suffocation. He then went on to aid the injured who had been carried to the decks awaiting transfer to destroyers alongside.

This was the thrilling story told in Las Vegas this week end by Ready on a brief furlough here to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ready, 501 South Eighth street. On his blue uniform he wore a gold ribbon, centered with a star, which was awarded to him as distinction for participating in a major battle. Further recognition of the sailors who took part in the battle awaits them when full reports of their heroism are recorded. Ready said one of the officers on the west coast announced to them recently.

Inspired by Experience

Now that the sinking of the Lexington has been announced officially by the navy department and members of the crew can speak, Ready has told his story. As he spoke, an understanding of this war and a pride in participation in the battle for the United States colored every word. Only 18 years old, he showed a maturity abandoning all frivolity of youth and an elan of patriotism known only to those who have stood under fire for their country.

Ready was the only youth from Las Vegas aboard the Lexington, so far as is known here.

His story, told in his own words, follows:
"The Japanese went out to get us, and we were out to get them. I was in the engine room on guard duty all along during the battle. When we were steaming away after the torpedoes had struck, there were explosions in the interior of the 'Lex.' The final explosion melted the hatch where I was on watch.

"I passed out from suffocation, and I don't know how I got to top side. I was told later that someone carried me out, but I don't know who it was.

"The terrific heat and explosion sprung the emergency exit hatch, and we were sealed in. Things happened very fast, but someone came to our rescue, and they got me just in time.

Aids Wounded

"I was unconscious when I was carried up on deck, and I was dazed and kind of crazy for a couple of hours. Our phones had gone dead and we did not hear the order to 'abandon ship.' When I came to in the fresh air, I still was not fully conscious of what I was doing. I started carrying water to the wounded and the men suffering from burns who were being brought up on deck from below. I don't remember doing that but my buddies told me later that was what I was doing. Some of the men were badly burned from the explosion.

"I only received one burn, and that was on my chest. I have a scar from the burn, but it wasn't bad at all.

"When we got top side, most of the crew had already gone over the side, and the lifeboats all had been launched. Some of the crew still was working to transfer the wounded from the ship to the two destroyers which were standing by to rescue the crew.

"I didn't slide down the ropes, as they were sort of crowded. I just jumped into the ocean and started swimming as hard as I could to get away from the ship. I couldn't swim very well, as the waves were pretty big, but I was swimming with all my might.

"I reached a life boat and climbed in. I didn't have a cap on when I jumped into the water, and one floated by, so I just reached out and got it and put it on. I didn't notice, but it happened to be an officer's cap, which I was wearing when I got on the destroyer. That got a lot of attention for me.

"I lost \$70 and all my clothes in my locker when the Lexington went down. All I salvaged was a pair of sun glasses and \$20, which I had in my life jacket. Of course the navy will replace all our losses, and we already have put in claims for what we lost.

"One sailor had a bag of dimes worth \$100 which he left on the deck. Nobody cared a bit about what they were losing, and nobody tried to get anything from his locker. There were too many other things to do to worry about clothes and keepsakes.

Sailors Sing

"When the torpedoes and bombs were coming at us, and we were in the thick of the battle, some of us sailors at our station sang the song 'Why Don't We Do This More Often?' I guess we didn't quite realize what was happening to us.

"People here at home can talk about morale all they want to, but the sailors on the 'Lex' really had it. There is no thrill like that of seeing a Japanese plane shot to pieces and plunging toward the ocean, marking the destruction of another 'little yellow devil.'

"The spirit of the men was wonderful on the Lexington. The crew was calm. In fact everyone, officers and sailors, was perfect. Nothing could have been better, as every man helped and responded to the calm orders issued by the officers. Everyone used his head and there was no excitement.

"After we were picked up by the destroyer, we were taken to an island and then put on a transport and brought back to the United States. The wounded were brought back here for treatment."

Allowed a week end furlough, Ready came back to Las Vegas. "You can say that I never have been so thrilled to be in Las Vegas as I am today," Ready said.

"But as soon as my leave is over, I will be ready to go back and do it again. I love the sea, and I don't want to have too much of this shore life. I've heard that we are to be given some other duty for a while, but I'm going to put in for immediate sea duty again. I want to get back and fight the Japs some more."

Recruited in Vegas

Ready has spent practically all his life in Las Vegas and attended the local schools. He had a diploma from the Las Vegas high school awaiting him when he returned here this week end. He enlisted in the navy on September 15, 1941, and was the sixth recruit signed by Chief C. B. Baker after he opened the naval recruiting office on July 15 last year.

Ready took his naval training on the coast and was assigned to the Lexington on December 1. He escaped the Pearl Harbor attack by one day but after that he had two broken toes, which he sustained in a work detail when a heavy object fell on his foot. He laughed as he related rumors he heard through the mail of the injuries he had sustained in the first of the three major battles in which he has participated. He said the sailors used to read their mail and laugh at reports back home of their terrible injuries and that one sailor even read his own obituary, which some one mailed to him.

Ready has had three promotions in the eight months he has served in the United States navy and now ranks as fireman first class.

After he was picked up from the lifeboat by the destroyer, he stood on deck and watched the big ancient aircraft carrier sink.

"That was the most thankful moment in my life," he said. "To see that ship go down, knowing I was off and there were some who were lost in the battle . . . It is something I never will forget. I don't like to think too much of that moment, but it will stay with me forever."

Ready, who as a small boy was a carrier for the Review-Journal, recalled his first day's success in selling papers. His mother believed that he was too little then to sell papers, but he wanted to very much. His father, sympathizing with his ambition, arranged success for him on his first day—the boy sold 20 papers within a few minutes—later he learned that his father had given the money to people to buy the papers so his son would get a good start.

Talks to News Boys

Saturday carrier and news boys gathered around Ready in the circulation department of the Review-Journal to hear his story and were impressed by his remarks.

He told them that the navy is "pretty swell."
"I was on the Lexington when it went down about a month and a half ago. It has been announced officially now, so it isn't a secret any more. I can tell you it's a great thrill to see the 'yellow devils' shot down in flames and plunging into the ocean.

"I was down in the engine room on the Lexington, but I was on the phone and knew what was going on above until after the explosions when the phones went dead and we didn't hear the orders to abandon ship. I was rescued some way and dived into the water and swam to a life boat.

"We did our share for the Japs in that battle in the Coral Sea. Most of you are pretty young to get into the navy, and I think the war will be over a long time before you are old enough to get in. In fact I think the war will be over before long, as we are whipping the Japs all the time," he concluded.

Ready will have a 20-day leave and will come back to Las Vegas late this week for a holiday with his parents, then will return to duty in the United States navy.

Informed that a lot of his class mates in Las Vegas "are making a lot of money in defense jobs now," Ready replied, "That's all right with me, but I'd rather be doing just what I am doing—fighting the Japs for my country in this war."

Home From Battle With Japs in Coral Sea



Above is shown C. A. Ready, 501 South Eighth street, proudly smiling at the reunion with his son, Norman Ready, 18-year-old veteran of three major battles with the United States fleet against the enemy in the Pacific ocean. Saved

from suffocation when the aircraft carrier Lexington was lost, the youthful Las Vegas sailor bears a scar on his chest from a severe burn suffered during the explosions in the hold of the ship before it was abandoned.

(Photo by James H. Down, Jr., staff photographer)

L.V.R.J.
2/1/43**FROM WHERE I SIT**

By A. E. CAHLAN

I have never had occasion to agree with Harry Hopkins. I have never cared for the idea of this New York social worker who knows little or nothing about any part of the United States except his own section of the country, taking upon himself the responsibility for directing the destinies of the rest of us, whose lives, habits, history and traditions are so completely different from anything he's ever experienced.

Perhaps no man in America has influenced the president more than Hopkins. No one, certainly, has been as close and as intimate. No one's counsel has been more valued and more sought. Hopkins lives in the White House, is literally and actually a part of the president's family circle.

So far as representing Mr. Roosevelt in foreign conferences or domestic gatherings having to do with international relations, I know of no one better qualified to express the president's thoughts, reactions, ideas and plans, than Hopkins, for he knows the innermost Roosevelt as well as the president himself.

But when it comes to laying out the pattern which is to govern the lives of ALL Americans, even though it be for war emergency, I am sure there are many others far more qualified to do the job than he. And yet, I find myself in complete accord on the general principle of meeting the war manpower situation as Hopkins has predicted it must be if we are to wage this total war successfully.

Perhaps the reason is that his analysis closely follows my own as presented here immediately after Pearl Harbor when it was suggested that EVERY American wanted to do his job—the job he was best suited for and which fit best into the war effort—to the end that every last ounce of this nation's vast resources be brought to bear against the foe.

It was my idea at the time, that a central authority be established to work out an overall plan into which every man and woman and older children would fit in order that those who are not wanted for the armed services, would know where they ARE wanted (or needed) and told to go there. Most Americans would need only the request. Some, whose patriotism is of the synthetic variety, would have to be taken by the ear with top-sergeant authority, and told to get going. But that's the general idea.

It would have been easy in the beginning. Now it isn't going to be so easy. Because we've been in the war more than a year now, and to the average individual, we've been doing rather well just as we stand. That isn't the case, of course, because about all we have accomplished is to halt the aggression of the dictators. The big effort is yet to come.

But thinking that way, the average individual isn't going to be as ready to step into the new set-up as he would have been when things looked tougher. And yet it's more important today than it was then.

Hopkins says when the program gets going, we all shall be in the kind of work we should be doing, whether it be on a farm or in a munitions plant. No man or woman, without good cause, will leave a war job for one that pays more. None will strike.

Through forced savings and taxes our spending will be limited. Rationing and priorities far more widespread than at present will determine the kinds

of food, clothing, housing, and businesses we will have, and will effect every detail of our daily lives.

We shall not be permitted to ride on a train, make a long-distance phone call or send a telegram without evidence that these are necessary. Doctors and dentists will have to go to communities where they are most needed. Every college should be turned completely into an army and navy training center. High school courses should be shortened so students will have more time to work, especially on farms. Some students should quit high school entirely—there's no reason for wasting time on what today are non-essentials, such as Chaucer and Latin.

Says Hopkins: "A diploma can only be framed and hung on the wall. A shell that a boy or girl helps to make can kill a lot of Japs. If we don't win this war there won't be any high schools to go to."

(The other day, I suggested to a school official in an agricultural district that high schools be closed for the duration in order that the youngsters might do the work on the farms and keep production of food up where it ought to be. He told me parents don't want their children at home because they won't work. Something wrong with the parents' methods, I think. If the youngsters realize how important it is, they'll do the job. They're no less patriotic than their older brothers.)

Pointing to the manner in which women in Russia are serving, Hopkins tells of a Russian merchant ship he visited in port to find 47 of the crew of 50 were women. "I don't believe in sending women into battle, but I do believe they can man anti-aircraft guns in all our coastal cities," says the president's advisor, predicting that thousands of women in non-essential work must change their jobs. Millions not now in jobs must go to work. Those women who cannot work in the factories and shops will perform such essential tasks as caring for children whose mothers are working in munitions plants. Nurses who have married and retired must return to their profession.

He can see no blame attached to taking pleasure trips so long as railroad tickets are freely sold. Nor anything unpatriotic about leaving one job for another at higher wages when everybody else is doing it. No ground for criticizing a maricuri in Denver because she doesn't voluntarily go to California and work in an airplane plant.

He points to a shortage of carpenters and bricklayers in Iceland and explains it with the statement: "the government had SENT the soldiers and had ASKED the civilian workers, and too many had said, 'Sorry, no.' To ask is not enough."

Yes, it looks like all these things are necessary FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR and no longer! This is the way Germany operated under Hitler, from the very beginning. He called it National Socialism. Actually, it was his pattern for the conduct of total war, and he was preparing the nation always for that day when he would attempt to make good his plan to conquer the world.

It has been most effective. And it will be similarly effective here, because in time of war, it's the only way by which a nation can be transformed into a gigantic well-run, smoothly operating, war machine, in which everybody is doing an essential job. It isn't Nazism or Fascism. It's just common sense. We can't win the war with part of our population. It'll take every last one of us in the harness somewhere.

I wouldn't trust Hopkins to keep from dreaming. I'm glad he won't be laying down the completed plan, as he admits when he says: "When, through their chosen representatives, the American people enact the laws that are necessary, the plan will go into effect. That means Congress. And I feel certain we can leave it to them to see that the regimentation will NOT continue one day beyond the Armistice."

I hope Hopkins is right—that Congress WILL be called upon to do the job. But my impression is that Paul McNutt & Company have other ideas—that they want to draw up the plan and have it put into effect by presidential decree. THAT won't work, because the people won't accept it.

L.V.R.J.
2/2/43**State's Red Cross Quota For 1943 Set At \$115,100**

CARSON CITY, Feb. 2 (Special) — Nevada's quota for the Red Cross war fund this spring will be \$115,100 or approximately 120 per cent more than the 1941 memberships and contributions fund, Frank Brown, state representative said in announcing campaign dates for this year. The campaign will begin on March 1, and the nation-wide fund has been set at \$125,000,000. President Roosevelt has officially designated March, during which time the drive will be conducted, as Red Cross month. Customary membership roll call for the Red Cross, which is usually held each November, was dispensed with last year and instead, it was decided to have one campaign which, barring emergencies, will finance the organization work until March, 1944.

Citizens of Nevada contributed 82 cents per capita in the last war fund drive which opened on December 7, 1941—the day of Pearl Harbor. McGill Red Cross chapter topped the 20 Nevada chapters with per capita giving of \$1.73. Other chapters above the state average, in descending order were: Washoe County, Douglas, Esmeralda, Clark and Lander counties. From 79 cents to 47 cents were Nye, White

Pine, Humboldt, Storey, Ruth chapter, Austin chapter, Eureka county, Lyon county, Carson City, Pershing county, Elko, Lincoln, Mineral and Churchill counties.

"Our goal," state representative Brown said in his news release, "is based upon realistic estimates which careful study show are actually needed to meet the heavy wartime obligations and responsibilities of the American Red Cross. This sum covers local, national and international war time needs of the organization for one year."

"Of the total goal, set for the nation, \$45,000,000, is the sum required by the Red Cross chapters to finance their work in behalf of families of service men. The remainder of \$80,000,000 will go to the national organization, which however, required one hundred million dollars to finance its national and international program. The difference will be met by a balance of \$20,000,000 from the first war fund which will be applied to the 1943 budget. More than 65 per cent of the amount required by the national organization has been budgeted for direct national service to the armed forces, Brown's data indicated.

L.V.R.J.
2/3/43**Nevada Defense Set-Up Said Best In The West**

CARSON CITY, Feb. 3 (UP)—Nevada has the best civilian defense setup in the entire west, Hugh Shamberger, assistant state engineer and director of civilian defense, told the state senate ways and means committee.

Shamberger appeared in defense of a measure which would create a separate state defense council, financed by state funds. He insisted Nevada OCD operations "should not penalize the state engineer's office," which he declared had more work on hand than for many years and was "getting further and further behind."

He told the committee military officials feel there is more danger this year of an emergency on the Pacific coasts than at any time since war started, pointing out Nevada holds some of the most strategic military and defense areas in the nation.

Shamberger testified he had spent \$700 of his own funds in organizing Nevada civilian defense. He said if the present setup is continued, he would feel obliged to reduce his OCD activities—given as 10 to 12 hours daily, seven days a week—to give more time to his job as assistant state engineer.

The assembly, meanwhile, was considering a measure submitted by C. C. Boak, republican of Nye, which would require that all money received by any state department or organization be paid into the state treasury.

The measure, calling for a constitutional amendment, would prohibit payment of any money

from the treasury without a warrant signed by the state controller.

Boak indicated his measure was aimed indirectly at fish and game commission funds.

The assembly livestock committee introduced a measure calling for appropriation of \$20,000 for use with the federal funds in control of rodents and predatory animals.

Governor E. P. Carville today signed the second bill of the 1943 session—15 days after the legislature convened. The measure provided the state treasurer could use a facsimile device in signing state warrants.

L.V.R.J.
2/2/43**Curtailment of Parcel Post and Mail Is Foreseen****Appropriation For Postoffice Unit Is Slashed**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP) The house appropriations committee, predicting an "inevitable" curtailment of the marked increase in parcel post and first class mail, today approved a combined treasury and post office departments appropriations bill for 1944 calling for expenditures of \$1,202,007,320.

It was the first appropriation bill to come before the new congress and the appropriations committee — "endeavoring to hold the amounts of appropriations to the lowest possible figure consistent with the rendition of adequate service" — chopped \$10,848,510 from the amounts requested by President Roosevelt. The total is \$113,889,392 less than the appropriation for the two departments this year.

L.V.R.J.
2/2/43**How About A Little Action?**

The new congress has been in session practically one month, and yet has taken no action on the pay-as-you-go income tax plan—most pressing domestic problem now facing the nation.

True, bills have been introduced and hearings are supposed to be held starting this week. But leaders of both houses predict it will be some time before any action can be expected.

One of the weaknesses of democracies is the tendency of legislative bodies to procrastinate on matters of importance. Ordinarily this is somewhat of a virtue, since it means every matter will be given thorough scrutiny before final action.

But so far as the tax situation is concerned, it constitutes a first-class emergency—one demanding IMMEDIATE action if a crisis is to be avoided.

There is no need for hearings, we had a lot of them last fall. There is nothing mysterious about the pay-as-you-go program except its simplicity which seemingly has had the treasury department stumped. There is no reason for the delay—for the people are demanding action.

So far as we can see, the question is NOT one of relief for taxpayers, but one of avoiding the most SERIOUS situation we'll be in about March 15, if a large portion of income taxpayers are unable to meet the first installment.

Off-hand, we'd place the probable number at forty per cent, which means that on March 15 millions of individuals will be in default of a heavy obligation to their government, with the burden increasing with each passing month. The effect on morale will be a heck of a lot worse than if "Praise the Lord" hadn't been amended to suit the OWI, or Tommy Dorsey's new song hadn't been changed so as to eliminate mention of impending food shortages.

When next month arrives, most Americans will be making their first real contribution to the war effort. The success of the whole financing program depends to a considerable degree on its start. If it bogs down, creates public resentment and antagonism at the beginning, there's no telling what will happen. It can be most serious.

We use the phrase advisedly, but in our opinion it fits the present picture like a glove: if anyone ever fiddled while Rome burned, the gentlemen charged with our tax program are doing it at the moment.

Automatic Fund

However, the treasury section of the bill does not include the "automatic" annual appropriations, which this year will include \$3,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt; \$1,833,956,713 for transfer to the federal old age and survivors insurance trust fund, and \$1,502,496,625 for the unemployment trust fund.

Of the amount approved for the two departments, the treasury will receive \$302,724,465, which is \$110,193,684 less than the 1943 appropriation, and the post office will receive \$899,282,855, which is 3,695,708 less than its 1943 appropriations. The committee's report said that both departments have exceedingly important functions to perform.

Tremendous Increase

The committee cited the tremendous increase in mail volume in recent months, but said it was not possible now to foretell the volume for 1944.

"Reduction in supplies of consumers goods has not, to date, affected the mail load but as further restrictions are applied curtailment of parcel post and first class mail incidental thereto is inevitable," the report said.

"The treasury is feeling the impetus caused by the heavy expenditures for the army, navy, and other agencies contributing to the war effort."

The committee cut \$1,600,000 from a requested \$58,600,000 sought for expense of loans. The report said the committee had discussed "the question of over-advertising" with officials in charge of war-bond sales, and said "it was admitted that the possibility of carrying advertising to a point where it is non-productive."

The report commented on the increase in voluntary war bond sales efforts, which it said should be "encouraged and substituted for paid efforts where-ever possible."

Prisoners Flee Jail; Deputy Sheriff Bounced

Hysteria surrounding the four prisoners who flitted from Clark County jail Friday on the part of elements who shrugged their shoulders at a grand jury criticism of the sheriff's department last fall, last night was causing many to wonder just what is going on.

They remembered that the same jury which accused the sheriff's department of non-cooperation had declared after an investigation of County Jail that it had found everything in order.

Deputy Sheriff Paul Jones, who served as jailer, had been bounced from the department yesterday as his rap for the escape. The jailer's negligence seemed to be that he did not discover the escape until hours after the break.

According to other prisoners, the break took place in the early morning hours when no jailer was on duty.

Onetime Jailer Jones was also criticized for jail rumors that negligence gave the prisoners clearance through two steel doors.

There was some confusion yesterday as to whether it was not regular jail practice to leave the doors open, and generally known.

Leader of the escape gang is an old hand around jails, having served most of the time since 1927 in penitentiaries in California, Washington, Oregon and Utah.

He had been in the Clark County "cracker box" jail since last summer, ample time to spot jail weaknesses and detect flaws in jail routine.

After the prisoners had passed through the steel doors they still had to remove welded steel ventilator bars that had been set in concrete.

Escapes are James Daniel Brown, charged with the armed robbery of Marion Hicks of El Cortez Hotel last summer. He was to have appeared in district court for a jury trial January 24.

Others who escaped were Ray Wilfred Penn, who was being held on a federal bench warrant; S.

Three Youths Are Declared to Be Wards of Court

Three youths 12 years old, who have been in trouble for petty thievery, shop lifting and running away from home were declared to be wards of the court following a hearing in Clark county juvenile court Saturday before District Judge Harry M. Watson of Ely, who was presiding here.

One boy from North Las Vegas and another from Westside were assigned to the Nevada industrial school, and the third, who was from North Las Vegas, was placed on probation and was released to his grandparents in southern California. A fourth boy from the Basic area was committed to the industrial school a short time ago.

Juvenile Officer Bernard Burger stated that the youths were charged with a series of offenses ranging over the past two years. Included were charges against one boy of stealing two bicycles, one of which he admitted he sold for \$15 and the other he hid in hay at the stock yards. Burger said. Two of the boys admitted setting fire to the North Las Vegas school prior to the opening of the fall semester.

Two of them were involved in the burglary of articles from an All-Home building in North Las Vegas and petty thievery, Burger reports.

R. Perkins and Don Spayd, ex-convicted A.W.O.L. from the Navy. The break was discovered when a United States marshal called late in the day to remove Penn for trial. It was explained that the break was not discovered earlier because prisoners were fed by trustees who were given the food at the main door, and that there had been no occasion "to count noses."

Belatedly the law net was spread all over the West but early this morning no recovery had been reported.

Potential Crime Wave Nipped In Vegas By Police

A crime wave, which kept officers of Texas and New Mexico on the jump for more than two weeks and which threatened to spread to Las Vegas with the arrival of the principals here, was nipped in the bud early Sunday morning by the watchful eyes of George Bondley, traffic officer of the police department.

E. N. Mitcham and Donald Plaskett are in jail today, and according to police officers, have admitted between 60 and 75 burglaries in Texas and New Mexico. In their forays they stole more than \$1,000 worth of loot, the officers said, and between \$400 and \$450 of this was recovered from their possession.

The two men were arrested by Bondley while they were prowling a car on South Fourth street and when they were searched it was discovered that they had a quantity of loot taken from an army officer's auto which they had prowled shortly before.

The officer's auto was looted near the Nevada Biltmore Hotel and three officers' coats, an army blanket and other belongings, amounting to about \$250 were taken. This all was recovered before the army officers even missed it.

The two men told police that they had planned a series of jobs in Las Vegas and that their arrest probably saved thousands of dollars worth of loss from burglary, the officers said.

According to the story of the two men, their biggest job was the burglary of a clothing store in San Antonio which they took for about \$1,000 worth of clothing.

They took the clothes out on the highway and, after sorting it into sizes, they threw them into the rest of the river.

In Albuque they stole a business check for \$100 from the box.

They said also, police reported, that they had knocked over between 25 and 30 gas stations en route, but didn't class these as burglaries "because anybody can break into those joints."

The two men were arrested while attempting to lift a generator from a car parked on South Fourth street. They are being held in the city jail and will be turned over to the county for prosecution.

Sheriff Jones is Criticized For Jail Condition

Resignation of Sheriff Glen Jones, will be asked by James H. Down, chairman of the board of county commissioners he told the board at a session yesterday. "I think the board should ask Jones to resign," Down said, but if they don't then I will do it as chairman of the board.

The recent escape of prisoners from the county jail touched off the fireworks which lead to the statement of Down.

Jones denied the veracity of reports that offers had been made to some of the deputies to pay them for aiding in the escape of one of the four prisoners who made their way out of the jail last Friday, and who are still at liberty. "I'm doing my job and there isn't money enough to buy me," Jones told the board.

He said he had been offered \$5000 a couple of years ago to let prisoner escape. "The answer," Jones said, "is that the man is now in the penitentiary."

First Clue Heard In Brown Escape

The first clue pointing to the possible location of Darrel James Brown, one of four men who escaped from the Clark county jail last Friday night, was received here yesterday by Sheriff Glen Jones from the robbery detail of the Los Angeles police department.

Sheriff Jones said that he was asked for pictures of Brown and was informed by the California officers that several robberies in that area in the past few days have been of the type which earned Brown his long prison record.

Woman Arrested After Accident

Mrs. Ora Ladner of Las Vegas was arrested last night on a charge of speeding and driving without an operator's license after she was involved in an automobile accident in which Private First Class Marvin Chalman and Warren Clapsaddle were injured, according to a report in the office of Sheriff Glen Jones.

The accident happened eight miles east of Las Vegas on the Boulder highway at 8:30 o'clock last night. The officers report that Mrs. Ladner was traveling at "excessive speed" and started to pass a car in front of her. Then seeing a machine approaching from the opposite direction, she took to the ditch, where the car overturned against a culvert, the report states.

Following her arrest, she was released on her own recognizance to appear at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Las Vegas justice court.

Jail Break Blamed On Facilities Lack

Blame for the recent escape of four prisoners from the Clark county jail was placed on the lack of proper facilities with which to hold those confined there when Sheriff Glen Jones and Jailer Paul Jones appeared before the board of county commissioners.

Both officers decried the condition of the jail, and Paul Jones declared that any prisoner who wants to break out wouldn't have much difficulty doing so.

The jailer admitted he had been instructed to keep Daniel James Brown locked in his cell at all times—that Sheriff Jones had issued written orders to that effect last October.

He admitted letting Brown out of his cell to take a bath the afternoon before the escape and said he "must have forgot to lock him up again."

He said there never was a check made of the prisoners in the jail, except for the card system which records each inmate's incarceration. Meals for the prisoners are ordered on the basis of the number of cards in the rack, he explained.

Paul Jones said further that the door leading from the cell block into the corridor, through which the quartet escaped last Friday morning, was always open because the 30-50 men confined in the corridor outside the cell block had to pass through it to reach the only lavatories in the jail.

Jones Resignation Demanded Today By County Chief

James H. Down, Sr., Says Inefficiency Must Be Corrected

A demand that Sheriff Glen Jones turn in his resignation for consideration by the board of county commissioners at their February meeting, was made this morning by James H. Down Sr., chairman of the board.

The demand was the outgrowth of the recent escape from the county jail of four prisoners, and circumstances surrounding the break, Down said. It conformed to the chairman's statement to the board of commissioners Tuesday when he said, at the outset of the discussion relative to the escape, that he thought the board should ask for Jones' resignation and that if they did not, he would as chairman.

Down's demand was made in a letter sent by registered mail, and read as follows:

January 20, 1944
Mr. Glen Jones
Sheriff of Clark County
Sheriff's Office
C/o Court House
Las Vegas, Nevada
Dear Sir:

I, JAMES H. DOWN, a taxpayer in Clark County, State of Nevada, and as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, have certain responsibilities set forth by law to require the conduct of various County offices in the best interests of the public and citizens thereof.

It is now deemed advisable there be a change made in the sheriff's office, and I am respectfully yours,
James H. Down, Sr.
Chairman of the Board of Clark County Commissioners

He said that while Sheriff Jones had standing orders that all federal prisoners should be kept locked in cells, it was impossible because there was not enough room.

Hole Apparent
The jailer declared that "everybody knew the hole was there" in referring to the aperture through which the prisoners made their escape into the boiler room in the basement of the courthouse, but insisted the door connecting the store-room in between the wall and the jail, had been kept locked at all times.

Sheriff Glen Jones said all the locks in the jail could be picked pretty easily, and called attention to the fact that the navy teaches its men to break locks in connection with basic training. There were two navy men in the quartet that escaped.

The sheriff also pointed out that a prisoner had broken out through the same hole in the wall three years ago and that apparently when the bars were replaced they had not been set in the concrete, but "spot-welded" in a manner anyone could have forced them easily.

Sheriff Jones said he had asked the jailer to resign, and in response to a question by Down, said he had given no reason.

General Discontent
Down then declared the escape had brought about general discontent and lack of confidence "in the entire courthouse" by the people of the county, and that he was the head of the department.

He said that while Sheriff Jones had standing orders that all federal prisoners should be kept locked in cells, it was impossible because there was not enough room.

Jailer then went on to present that "As long as the jail is like it is now, you'll have the same thing—anybody can break out that wants to."

There was no further discussion about requesting the sheriff's resignation as proposed by Chairman Down in the morning session, and it was indicated the matter will go over until the February meeting of the board.

Wysong Case Is Continued Today

Joe Wysong, charged with robbery as an accomplice of Darrel James Brown, was taken into Clark county district court this morning, and the case was continued until February 23.

A jury trial of the case was scheduled for January 24, but Brown escaped from the county jail with three other prisoners on the night of January 14 and still is at large.

Brown is alleged to have robbed Marion Hicks, owner of El Cortez hotel, of \$100 on the night of October 12 under threat of death. Wysong was arrested on a robbery charge with Brown and was identified as the man who was in the background holding a gun on Hicks while Brown made his demands, according to testimony at the justice court hearing of the case.

Suicide Ends Sister's Try to Assist Brother

Sisterly devotion in an effort to snap her favorite brother out of his deep melancholia over separation from his wife, came to naught late yesterday afternoon in a local hotel when Archie Robert Wilson, 34, butcher from Livermore, Iowa, took his own life.

The sister, Mrs. Violet Wilson Montagne Johnson, who was with her brother at the time of the shooting, told police and Deputy Coroner D. G. Lawrence what sounded like a fantastic story, but when checked with relatives, it was found to be correct.

Fatally Wounded
Wilson was found by police, fatally wounded, in the hotel room. He had shot himself in the right forehead with a .38 caliber revolver bullet and while he was still alive when police arrived, he died shortly after being taken to the Las Vegas Hospital. The officers said only Wilson's prints were found on the gun.

"He died of a broken heart," Mrs. Johnson reported to the officers.

She said that Wilson and his wife had been separated for several months and that he has been grieving ever since, the grief developing into serious melancholia which, she said, was the cause of his death.

The officers reported they had difficulty yesterday because of shock, intoxication, illness and an acute case of jitters, and her story was rambling and disconnected, without regard for time or place.

She admitted to the officers, they said, that they had registered as man and wife in Las Vegas and had shared the same room together, after following the same procedure on their travels across the country from the east. She said she was afraid to leave him alone.

Arrive Tuesday
She said they arrived in Las Vegas Tuesday night about 6 o'clock and registered at the hotel. The clerk said the woman asked for the best room in the house. She told police they were occupying the room to cut expenses, however.

Tuesday night they spent drinking and gambling, police said she told them, and before they retired her brother said to her, "I feel swell and have conquered my grief."

Yesterday morning he arose before she did and went downstairs, got a shave, had his hair cleaned and came back to the room in high spirits. After a couple of drinks, however, he lapsed back into his melancholia, she told the officers, and made up his mind "to end it all."

She told the officers he reached under the dresser, got the gun and shot himself.

Not Clear
Her story of whether she was in the room when he committed the act was not clear, her statements conflicting on the two occasions she traced her movements.

Asked where she purchased the gun, she reported that she had bought it from a Mexican at a Mexican resort in Tucson, "because I needed protection from the Mexicans."

Wires sent to relatives in Iowa brought prompt response from her brother and her mother's priest, both of whom reported that the couple had been suffering from melancholia for the past several months.

Pays Expenses
Mrs. Johnson informed the officers that she had been paying all of the expenses of the trip, and when asked where she received the money she said her former husband and she had split their community property when they parted, and that she got about \$5,000 from that. She also said she had committed \$1,000 to the trip.

Whitney Bar Is Robbed Last Eve

Three slot machines and a supply of liquor were stolen shortly after midnight last night from Sally's Bar at Whitney, according to reports in the sheriff's office. The bar was closed at the time of the burglary and it was found that the hasp had been pried off of a side door. The following had been removed: One 25-cent slot machine, one 10-cent slot machine; one five-cent slot machine; and several bottles of liquor.

Jesse Jobe, bartender, is being held by officers for investigation. Larry Cox and Jack Furness are owners of Sally's Bar.

Dupree Bail Set at \$1,500 Must Appear Friday

Clayton Dupree, charged with first degree burglary, has been given until tomorrow at 4 o'clock to secure counsel. He requested the right of counsel when the charge against him was read in Justice of the Peace Paul O'Malley court yesterday.

Deputy District Attorney Oscar W. Bryan is representing the state.

Dupree's bail was set at \$1500 cash or \$3000 property. He remained in the custody of the sheriff until the bail is posted.

Reward Offered For Stolen Car

A reward of \$100 for a stolen car and the man who stole it is being offered by George Norris, Las Vegas, Sheriff Glen Jones reported today. Norris's 1940 Super Buick sedan, light grey in color, California license and Nevada tab plates on rear of car, was stolen between 10 and 12 p. m. last night from the car lot at Seventh street and Fremont.

The keys were stolen sometime yesterday, claims Norris. Not only the car but a full tank of gas is gone. Norris is offering \$100 for the car and the culprit who stole it or \$50 for the car alone.

Joe Wysong Case is Continued by Judge Marshall

The case of Joe Wysong, alleged accomplice of James Daniel Brown, who made his get-away from the Clark county jail January 14, came before Judge George C. Marshall this morning and was continued to February 23.

Brown and his three companions who escaped from the county jail are still at large and a nationwide search is being made for them. Some clues have come into the office of Sheriff Glen Jones here, but as yet nothing definite as to the whereabouts of the fleeing men has been established.

Man Slain at Local Hotel; Wife Held in County Jail, Tells Conflicting Stories

Bob Wilson about 30 is dead with a bullet in his right temple and a woman who was registered with him at a local hotel as Mrs. Bob Wilson, age 37, is being held in the Clark county jail for investigation.

Las Vegas Tribune
1-21-44

Resignation of Sheriff asked by J. H. Downes

The following letter was addressed yesterday to Sheriff Glen Jones from James M. Downes, chairman of the board of County Commissioners. When contacted by the Morning Tribune Sheriff Jones said he would have a statement to make regarding the letter tomorrow.

January 20, 1944.

Mr. Glen Jones,
Sheriff of Clark County
Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

I, JAMES H. DOWN, a taxpayer in Clark County, State of Nevada, and as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, have certain responsibilities set forth by law to require the conduct of various County offices in the best interests of the public and citizens thereof.

It is now deemed advisable there be a change made in the office of the Sheriff of Clark County to free the duly elected officers charged with the proper administration of the affairs of the County to act in their discretion and attempt to bring about the most efficient and businesslike conduct possible of the office of Sheriff of Clark County.

Therefore, you are, Glen Jones, Sheriff of Clark County, requested to resign as Sheriff, said resignation to be in writing to the Hon. Lloyd S. Payne, Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, for presentation to said Board for their consideration and action at the next regular meeting of the Board to be held February 5, 1944.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. DOWN.

Chairman of the Board of Clark County Commissioners.

Las Vegas Tribune
1-21-44

Inquest Today in Shooting

An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning into the death of Archie R. Wilson who met death by a revolver shot wound at a local hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Violet Wilson Montague Johnson, his sister, who was registered as his wife to save expenses, told the police a story of her attempts to bring him out of melancholy for the past several months. She was detained at the county jail following the shooting and later released and taken to a local hospital.

ent and she was trying to bring him out of it by traveling. They had tickets from Kansas City to Tucson when the tragedy occurred. It appears to have been a case of suicide.

L.V. AGE
1-23-44

Regarding the Sheriff's Office

Little more than a year ago a murderer known to be a desperate character was allowed to escape from our county jail twice.

Last week, just by accident, apparently, it was learned that four prisoners had quietly left the county jail and their absence was not discovered until something like fifteen hours after they had left. Then followed a checkup and it was learned that another prisoner had been missing four days.

The whole thing sounds "screwy" to the people of Clark county, who are practically unanimously of the opinion that neither murderer Hill nor the five recent escapees could have left the jail without either connivance of the officers or gross neglect of duty.

The question arises, how long should a suffering public be expected to sit quietly under such circumstances?

The Sheriff and his deputies have been well treated by the board of county commissioners. The budget of the office was raised from \$35,000 last year to \$115,000 this year, but the service seems not to have been improved by this excessive expenditure of the public funds.

Las Vegas Tribune
1-22-44

The Case of Sheriff Glen Jones

The Morning Tribune does not condone the method used in seeking removal from office of Sheriff Glen Jones. This editorial is not a defense of Jones, whose conduct of office has been under criticism for some time, once from the grand jury.

But a one-man campaign through the newspapers is not going to better the situation. The chairman of the board of county commissioners has issued a public letter in which he, as a taxpayer and as chairman of the board, demands the resignation of Jones. Other members of the board of commissioners have not signed the letter and there is no indication of their approval.

The government of Clark county is not, and should not be a one-man government. It is a government of and by the people. If Sheriff Jones has been derelict in his duty, if he has not conducted the office properly he should be removed. But that removal should come from the people of Clark county through lawful channels provided in such cases. Certainly, Jones is entitled to a hearing and that hearing should come through duly constituted authorities and not through a newspaper campaign.

The Morning Tribune is not questioning the sincerity of the chairman of the

board of commissioners in seeking the resignation of Jones, but it does question the wisdom of the manner in which he has gone about it. Jones was elected to the office of sheriff by the people of Clark county and is responsible to the people for the conduct of the office. If the chairman of the board of county commissioners had addressed a letter to Jones, merely as a taxpayer, there would be no criticism on our part. Any taxpayer has that privilege. But when he calls attention in the letter that he is chairman of the board of county commissioners, that gives the letter an official aspect and there is no evidence that it has been sanctioned by anyone but the chairman. That places it in the light of an official demand for the removal of an elective officer.

There is only one proper way to remove Jones from office, if that is what the people want, or if it is necessary in the light of a duly constituted hearing, in which Jones also has his day in court and that way is the legal way. A bombardment of words through the newspapers only serves to burn a potato that is already hot. Justice demands a thorough investigation of the case—and demands action.

L.V.R. Journal
1-22-44

Large Bail Fixed For Suspect Here

A telegraphic warrant for the holding of Wilbur E. Streeter, arrested here for San Francisco authorities, was received today and it was requested that \$25,000 cash bond be set to hold him, Chief of Police Harry E. Miller reported today.

It also was revealed that a kidnaping charge has been filed against Streeter in San Francisco and bail has been set there at \$20,000 property or \$10,000 cash. Streeter also was held under \$50,000 bond locally on federal charges of violation of the national firearms act and national explosives act.

San Francisco officers are coming to Las Vegas as soon as extradition papers can be secured.

L.V.R. Journal
1-25-44

Marijuana Cache Is Uncovered In Vegas, Couple Is Being Held

Twenty-four hours after a \$10,000 opium cache had been knocked over and seven persons jailed for investigation, Las Vegas city police last night plucked off two persons and jailed them for investigation on possession of marijuana, records showed today.

Charles H. Hicks, a recent arrival in Las Vegas, and his wife, Margaret M. Hicks, were in jail and police were holding a shoebox, partially filled with the "loco weed" used for the makings of "reefers," as evidence against the pair.

The officers received a report that the suspects were carrying around a suitcase full of the Mexican drug, but when they were apprehended they found only the shoebox partially filled. At the current price of 25 cents per cigarette, police estimated that there was about \$150 worth of the weed in the box.

Officers reported that the couple denied that they were peddling the weed, claiming that they had it for their own use.

Meantime, John Marsh, superintendent in charge of the Los Angeles narcotics office, arrived in Las Vegas to study the evidence gathered against Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Taylor and their five purported accomplices, arrested Sunday night.

Officers chewed Marsh the \$10,000 worth of opium and the equipment for cooking the drug and the entire case was turned

L.V.R. Journal
1-25-44

Prisoners Are To Be Checked In County Jail

A periodic check of prisoners in the Clark county jail has been ordered by Sheriff Glen Jones.

In a written notice, Sheriff Jones has called for deputies on duty to county prisoners in the jail at 9 p. m., midnight, 3 a. m. and 6 a. m. The new temporary jailer, George Henderson, who has been a deputy on the force for about two months, will make a periodic check of the prisoners during the daylight hours.

A written report at each checking time is required under the new order.

Today there were 23 prisoners confined in the county jail, the records show.

Las Vegas Tribune
1-25-44

Police Make Another Big Haul Here

Las Vegas police made another big catch Sunday night when they arrested Walter B. Taylor and Tommie Taylor, man and wife shortly after they had registered at a local hotel.

When arrested they had about \$10,000 worth of opium and other drugs in their possession. They also found equipment for "cooking" dope as well as cans and other equipment. A German luger pistol was also found in the room when the officers raided it after breaking in the door which the Taylors refused to open.

The Taylors are being held in the city jail awaiting the arrival this morning of John W. Marsh, narcotics agent from Los Angeles who has charge of the narcotic bureau for Southern California and this Nevada district.

Chief of Police Miller and his officers had been on the lookout for narcotic peddlers and the Taylors were grabbed a few minutes after they registered.

L.V.R. Journal
1-26-44

Opium Possessor Is Arraigned On Federal Charges

Walter B. Taylor, arrested in Las Vegas Sunday night on suspicion of possession of narcotics, was arraigned before United States Commissioner A. G. Blad today and bond was set at \$5,000.

Taylor was charged with violation of the narcotics and drug import and export act in a complaint filed by John C. Marsh from the narcotics bureau in Los Angeles. According to the complaint, the opium was brought into the United States from Mexico.

Taylor and his wife were arrested in Las Vegas, by city police, shortly after they had registered at a local hotel, and a search of their belongings brought forth several jars of opium, estimated to be worth about \$10,000.

According to police officers, narcotics agents had been trailing Taylor for several years, attempting to knock him over on a narcotics charge. The Las Vegas police "broke" the case for them.

Charles Hicks, arrested Monday evening on charges of possession of marijuana, was to be arraigned tomorrow before Commissioner Elad.

Hicks, it developed today, is a licensed student pilot and had been flying locally for the past several weeks.

He and his wife were arrested Monday and police reported they found a shoe box, partially filled with the weed, in their possession.

L.V.R. Journal
1-24-44

Dope Fortune Found On Pair Nabbed Here

A three weeks vigil around a local hotel by Las Vegas city police officers paid big dividends last night when a man and his wife, registered from Phoenix, Arizona, were arrested with some \$10,000 worth of opium in their possession, police records showed today.

The couple arrested last night were Walter B. Taylor and Tommie Taylor and they are being held in the city jail awaiting the arrival of federal narcotics agents from California.

On Lookout
Officers who had been on the lookout for the couple for three

L.V.R. Journal
1-25-44

Masked Prowler Gets Head Wound

A masked bandit who entered the home of Mrs. Mildred Tugwell at the Five-Mile camp on the Boulder highway about 10 o'clock yesterday morning carried away a souvenir which may lead to his arrest, according to a report in the office of Sheriff Glen Jones.

The prowler, a negro, wearing a black cloth over his face, entered the Tugwell dwelling and grabbed at Mrs. Tugwell, the report shows. She retaliated with a bottle, which she broke over his head and caused a deep gash which bled profusely as he ran from the building, the officer's report shows.

weeks, closed in on them late last night, broke into the room when they were refused entrance by the occupants, and uncovered a sizeable quantity of Mexican opium and all the trimmings, the officers reported. The couple has just registered and were arrested 10 minutes after they were shown to their rooms.

Included in the equipment found in possession of the couple, police said, were five cans of opium, 22 small jars to be used as containers to be peddled locally; all the equipment for cooking the dope, including spoons, cooking units and three needle outfits used as hypodermic injectors.

Pistol Found
There also was found a German Luger pistol with a removable handle which the officers said was used to transport morphine and other "dry" dope.

There also was found a quantity of "yen shee," which officers explained is the "lowest form of opium composed of the scrapings and drippings of opium that has been cooked once and used. This yen shee is carried as "spare" and is cooked again to squeeze out whatever drug there is left in the wads.

Five other persons, whose names were not released by police, were arrested and are being held as material witnesses in the case.

Officers expressed the opinion that the couple arrested here did not have any "foreign" connections and came to Las Vegas on their own to dispose of the dope in any manner they could.

Las Vegas Slayer Dies Friday at San Quentin

SAN QUENTIN, Jan. 26. (AP) — Farrington Graham Hill, 34, who twice escaped from the Las Vegas, Nev., jail where he was held on a charge of murder in the slaying of Wade Buckwald, Frontier Club cashier, will be executed in San Quentin gas chamber Friday for a Los Angeles murder to which he pleaded guilty, Warden Clinton Duffy announced today.

Hill was arrested in Bakersfield, Calif., following the second escape and taken to Los Angeles, where he pleaded guilty last May 4 to the slaying during a robbery of Carl Aldinger, Hollywood hotel clerk July 19, 1942.

Las Vegas police said that before he escaped jail there, he confessed shooting to death Buckwald on Aug. 27, 1942, while the latter was attending to his duties as a cashier in the club.

At first Nevada authorities sought to have Hill returned there to face trial but they finally agreed to his prosecution in Los Angeles on charges of robbery and murder in the Aldinger shooting.

Steals Butter is Given 15 Days

Trying to get butter without ration points has landed Edmond F. Casey in the Clark County jail for 15 days. Casey, who pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, was arrested for taking butter from the Townsite market in Henderson.

V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, represented the state and George Wimsatt appeared as a witness for the state. The case was tried in Justice of the Peace Paul O'Malley's court.

Car Stolen in Las Vegas Caught at Boulder Dam, Two of Trio Confess

A car stolen in Las Vegas was recovered at Boulder Dam Wednesday night when Capt. William Getts and Ranger Harry Horn stopped the machine and its occupants and checked and found them wanting as to credentials of ownership.

Harry Brewer and Merle Alfred admitted theft of the car. The other man with them was Byron Brewer.

They were picked up at the west gate at about 10 p.m. The car they were driving was a two-tone 1939 Model Cadillac, property of Lt. Roy E. Schonoski of McCarran field.

It had been stolen from a spot near Wimpy's Hamburger stand in Las Vegas.

The three men have been turned over to the sheriff's office, according to Chief Ranger C. F. Peterson.

Vegas Advertising Man In Jail Again

John E. Meehan, Las Vegas advertising man, is in jail for the third time in the past two months, this time on charges of drunkenness and investigation for petty larceny, police records showed.

Meehan was arrested Saturday night on complaint of George Kowry that Meehan had stolen his wallet from him following an argument in a local club. A \$10 bill found on Meehan when he was arrested, was identified by Kowry as belonging to him, although no trace of the wallet was found, police reported.

The suspect was arrested on November 11, 1943 on charges of disorderly conduct after making loud and unusual noises at a local auto court and forfeited his \$25 bail when he case was called in court, police records showed.

On January 16, Meehan was arrested at the corner of Second and Fremont streets and charged with being drunk and disorderly and insulting women as they passed him, police said. He pleaded guilty in court and was fined \$25 by Municipal Judge A. G. Blad.

Trial Soon For Gangster Caught Here

The case of Claude Vance, one of the gang apprehended last September by the Las Vegas Police Department and bound over to the Federal Court for the robbery of the Post Office at Elk Basin, Wyoming, has been set for February 14 at Caspar, Wyoming.

Marlin Vance and Butch Johnson, who pled guilty to the same charge, are now serving time in the Federal Penitentiary, Dorothy Golding, 16 year old gun moll, arrested with them, is in Industrial School.

According to Chief of Police Miller, Officer Tony Moskos, of the Las Vegas Police Department, who broke the case and made the arrests last September, has been subpoenaed. He is in the Army now, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Claude Vance was also implicated in a series of hold-ups and burglaries in Bakersfield and other California towns.

Two Held For FBI Investigation

For creating a disturbance and using obscene language in front of the Boulder liquor store, Jack Raymon Hall, Arthur M. Fowler and Martha E. Downey were arrested Wednesday night and lodged in the city jail.

Fowler was released yesterday morning, but Hall and the woman are being held for investigation by the FBI on suspicion of white slavery.

Sheriff Glen Jones Shakes Up Officers

Sheriff Glen Jones moved swiftly this morning to clean up his department after a miniature revolt last night which saw recently-appointed Under-Sheriff C. Y. Adams ushered rather unceremoniously out of the sheriff's office by three deputies, following an argument over Adams' authority.

Jones said he had requested Adams' resignation together with those of deputies Lyn McKnight, Bob Owens, and Dick Stevens, the trio Jones says were responsible for the dispute.

Adams took over yesterday under appointment from Sheriff Jones who had informed his deputies that the new under-sheriff was to have complete authority as executive officer of the department.

Last night while McKnight, Owens and Stevens together with several other deputies were in

the office, Adams, according to best information obtainable this morning, entered and started giving instructions. Owens questioned his authority and an argument ensued. What happened after that is not agreed upon.

Adams says at least seven deputies literally threw him out of the office. Sheriff Jones says his investigation shows that Owens took the under-sheriff by the arm, led him to the door and told him to stay out until the sheriff arrived.

Jones said he would not tolerate insubordination in his office and for that reason had removed the three deputies who participated in the fracas.

So far as Adams is concerned, the sheriff explained his investigation of the affair convinced him the new under-sheriff would not be able to handle the office and that the quicker he moved the better it would be for all concerned.

"My first consideration is the harmonious, efficient operation of the sheriff's department," Sheriff Jones said. "Those who do not fit into this picture will be asked to resign. We can't run an office satisfactorily if there is internal friction, and I intend to eliminate it whenever it crops up."

Jones explained further he considers the under-sheriff post the key spot in his reorganization program, and that he intends to take his time in making another selection.

"I want to be sure I get the right man this time," he declared.

Under-Sheriff Adams tendered his resignation to Sheriff Jones this morning in the following letter:

Dear Sir:
At your request I hereby tender to you my resignation as under-sheriff of Clark county, Nevada, a position which you recently requested me to assume. I want the people of Clark county, Nevada, to know that I did not solicit this position, and I accepted the same from you with the understanding that I would have your full cooperation and support and that I would be in direct charge of the office. You stated that you wanted me to assume full responsibility in the rehabilitation of the office, with which understanding I agreed to accept said position.

I thought at the time you appointed me that we were in full accord with what my duties were to be in connection with the reorganization of your office, but evidently something has changed your mind in this respect.

It is with great reluctance that I tender this resignation, as I feel that I could have rendered

you and the sheriff's office some factory service and at the same time work for the best interests of the people of Clark county, Nevada.

Very truly yours,
C. Y. Adams,
Under-Sheriff

Three Who Tried to Drive "Borrowed" Car Across Dam Sentenced to 60 Days

Three young men who tried to cross Boulder Dam with an automobile belonging to Lieut. Roy Ghonoski of Las Vegas Gunnery school have been sentenced to serve sixty days in the Clark county jail on charge of driving a motor vehicle without consent of the owner.

Sentence was passed on the three men, Harry Brewer, Byron Brewer and Merlin G. Alfred, by Justice of the Peace Paul O'Malley. They took the car and were attempting to cross into Arizona when they were stopped at the west gate by rangers of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Speediest Trial Sends Norton to Penitentiary

In one of the speediest trials on record, Jack A. Norton, bouncer for one of the larger gambling houses, who took three shots at John W. Holler, proprietor of another gambling house, early Friday morning on Fremont street, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for from one to 14 years, all in one day.

He was arrested immediately after the assault, at one thirty A. M. Friday, waived preliminary hearing and counsel in Justice court later in the forenoon and was bound over to the District court under \$1500.00 bond which he failed to furnish, tried and convicted before District Judge George E. Marshall, and sentenced to Nevada State prison in the afternoon.

Mystery of Disappearance of Vegas Woman Is Said Solved

A mystery regarding the disappearance of Mrs. Lois Jenkins of Las Vegas was solved yesterday by Clark county and White Pine sheriff's officers and led to her discovery in a hotel room in Ely, where officers reported she "was under the influence of a drug or something."

A man named Thompson, who allegedly was holding her in Ely against her will, was arrested by Ely officers and was being held in jail there today pending an investigation of the case. G. E. Woodall, 614 F street, Westside, brother of the victim, left today for Ely to see his sister and confer with officers there.

Woodall reported the circumstances to the office of Sheriff Glen Jones at 10:15 o'clock last night, stating he had received a telegram from Mrs. Jenkins at Ely asking, "Are you still there? Wire me back at once."

When he reported for work last night, he was told to return a long distance call, and on putting the call through to Ely, he heard the operator say, "I wonder why he won't let her come to the phone."

When Ely officers were contacted, they went to the hotel

NEGRO KNIFE

A knifing fray in front of the Westside Cafe last night sent George Callaway, negro, to the hospital with a slight wound in the abdomen, police reports disclosed today. Callaway was unable to describe his assailants. Doctors said he was not seriously hurt.

Soldier Accused of Attacking Vegan

Police and military authorities today were checking a story told officers Saturday night by Mrs. Ethel Vance that she had been attacked by a soldier member of a student squadron at the Las Vegas army air field.

Mrs. Vance told the officers she and Richard E. Nolder, a soldier, had gone to the Presbyterian church grounds, at Second and Bridger streets, and were sitting on the lawn. The soldier, she told police, made advances to her and then beat her head on the sidewalk until she submitted.

The soldier told officers that he used no force on the woman and that she submitted willingly.

Both had been drinking, the police record showed.

Gun Blazes on Las Vegas Street; Bullets Miss Intended Victim

Ghosts of the Old West stalked through the streets of Las Vegas early yesterday morning when Jack A. Norton, bouncer for one of the larger gambling clubs took three shots at close range at John W. Holler, on the sidewalk on Fremont street.

Norton was arrested immediately by nearby police officers and placed in the county jail.

About twelve o'clock, according to witnesses, Norton came into the place where Holler was working and made himself obnoxious. Holler was compelled to eject him. He struck at Holler and was knocked down. However, he rose and after a few words, shook hands with Holler and started to leave. Just then a friend of Holler's moved up and Norton turned and swung on the man, flooring him. Then he rushed into the street.

About an hour later, around one o'clock, Holler went out to eat. As he stepped into the street Norton was waiting for him and called, "Come here, I want to see you."

Holler turned and started toward him when he saw the gun in his hand, and jumped into the nearest entry just as Norton fired. Three shots struck tile and plaster off the doorway before he was overpowered and disarmed.

"The man must have gone crazy," said Holler later. "He didn't seem drunk, and his murderous assault was out of all proportion to the indignity he suffered. I still feel shaky. One of those bullets was such a close miss as it went by that I felt a draft."

When questioned by the police, Norton said he had fully intended to "kill the guy."

Norton waived preliminary hearing in Justice court and was bound over to the District court with bail set at \$1500.00, on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Officers received a call early Sunday morning that a man had stabbed himself at an auto court in Whitney. On arrival they were directed by Mrs. Vera Patterson to their patient from whom the ice pick had been extracted. They removed him to the hospital.

Dr. J. C. Cherry dressed the wound which was too small for use of a probe, but Patterson is improved and nearly ready for discharge.

Page Two

Auto Plates Stolen Here Lead Police on Coast Merry Chase

Two stolen 1944 Nevada auto plates led police of the west coast a merry chase for several weeks, but finally turned up in Seattle, Washington, along with an AWOL soldier suspected of cashing worthless checks along his line of flight, police records here disclosed.

The plates in question belonged to Val Sneed, manager of El Rancho Casino, and were stolen on January 5. The car, equipped with the plates, was found in Seattle and in it was Wesley Springstun, former resident of Las Vegas, now a member of the armed services.

Springstun, police reported, said he had received the automobile from "a man in Texas," to be delivered to a dealer along the way. However, the car never was delivered to the dealer and, instead, was driven to the northwest.

Police reported that somewhere in his wanderings, Springstun is reported to have picked up a brief case which contained several blank checks, one of which was filled out for \$173.80 and cashed in Seattle. The check led to the car, the car had

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It was learned that a man had slept in the cab during the night, but that he had disappeared before daylight.

L. V. Tribune
2-8-44

Woman Screams, Police Answer

A woman screaming in an apartment in the Victory Addition near Basic Magnesium plant Sunday night prompted neighbors to phone for help.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Wilmett and Deputy Sheriff Kelley answered the call and they said they found G. P. Brown beating his wife.

Mrs. Brown said that she had told her husband that she intended divorcing him and that he became angered and beat her. She said that she wanted to go to her father, Mr. McCain, 1113 New Mexico street, Boulder City, and the officers assisted her to do so.

L. V. R. Journal
2-8-44

2 Wandering Tots Cause Long Search

Two tiny tots, Donnie Stewart and Merrill Stout, both aged three, caused consternation aplenty in Las Vegas yesterday, when they ran away from home. They were gone for more than six hours while police, juvenile authorities, plane pilots and half the neighborhood in the vicinity of South Eleventh street scoured the town for some trace of the youngsters.

Ray Lundy, piloting a Cub plane over the southern section of the city, combed the desert area for nearly two hours, swooping low over the section in an effort to locate the youngsters. Finally, after exhausting every possibility in the search, the two youngsters were found with an older youth, near Sills Drive In, who told police he had found the tots wandering around the streets and was trying to find their homes.

The name of the youth was not learned.

Jack Thacker, 2½, of Twelfth and Stewart streets, also wandered off yesterday afternoon, but was found by his mother.

FIREMEN CALLED
The Las Vegas fire department was called to 804 North B street, Westside, at 8:44 o'clock this morning when the explosion of an oil stove was reported. The blaze was out when the department arrived, and no damage was reported.

L. V. R. Journal
2-8-44

CLAIM REQUEST DENIED

The request of Wm. J. Graves for "back pay" for the time he was suspended from the Las Vegas police department while a court trial was pending against him was denied yesterday by the city board on recommendation of City Attorney Louis Wiener, Jr. Graves was suspended during the period that an investigation was in progress relating to the assault and battery charge against him, in which he was alleged to have beaten Andrew J. Rafael while the latter was being placed in jail. The trial of the case ended with a hung jury, after which the case was dismissed on motion of the district attorney.

L. V. R. Journal
2-8-44

Penn Definitely Located in Jail

Ray Wilfred Penn, escaped Clark county jail prisoner, definitely has been captured in Los Angeles, it was revealed today by Chief of Police Harry E. Miller in Las Vegas.

Miller reported that the reason for the denials of the Los Angeles city and county officials was that Penn is being held there under his real name of Ray Milton Williams and apparently the southern California officers were not familiar with his aliases.

It was reported by Miller that he is being held in Los Angeles for federal authorities who will take him to Carson City for hearing on charges of violation of the national stolen property act.

Penn escaped from Clark county jail early in January along with Darrel J. Brown and two sailors and he is the first of the escapees who has been located.

L. V. Tribune
2-8-44

L. Vegas Woman Believed Victim Of Powerful Drug

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Lois Jenkins of Las Vegas, was solved late Sunday when her husband and her brother, G. E. Woodall, of 614 F street, reported to Sheriff Glen Jones office that they had received a somewhat incoherent wire from her from Ely. The wire read, "Are you still there? Wire me back at once."

About the same time Woodall received a long distance call from her at Ely but the call was never completed because when the connection was made he overheard the switchboard operator at the other end say, "I wonder why he won't let her come to the phone."

The Sheriff at Ely was contacted and he went to the hotel from which the call had come, and attempted to see Mrs. Jenkins. A man named Thompson was in the room with her and refused to let her come to the door. Thereupon, Thompson was arrested and placed in jail for investigation.

Mrs. Jenkins appeared to be under the influence of some powerful drug.

Woodall left for Ely yesterday to bring his sister back home, and to confer with officials there as to the prosecution of Thompson.

Las Vegas Tribune
2-9-44

Norton Sane Begins Term In Prison

Because of the fact that Jack Norton, who shot and tried to kill John W. Holler on Fremont street early last Friday, had waived his preliminary hearing and refused the aid of counsel, he was given a sanity hearing yesterday morning in District Court, in spite of the fact that he had already been sentenced.

Doctors J. C. Cherry and J. L. Swank testified yesterday that they pronounced him sane, and Judge George E. Marshall ruled that the original sentence of from one to 14 years in Nevada State prison should begin immediately. Norton was taken to Carson City at 6 o'clock this morning to begin serving his sentence.

L. V. R. Journal
2-7-44

Monday, February 7, 1944

Page Three

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Woodall reported the circumstances to the office of Sheriff Glen Jones at 10:15 o'clock last night, stating he had received a telegram from Mrs. Jenkins at Ely asking, "Are you still there? Wire me back at once."

When he reported for work last night, he was told to return a long distance call, and on putting the call through to Ely, he heard the operator say, "I wonder why he won't let her come to the phone."

When Ely officers were contacted, they went to the hotel

Las Vegas Tribune
2-10-44

Burglars Break Into Bakery

Burglars broke into the Las Vegas Bakery, at Second and Lewis early yesterday morning and took \$8.00 from the cash register.

Entry was gained by forcing a padlock on the rear door. Nothing else was disturbed.

L. V. R. Journal
2-11-44

Whitney Man Is Sought on Charge Of Gas Violation

Federal authorities are seeking to arrest a man named as Alex V. Black of Whitney on charges of violating office of price administration gasoline ration regulations, according to word received here from Reno.

An information filed in the federal court in Reno by United States Attorney Thomas O. Cravchen charges Black with violating the regulations on two counts.

Black is accused of having in his possession 50 "C" ration coupons which were not issued to him and of transferring the coupons to another person without authorization.

L. V. R. Journal
2-15-44

CLOTHING STOLEN

When John McGuire arrived at his home in Victory Village, Henderson, yesterday, he discovered that most of his clothing had been stolen. He reported the matter to deputy sheriffs at Henderson, who recovered the clothing and arrested a young boy who is being held for investigation by the Clark county juvenile authorities, according to a report in the office of Sheriff Glen Jones.

L. V. R. Journal
2-11-44

Attempted Holdup In Tunnel Is Told To Sheriff Aides

John D. Glennie, who resides in the Basic Trailer park, was accosted by a would-be holdup man in the underpass connecting the Victory Housing addition with Basic Townsite at Henderson, according to a sheriff's office report.

Glennie reported that he was walking through the underpass about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night when he was stopped by a young man "carrying a shotgun or rifle." Glennie was hit on the head by the man, but the approach of someone from the other end of the tunnel frightened away the unknown assailant. The victim reported that a "lookout" at the far end of the tunnel fled with the man who had the gun.

L. V. R. Journal
2-12-44

Schulman Named Defendant in \$50,000 Suit

A \$50,000 damage action, alleging defamation of character, was filed in the local district court yesterday afternoon by Herman Silverman, naming Mark S. Schulman as defendant.

Silverman, former manager of the delicatessen department of Clark's Market, Las Vegas, and Townsite Market, Henderson, from September 1, 1942 until November 27, 1943, charges in his complaint that Schulman on four different occasions, made derogatory remarks about him, all centering around Schulman's alleged statement: "I had to fire Herman because I caught him stealing."

The complaint names several prominent local citizens as witnesses to the asserted statements, and seeks \$10,000 damages on each of the four counts, \$7,500 for "loss of prestige" and \$2,500 punitive damages.

Leo A. McNamee and C. Normal Cornwall are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Las Vegas Tribune
2-15-44

Josephs Denies Suicide Story

Benny Josephs, North Las Vegas, called at the Morning Tribune yesterday to deny a published report that he had attempted suicide following the death of his mother last week. He said the story was without foundation of fact and wholly untrue.

L. V. R. Journal
2-12-44

Ration Suspect Was In Jail Here In January, Said

Alex V. Black of Whitney, who is charged with a federal violation in connection with gasoline ration stamps, has eluded capture, it was reported here today, but last month he was picked up by Sheriff Glen Jones and was held in the Clark county jail for four days.

Sheriff Jones, on receiving information of alleged sale of "C" ration stamps by Black early in January, sent a "customer" to Whitney to purchase \$10 worth of stamps. After the sale was completed and the evidence supporting the charge was obtained, the sheriff arrested Black. A subsequent search of Black's residence revealed a large number of stamps, which the defendant could explain only as having been given to him by former workmen at the BMI and Manganese One plants before their departure for other work, the sheriff said today.

Black was held in the county jail from January 3 to January 7, while the case was being investigated by OPA officials. Sheriff Jones said today that he released Black upon advice from OPA officials that the case would have to be presented to the federal grand jury and that no charge could be filed at that time.

Sheriff Jones said that Black left after his release, then returned on January 20 and fixed up his car and left again.

An information has been filed in federal court in Reno against Black for the alleged possession of 50 "C" ration stamps and their transfer to another person without authorization.

L. V. Tribune
2-12-44

Stolen Bicycles Are The 'Rage'

During the past week there has been a wave of bicycles stolen in Las Vegas. A number of bikes have been stolen from the Grammar school grounds during class-room hours. Two were recovered by deputy sheriffs from in back of the water reservoir yesterday afternoon. They had been repainted by the thieves, and were still wet. Others are still unrecovered.

If there is a lower form of crime than that of stealing a child's bike, the Morning Tribune does not know what it is. When the sacrifices and saving that go into the acquiring of a new bicycle by a young boy or girl are taken into consideration, it seems incredible that anyone who was not too utterly despicable to belong to the human race, would ever turn his hand to a deed so low.

The average youngster saves for seemingly endless months, and some times for years, working at odd jobs, selling newspapers, running errands, washing mountains of dishes, chopping wood and carrying groceries, before that great day of days arrives, and he becomes the proud possessor of a New Bike!

How anyone can have the heart to snatch the glad result of that child's greatest achievement from him, to make a filthy dollar, is beyond belief.

In the days of the Old West horse thieves were lynched, because they had stolen a man's only means of transportation.

How about a horsewhipping for the bike thieves? In public!

Boulder C. News
2-15-44

Youth, Former Resident, Identified in B. C. Service Station Girl "Stickup"

Identified as the young man who took \$29.55 from the girl attendant at the Union Oil station early last evening while threatening her as if with a concealed gun, LeRoy Rogers, former Boulder City resident, was in Boulder City jail last evening, having been caught within about seven to ten minutes by rangers.

James Donald Barnes, who came from Vallejo, California, with Rogers in a car, was picked up within three-quarters of an hour, as he waited in the car for Rogers. Barnes, also youthful, said he knew nothing of the hold-up, and apparently made no attempt to get away nor to hide anything, according to Chief Ranger C. F. Peterson.

Describes Youth

At 8:03 p.m. the attendant phoned the ranger station that she had been held up by a tall young fellow in a green overcoat, hatless, blond and with pimples on his face.

Capt. Jack Weiler drove west on Wyoming street and, seeing Rogers crossing the street, picked him up, after asking Rogers "which way that fellow ran," and getting the response that he went "that way."

Rogers soon was identified by the station attendant, and a greenish overcoat which was found in the parked car on the north side of Wyoming street, about a hundred feet from the oil station, contained the "Union Oil" money bag with the money.

Chief Peterson, Weiler and George Lammers then searched for another party, for Rogers said his twin brother must have taken the money.

Hammer in Pocket

Within three-quarters of an hour they found Barnes sitting in the car, from which the rangers had taken the overcoat and money previously. Barnes said he had been walking around the streets. Asked about the greenish overcoat, he said Rogers was wearing it. He said he had been employed for about eight months in a shipyard in Vallejo, California.

A brass hammer was found in a pocket of the overcoat, and Chief Peterson stated this might have been used in threatening the attendant, as if there were a gun in his pocket.

Rogers, who lived in Boulder City during his latter grammar school years with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rutherford, stated he was 18 and was expecting to be inducted into the army.

He and Barnes assertedly were heading for Ogden, Utah, when they stopped off yesterday in Boulder City en route.

L. V. R. Journal
2-15-44

Man Without Shoe Ration Stamp Is Sought as Burglar

Burglars were active in Las Vegas last night, and police officers were inclined to believe the culprit was a man who lost his shoe ration stamps.

Five burglaries were reported to the officers and the main loss reported was a pair of shoes.

Mrs. Vina McKenna, 432 South Third street, said she left her door unlocked when she went to the show, and when she returned she found her house had been entered and a blue leather purse, containing \$14 in cash, a \$10 money order and her birth certificate, had been taken.

Mrs. Marie Hutchison informed police her house, at 14 South Sixth street, had been entered and the interior turned upside down, but the only thing missing was a pair of shoes.

Mrs. J. Cox, 514 South Seventh, and A. J. Brimacombe, 820 South Fourth, both reported their homes had been entered, thoroughly ransacked, but nothing taken.

L. V. Tribune
2-17-44

Local Suit May Wind Up In The Supreme Court

The case of Albert J. Taff, charged with engaging in small loans without a license, has been continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning in Justice of the Peace Paul O'Malley's court. The defendant's attorney, Harold M. Morse, ask that the case be continued in order that he could enter a plea.

Mr. Taff was released on his own recognizance. It was said yesterday that the case may go to the supreme court to test the validity of the Nevada small loan act.

L. V. R. Journal
2-18-44

Claude Vance Is Guilty of Charge

Claude Vance, arrested in Las Vegas on charges of burglary of the Elk Basin, Wyoming, postoffice several months ago, today was facing a term of not less than five years in a federal penitentiary, it was reported here.

Chief of Police Harry E. Miller and former Detective Tony Moskos, now in the United States army, returned from Casper, Wyoming, last night where they testified against Vance, and said that a federal jury had found the man guilty on three charges.

According to Miller, conviction on any one of the three counts carries a minimum penalty of five years and it is possible, Miller said, that a total of 15 years can be assessed by the judge.

Sentencing of Vance was set over until next week.

Vance was arrested in Las Vegas by Moskos on a Wyoming "want" bulletin and when he was arrested, along with a younger brother and a girl, money order blanks, validation stamps and other equipment from the post-office was found in their possession.

L. V. Tribune
2-18-44

Girl 16 Sought

A 16-year-old girl from Compton, Calif., is believed to be employed at a restaurant in Basic. Her father called the sheriff's office to say that she had run away from home and he believed she might be employed near here.

L. V. R. Journal
2-19-44

Suspect in Draft Evasion Is Held

William Charles Monson, railroad fireman, who was arraigned before A. G. Blad, federal commissioner in Las Vegas, yesterday, was released after posting \$1500 bond.

He was picked up yesterday by a federal officer here, and the draft evasion charge was filed with the commissioner.

Monson, according to local friends, has attempted twice to enlist in the service but has been turned down because of an injured ear drum.

Men and Women In the Service

Las Vegas Has Four Sons In Naval Branch

"I have four sons in the service... Las Vegas has four sons in the service... Las Vegas has four sons in the service..."

Pat Ballance Is U. S. Paratrooper

Corporal Pat J. Ballance of Good Springs is serving with the paratroops in Sicily... Pat Ballance is a member of the Good Springs community...

WAC 'PIN-UP' BOY

Francis Lang of the Las Vegas army air field... WAC 'PIN-UP' BOY... Francis Lang is a member of the Las Vegas community...

Non-Commissioned Officers Club Holds Election For Six Months

Technical Sergeant Warren Hinkle, south of the Las Vegas air field... Non-Commissioned Officers Club... Warren Hinkle is a member of the Las Vegas community...

Las Vegas Soldiers Train and Serve in Army Together

Brothers from the beginning of their army career... Las Vegas Soldiers... Brothers from the beginning of their army career...

2 Vegas Soldiers Train and Serve in Army Together

Brothers from the beginning of their army career... 2 Vegas Soldiers... Brothers from the beginning of their army career...

Naval Officer Is In Pacific Area

MAS SEA DUTY—Above is shown Lieutenant (jg) Frank W. Hickey... Naval Officer... MAS SEA DUTY—Above is shown Lieutenant (jg) Frank W. Hickey...

Floyd Munson Is In Solomon Isles

Floyd H. Munson, aviation technician's mate... Floyd Munson... Floyd H. Munson, aviation technician's mate...

Ensign Pulsipher Serves In Navy At San Diego

Ensign Lewis Pulsipher, United States naval reserve... Ensign Pulsipher... Ensign Lewis Pulsipher, United States naval reserve...

R. D. McKnight Is Serving In Navy

R. D. McKnight is serving in the navy... R. D. McKnight... R. D. McKnight is serving in the navy...

Las Vegas Awarded Conduct Medal

Mrs. Catherine, January 12... Las Vegas Awarded Conduct Medal... Mrs. Catherine, January 12...

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Goodsprings Man Recognized for Specialized Duty

Staff Sergeant John W. Ballance, Good Springs... Goodsprings Man Recognized for Specialized Duty... Staff Sergeant John W. Ballance, Good Springs...

Whiteneck Family Prison Life Related

Word of the safety and good health of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Whiteneck and their daughter... Whiteneck Family Prison Life Related... Word of the safety and good health of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Whiteneck and their daughter...

Arthur Fletcher Takes Navy Course

Arthur J. Fletcher, son of Mrs. J. Fletcher, recently returned from the University of Idaho... Arthur Fletcher Takes Navy Course... Arthur J. Fletcher, son of Mrs. J. Fletcher, recently returned from the University of Idaho...

IN OFFICER TRAINING—Above is shown Arthur J. Fletcher, who is studying at the University of Idaho to become a naval officer.

Arthur J. Fletcher, son of Mrs. J. Fletcher, recently returned from the University of Idaho... IN OFFICER TRAINING—Above is shown Arthur J. Fletcher, who is studying at the University of Idaho to become a naval officer...

Training Taken At Arizona Camp

John R. Hensley, 22, aviation cadet in the air corps... Training Taken At Arizona Camp... John R. Hensley, 22, aviation cadet in the air corps...

FORMER MERCH NOW BECOMING SOLDIER—To Staff Sergeant John W. Ballance of Good Springs has been given the unique job of gun crew commander training and special tribute in the navy.

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AVIATION CADET—Above is shown John R. Hensley, who is training to be an army flyer and is stationed in Arizona.

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CAN GET WHISKEY

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Whiskey was permitted to enter the country with five times its normal amount... CAN GET WHISKEY... BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Whiskey was permitted to enter the country with five times its normal amount...

WATCHES CLOCKS REPAIRED... STONEY'S 126 So. First St.

WANTED! 1000 RADIOS TO BUY-REPAIR OR TRADE... STONEY'S

SHOOT THE JAPS... PLAYLAND ARCADE AND COCKTAIL LOUNGE

Las Vegas Awarded Conduct Medal

Mrs. Catherine, January 12... Las Vegas Awarded Conduct Medal... Mrs. Catherine, January 12...

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BUY WAR BONDS EACH WEEK... Phone 4 Yellow Cab

STRIKE IS OFF... NEVADA AUTO SERVICE

Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

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Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

When You Want a Cab Be Happy—Go Phone 711 "LUCKY" VEGAS TRANSIT CO.

DR. H. L. BOWERS—Opt. Analytical Examination Of the Eyes

Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

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Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

Las Vegas on Sea Duty... Las Vegas on Sea Duty

L.V.R. Journal

11-22-43

Fourth War Bond Drive Goal Set At 14 Billions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UP)

The goal for the fourth war loan drive, scheduled to begin January 18 and close February 15, was set at \$14,000,000,000 today by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The figure is \$1,000,000,000 less than the goal in September's third war loan drive and some \$4,000,000,000 short of the total actually subscribed in the third drive, Morgenthau said.

Heavy emphasis would be placed by sales to individuals, who were asked to subscribe \$5,500,000,000 — about \$500,000,000 more than their September subscriptions.

State war finance committees are being expanded and a large corps of volunteer salesmen will carry the campaign to every home and plant in the nation to meet the "necessity of increasing the number of people who are buying war bonds," Morgenthau said.

The following securities will be offered: series E, F and G saving bonds in denominations of \$25 to \$1,000; series C savings notes; 2½ per cent treasury bonds of 1965-70 in \$500-1,000,000 denominations; 2½ per cent treasury bonds of 1956-59 in the same denominations; 7-3 per cent one-year certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 and in coupon form only.

L. V. Tribune

11-21-43

Bonds, Stamps at High School Mount to \$1038

War bonds and stamps sold in the past three weeks by Parent-Teacher associations at the high school have totaled \$1038. Students have been assured that they will get a jeep for buying so many bonds and stamps.

High school students are really going all out in the war effort. A scrap drive started this week, and the students have already collected a large amount of scrap iron.

Each class has selected a chairman for the drive.

A reward will be awarded for collecting most scrap.

Robert Lee, student body president, has announced that if students know of large amounts of scrap iron they should report it to their chairman. The scrap then will be collected in a truck.

Boulder City News

11-30-43

School Kids to Collect Grease Today for War Use

Today is grease day.

Boulder City housekeepers who have saved grease for the war effort have been asked to give their grease to the children of the neighborhood, in lots of one pound or more, to be collected at school, according to Lucille MacKay, chief block leader.

The school will receive one cent a pound for grease collected, and the remaining four cents a pound will be divided evenly between Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

The room at school bringing in most grease will get credit as in the stamp drives, it is announced.

Rancid grease can be used.

L.A. Veterans
Sentry
1-44

Civil Service and Vets Employment

Under departmental circular 453 recently issued by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the war service regulation dealing with competitive examinations has been amended to provide for the first time that examinations will be reopened to 5-point preference veterans who apply within six months of their discharge for government employment.

Competitive examinations for original appointment will be held at such times and places and in such manner as the needs of the service require. From applicants granted 10-point preference the commission will accept at any time applications for examinations for which there are existing lists or for which lists are about to be established. From applicants granted 5-point preference, the commission will accept at any time within six months after their discharge from the armed services their applications for examinations for which there are existing lists or for which lists are about to be established. Examinations reopened for preference applicants will be scheduled as the needs of the service require but in any case not less frequently than once each month.

There are two classes of veterans preference: 5-point and 10-

point. Five-point preference is granted to all members of the armed forces who have been honorably or satisfactorily separated therefrom. Ten-point preference is granted to honorably discharged or retired veterans who (A) establish by official records the present existence of a service-connected disability or (B) are over 57 years old and because of disability, not necessarily service-connected, are entitled to pension, compensation or retired pay; the widows of veterans; and the wives of veterans entitled to disability preference, when the veterans because of physical disabilities on which preference is based, cannot be appointed to positions in line with the occupation by which they formerly earned a living.

L.V.R. Journal
1-10-44



ADDED HONORS—Above is shown Captain Leon Rockwell, Jr., of Las Vegas, who was named today by the war department to receive two bronze oak leaf clusters for combat duty in the South Pacific.

Nevada Flier Gets Oak Leaf Clusters

Captain Leon H. Rockwell, Jr., of Las Vegas, has been awarded two bronze oak leaf clusters to the air medal, according to an announcement made by the war department today. He was one of more than 400 officers and enlisted men of the United States thirteenth air force to receive such awards for combat flights against the enemy in the South Pacific area.

Captain Rockwell returned to the United States in October, after successfully completing 90 or more missions in the South Pacific, where he had been serving since early in 1942.

He received the distinguished flying cross for heroism and the air medal while serving in the fifth bombardment group. The two bronze oak leaf clusters just awarded are additional recognition for his combat duty.

Captain Rockwell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. Rockwell, 121 North Third street, pioneer Las Vegas residents. He is a graduate of the Las Vegas high school and was attending the University of Utah when he took a CAA course in flying, then enlisted in the air corps as a cadet. He was commissioned in the air corps on December 9, 1941.

L.V.R. Journal
1-12-44

Son Of Las Vegan Killed In Action

Mrs. George Page, 305 Lewis avenue, Las Vegas, received official word from the war department Sunday that her son, Lieutenant Harold Fortner, 25, was killed in action in the European theatre of war. A letter from him was received Saturday, and the telegram carrying news of his death came the next day.

Lieutenant Fortner had been overseas since October, and the family here had not heard from him until Saturday. He is survived by his widow and 18-months' old baby girl, who reside at Nogales, Arizona; his mother, Mrs. George Page of Las Vegas; his father, George Page, who is in the Seabees at Gulfport, Mississippi; a sister, Mrs. Jack Smith, who resides at 628 South Eighth street; another sister, Treva Fortner, and a brother, Rex Page, who is in the navy at Chicago, Illinois.

Fortner had been in the service two years and had received training at San Antonio and Waco, Texas, and at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

He never had resided in Las Vegas but had visited relatives here.

L. V. Tribune
1-12-44

Clark County Asked to Raise Third of State's Bond Quota

Clark County's quota for the Fourth War Loan yesterday was set in Reno by Forest B. Lovelock as \$3,029,000. He is chairman of the state war finance committee.

Nevada's quota will be \$10,000,000.

Of the state quota \$7,000,000 will be raised from war bond sales to individuals and \$3,000,000 will be assigned to corporations.

County totals, including individual and corporation sales are: Churchill, \$240,000; Clark, \$3,029,000; Douglas, \$185,000; Elko, \$694,000; Esmeralda, \$15,000; Eureka, \$66,000; Humboldt, \$300,000; Lander, \$8,000; Lincoln, \$145,000; Lyon, \$100,000; Mineral, \$174,000; Nye, \$183,000; Ormsby, \$200,000; Pershing, \$155,800; Storey, \$9,200; Washoe, \$2,625,000 and White Pine, \$686,000.

L.V.R. Journal
1-14-44

Clark County War Bond Quota Not Larger Than Washoe, Said

Clark county's war bond quota in the forthcoming drive is not greater than Washoe county's but approximately \$700,000 less, County Chairman Leo A. McNamee revealed this morning.

Reports that this county had the highest quota in the state stemmed from a misinterpretation of the original statement released from state headquarters, and resulted from the fact that the treasury department has set a definite ratio for the purchases in the Fourth War Bond drive, allocating 70 per cent to individuals and 30 per cent to corporations.

Washoe county has been assigned an overall quota of \$3,750,000 instead of \$2,625,000, as originally reported. The latter figure is Washoe's allocation for individual purchasers, the remaining \$1,125,000 being assigned to corporate purchasers.

Boulder City News
1-15-44

A. R. Collins Appointed Boulder Bond Drive Head

A. R. Collins, who was chairman of the Third War Bond drive, has been appointed as Boulder City chairman for the Fourth War Bond drive.

The appointment was made by Leo A. McNamee, who announced a meeting to be held in Las Vegas Monday afternoon for the planning of the drive.

Boulder City's drive was completed ahead of the start of the Third War Bond drive.

The plans under consideration for the drive now call for an award of several thousands of dollars worth of bonds to be determined by a drawing, on the basis of voluntary payments of \$20 instead of \$18.75 for \$25 bonds, the marginal funds to go to payment for the extra bonds to be awarded.

Clark county's quota is \$3,000,000, compared to a quota of \$2,664,000 for the Third War Bond drive.

L. V. Tribune
1-14-44

Each of County's 40,000 Buy 4 \$25 Bonds if Quota Is Reached, Rotarians Told

Prizes are to be given to stimulate Clark County's participation in the Fourth War Loan drive, Las Vegas Rotary Club heard at its meeting yesterday from William J. Moore, manager of Hotel Last Frontier and chairman for the county bond campaign.

Under proposal was a plan to charge an additional \$1.25 for each \$18.75 war bond to cover the cost of major prizes to be awarded by a drawing held downtown in Las Vegas on the last day of the bond selling drive.

For each of Clark County's 40,000 population four \$25 war bonds must be purchased, Mr. Moore told the Rotarians, if the county's quota of \$3,000,000 is to be attained.

Rotary yesterday also witnessed a war picture shown by the Standard Oil Company to illustrate American troops in action overseas and some of their training activities.

The dinner meeting was held at the Last Frontier.

L. V. Tribune
1-15-44

Husband Reported Dead in Combat Found in Hospital; 'Widow' Breaks New Troth

War separation with resulting complications yesterday laid its hand on three young people and created a plot surrounding Mrs. Forest Scharff, visiting here from Covington, Ky., to rival the famed novel "Enoch Arden" in which the husband returns to his home after a long absence to find his wife married to another.

In the current version of the old dilemma, Mrs. Scharff yesterday out of a clear sky learned that her husband who had been announced "killed in action" by the War Department, was still alive in a California hospital.

L.V.R. Journal
1-19-44

Dr. Chung Speaks In War Bond Push

The internationally renowned Dr. Margaret Chung, noted Chinese doctor of San Francisco, known as "Mom" to aviators in the U. S. army, marine and navy air corps, and the Golden Dolphins of the U. S. submarine corps, will speak for the war bond drive in the Ramona Room of Hotel Last Frontier tonight at 9:30 p. m.

Dr. Chung's vast and interesting experiences with the flying airmen in all branches of the service, together with her untiring aid to her thousands of "sons," have been widely featured in the nation's press, and she has appeared as leading speaker for bond drives throughout the country.

Dr. Chung flew here last Friday to celebrate the birthday of her long-time friend, Sophie Tucker, who opened the bond drive last night, following her show in the Ramona Room.

L. V. R. Journal
1-19-44

Nevada War Bond Drive In First Day \$639,009 Is Taken

RENO, Nev., Jan. 19 (UP)—Nevada raised \$639,009 of its \$10,000,000 fourth war loan drive quota in the first 24 hours of the campaign. It was announced at state headquarters here today.

Pershing remained the only county in the state to exceed its quota.

Reports had been received from only seven of the state's 17 counties and Clark county, with a quota in excess of \$3,000,000 was among the missing.

Reports at 11 a. m. today showed the following amounts subscribed as compared with county quotas: Churchill, \$10,574, \$240,000; Douglas, \$5,808, \$185,000; Eureka, \$15,710, \$66,000; Humboldt, \$12,249, \$300,000; Lyon, \$1,815, \$100,000; Pershing, \$185,000, \$155,800; and Washoe, \$410,130, \$3,750,000.

L.V.R. Journal
1-19-44

Brothers To Meet In Training Camp

Two brothers who entered the navy at the same time, but from different states, both now are en route to Farragut, Idaho, for a six months' course, but neither knows the destination of the other, according to word received here.

The two navy men are Pete Hitchcock, former deputy sheriff and motorcycle officer here, and his brother, Fred Hitchcock of Smith Center, Kansas. Letters from the two men to Mrs. Pete Hitchcock in Las Vegas revealed the new assignment of each.

L. V. Tribune
1-7-44

Tragedy from War Department: Las Vegas Soldier Missing in Action

On the latest list of soldiers missing in action, as issued by the War Department, John W. Ferguson yesterday was described in the cold phrases of official language as "the only one from Nevada."

That "one" may have been unimportant to the nation at large but it was all-important to Mrs. Lois E. Ferguson who has been doing her bit while her husband was in the service by working at the Las Vegas postoffice.

Postoffice employes said last night Mrs. Ferguson had been very hard hit but refused to stop her work on the night force.

Listed by the War Department as living at 612 Wilson avenue on the West Side, Mrs. Ferguson instead has been living with a sister-in-law on South Seventh street.

Mr. Ferguson was listed as missing from the Mediterranean sector.

In its release of names, the War Department advised next of kin that in case of divergence between printed missing lists and their private notification from the War department their last letter or telegram would take precedence as final authority on the status of a soldier.

L.V.R. Journal
1-12-44

Quota for Clark County In Bond Drive Is Fixed

RENO, Nev., Jan. 12 (UP)—Clark county has been allotted \$3,029,000 of the state's quota of \$10,000,000 in the fourth war loan drive which opens January 18, Forest B. Lovelock, state chairman of the war finance committee, has announced.

Of the state quota \$7,000,000 will be raised from war bond sales to individuals and \$3,000,000 will be assigned to corporations.

County totals, including individual and corporation sales are: Churchill, \$240,000; Clark, \$3,029,000; Douglas, \$185,000; Elko, \$694,000; Esmeralda, \$15,000; Eureka, \$66,000; Humboldt, \$300,000; Lander, \$8,000; Lincoln, \$145,000; Lyon, \$100,000; Mineral, \$174,000; Nye, \$183,000; Ormsby, \$200,000; Pershing, \$155,800; Storey, \$9,200; Washoe, \$2,625,000 and White Pine, \$686,000.

L.V.R. Journal
1-8-44

Marvin Dastrup Returns From 6 Months at Sea

Marvin A. Dastrup, 19, seaman first class, USNR, of North Las Vegas, attached to the United States naval armed guard center at New Orleans, Louisiana, has just returned from sea duty as a member of a naval gun crew assigned to an American merchant vessel, it was announced today by headquarters of the Eighth naval district at New Orleans. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dastrup of 330 Cline street, North Las Vegas.

Dastrup joined the navy on February 23, 1943. During his six months at sea he visited ports in Australia, India, Central and South America. He was employed as a mail dispatcher in the Las Vegas postoffice, prior to entering the service.

L.V.R. Journal
1-20-44

\$7,850 In Bonds Sold At Hotel Last Night

Dr. Margaret Chung, noted San Francisco Chinese physician and war worker, combined with Miss Sophia Tucker at the Hotel Last Frontier Hotel last night to sell \$7,850 worth of war bonds in less than an hour. Combined with the \$5,000 sale Tuesday night, the total now rests at \$12,850 for the two nights.

Interest in the sale at the hotel dining room was heightened last night when Dr. Chung spoke to the diners in the Ramona Room for about 10 minutes, exhorting them to buy bonds so that the war could be won in a hurry.

After paying tribute to Miss Tucker and expressing her keen pleasure in visiting in Las Vegas, Dr. Chung lashed out at the seeming apathy with which Las Vegas and visitors regard the war.

"I come from San Francisco

L. V. Tribune
1-20-44

Thousand Dollar Bond Is Bought in Boulder, as Drive Gains Headway

A thousand dollar bond purchase featured yesterday's "business" in Boulder City's portion of War Bond Drive Number Four, according to A. R. Collins, local chairman.

Purchases are coming in, and the drive is expected to be accelerated rapidly as the momentum of the nation-wide cooperative effort builds up as one of the most necessary parts of the all-out war effort, drive leaders pointed out.

Arrangements are being made for payroll deductions to be made in such fashion that those participating in the loan in that manner will be able to take part also in the \$200,000 award which, on a county-wide basis, is accompanying the effort to raise Clark county's \$3,000,000 quota.

L.V.R. Journal
1-20-44

State Collects 6 Per Cent Of Quota

RENO, Nev., Jan. 20. (AP) — Forest Lovelock, Nevada chairman of the fourth war loan drive, has announced that incomplete reports from 17 counties show that \$639,000 or slightly more six per cent of the states \$10,000,000 quota has been raised so far.

Washoe county accounted for \$410,130; Pershing, \$185,000, \$29,200 over its quota; Humboldt, \$12,249; Churchill, \$10,574; Douglas, \$5,806; and Lyon, \$1,825. Clark county had not yet reported.

L.V.R. Journal
1-21-44

Westside USO To Aid In Drive

The Westside USO club will hold a dinner meeting at the club, at 8 o'clock Monday night to make plans for participation in the infantile paralysis drive.

The public is invited to attend this meeting and to participate in the evening program both before and after the meeting. Bingo with prizes for winners and the community sing program will be the evening's entertainment.

L.V.R. Journal
1-21-44

Clark County Is First In Drive

Clark county collected 8,000 pounds of non-ferrous material, more than twice as much as any one county in the state, during the month of December, according to reports from the war production board, general salvage office, Reno. In other drives Clark county collected 775,020 pounds of scrap iron and steel, and 1,072 pounds of greases and fats during the month of December.

Washoe county led the state in scrap iron and steel collections, greases and fats, and rags and paper. Elko county was far in the lead in collection of tin cans during December, with a total of 12,550 pounds.

State salvage totals for December were as follows: Scrap iron and steel 4,833,259 pounds, including 1536 tons of railroad scrap, 890 tons plus, industrials and 52 tons plus, major waste material yards; non-ferrous materials, 14,771 pounds; greases and fats, 11,847 pounds; tin cans, 15,330 pounds; and rags and paper, 104,975 pounds.

L.V.R. Journal
1-21-44

Tin Tube Drive Planned In March

A final tin salvage drive in Nevada will be conducted after March 1 for the collection of metal tubes used principally in drug store products, according to Dan Heaton, executive secretary of the state salvage committee.

"All local and county salvage committees are requested to cooperate with the tin-lead division of the war production board in making a final drive to gather in all the tubes which have been accumulated in drug stores and other retail and wholesale outlets selling such tubes. Some of these tubes may contain a high content of tin."

On March 1, or soon thereafter, stores should ship all the tubes they have on hand, express collect, to the Tin Salvage Institute, 411 Wilson Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Effective March 1, the WPB order requiring the exchange of tubes will be revoked. Tubes now purchased by the public no longer contain any appreciable amount of tin. This circumstance eliminates the necessity for the tube exchange after the final salvage campaign on this product state salvage officials report.

Las Vegas R. J.
1-21-44

1A Classification No Furore Cause

Fathers receiving notices of reclassification into 1-A have no reason to get excited over prospects for immediate induction into the armed forces, although some 200 will find these notices in their mail during the next few days, it was announced at selective service headquarters this morning.

The board, acting under orders from Washington, has practically completed the transfer of all 3-A registrants into the 1-A classification, but this does not mean they will be called right away.

Induction, it was pointed out, follows sequence order numbers, and many will not be called for six months or more.

The February quota for Clark county is much smaller than in past months, and there is no indication future quotas will be any greater.

L.V.R. Journal
1-20-44

Vegas Merchants to Re-Employ War Vets

Jobs for returning veterans were pledged last night by the Las Vegas Retail Merchants association to the full extent of their ability to provide them, following a conference with members of a committee from the local American Legion Post, and

U.S. Employment office.

M. E. Leavitt, chairman of the Legion committee, John P. Burns, head of the employment office, and Harry Robbins veterans' placement officer, all spoke of various phases of the problem and at the conclusion of the talks, every merchant present not only promised cooperation, but promised further they'd make every effort to provide part-time work for ex-service men on their way home after being mustered out.

Tells of Plight

Leavitt told of the plight of hundreds of veterans who leave the service without a cent of money, no clothes except their uniform, and no job. He gave several instances of heart-touching experiences he has had with men trying to find a place in civilian life, stressing the point that they're not asking for sympathy or charity—"all they want is a chance to make their own way."

Burns explained the system now in vogue in the U. S. Employment offices to help solve this problem.

When men are discharged from the service and signify their intention of coming to Las Vegas, for instance, their entire history is immediately forwarded to the U. S. Employment office here. This gives all information as to their capabilities, work done before entering the service, nature of their disability, type of work they can do now, and all other data which might be helpful in placing them.

Urges Cooperation

Burns urged that the merchants, when needing help, apply to his office, always considering the possibility that some disabled war veteran can fit into the post.

He said that his office was interested in helping to solve the problem, and urged that all veterans seeking employment be referred there, and that a list of jobs available for these ex-service men be filed at his office.

Vic Shurtleff, president of the association, assured the committee of enthusiastic support and said that in the case of transients who need to earn a few dollars to speed them on their way, the larger business houses would undoubtedly be able to find plenty of work for them to do for a day or two's wages.

The association also voted to send wires to the Nevada congressional delegation urging their support of a bill to provide adequate mustering out pay for men now being discharged.

L.V.R. Journal
1-21-44

Railroad Firm Buys Many Bonds

Clark county's war bond drive moved a step closer to its goal today when it was announced that the Union Pacific Railroad company has allotted \$300,000 in current war bond purchases to the state of Nevada, it was reported by W. M. Jeffers of Omaha, Nebraska, railroad company president, to Walter R. Bracken, official of the company here.

It has not been determined yet what part of the \$300,000 will be counted toward the Clark county drive, but it is expected that the greater part will be credited toward the \$3,000,000 quota here.

L.V.R. Journal
2-23-44

Captain Rockwell Receives More Honors from Army



Captain Leon H. Rockwell, Jr., veteran of more than two years foreign service as pilot on a Flying Fortress in the Thirteenth Air Force, received a second cluster to his air medal in connection with ceremonies conducted at Boca Raton field, according to word received here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. Rockwell, 121 North Third Street.

Captain Rockwell is a member of a pioneer Las Vegas family and was born in Las Vegas December 22, 1919. He was graduated from the Las Vegas high school and completed two years of an engineering course at the University of Utah, before joining the air corps.

He was the first youth from Clark county to enlist in the air corps as a cadet and received his wings at March Field, California, in May, 1941. Captain Rockwell served 10 months at Hickam field, Hawaii, before flying to the Solomon Islands where he remained until returning to the United States on October 24, 1943. While in the Solomons he flew 25 bombing missions and 30 reconnaissance missions and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism, in addition to the air medal and two clusters for action in the South Pacific war zone.

Captain Rockwell is now assigned as a member of the permanent party personnel at Boca Raton field, pursuing a course in technical training before taking up his new duties.

Boulder City News
11-24-43

Schools Score High in Defense Stamp Sales

The Defense Stamp and Bond sales for last Wednesday were \$623.25, which makes a total of \$3,815.15 sold since October 6 at Boulder City schools.

Arlene Smith, the junior candidate for Victory Queen, is ahead in the popularity contest, with Maida Lee, the sophomore candidate, close behind. The juniors have purchased \$244.85 and the sophomores \$223.90.

Last Wednesday Miss Paula Donlin's second grade room again purchased the largest amount in the grades, \$108.25; Mrs. French's room was second, \$97.25, and Miss Stephenson's room third, \$58.25.

The following grade school pupils purchased bonds last Wednesday: Richard A. Cunningham, Polly Ann Cunningham, Dorothy McCabe, James L. Gillings, Jimmy Fax, Carla Joy Neumann, James Jeter, Theda Franklin, Barbara L. Brown, Bill Townsend, Le Von Stokes, Vena Sheryl Eliason, Gail Treweek, Charlene Noble, and Roland Burks.

L.V.R. Journal
1-24-44

Ray Maloney Is Missing In Burma

First Lieutenant Ray Maloney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Maloney of Henderson, formerly of Virgin, Utah, has been reported missing in action on a mission over Burma, according to word received from the war department.

He was serving as a bombardier on a Flying Fortress when he failed to return on December 8, 1943.

Lieutenant Maloney enlisted in the air corps, November 1, 1941, and had been in the combat zone for 16 months. He had been on 25 or more combat missions before he was reported missing, according to word received by his parents.

He was born in Virgin in 1916 and was a graduate of the Hurricane, Utah, high school. Prior to his enlistment he attended the Utah Agricultural college in Logan for two years. His wife resides at Albuquerque, New Mexico. His father is employed at the Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant, and the family has resided at Henderson for about two years.

L.V.R. Journal
1-27-44

Vegas Marine Is Wounded In War

The name of Private First Class Arthur W. Curtis of the United States marine corps was released today as having been wounded in action, according to an Associated Press release received here.

Private First Class Curtis is in Las Vegas on "sick leave," but has been under orders to release no information until the official announcement was made.

He is the son of Mrs. E. R. Curtis, 222 Bonanza Road, Las Vegas. A graduate of the Las Vegas high school, he was attending Dixie college in St. George, Utah, when he enlisted in the marines. He served for about nine months overseas in the South Pacific. His brother, J. C. Roberts, is serving in the marine corps.

Boulder City News
1-28-44

U. S. REVEALS STORY OF JAP CRUELTY IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (INS) — The War and Navy departments in a joint statement disclosed today that the Japanese "tortured, starved to death and sometimes wantonly murdered" thousands of American and Filipino soldiers who were captured on Bataan and Corregidor.

The unprecedented accusations of brutality were based on facts taken from reports of two United States army colonels and an American navy commander who escaped after almost a year in enemy prisoner camps in the Philippines.

A total of 5,200 American soldiers died, mostly of starvation, at two prison camps up to October, 1942, and thousands of Filipinos also succumbed. Many others undoubtedly have died since, although figures were not available.

At least one American officer was beheaded, Filipinos were bayoneted, the men were given repeated beatings with rifles and sticks, tortured by long exposure to the burning sun until they became crazed with thirst and heat, and some prisoners were crushed underneath Japanese trucks.

According to the joint statement, "the factual and official" story was based on reports made by Commander Melvyn H. McCoy of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. plane crashed recently at Burbank, Cal., while he was en route to the Pacific to resume battle with the Japanese.

Japs Suggest Americans Form "Peace for World" Club Now

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Tokyo propaganda broadcast, beamed to the United States at the same hour the army-navy report on atrocities against prisoners of war was released, called upon Americans to promote "a peace for the world club," U. S. government monitors said today.

The Japanese commentator discussed the "lonely men out here in internment camps" and said "prisoners of war were going to present the first act of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" as camp entertainment.

Then he said that since the United States is a nation of clubs, "why not promote a peace for the world club?"

"Ask yourself who will pay the bill," the Japanese propaganda speaker declared. "Are the sacrifices of your soldiers worth while? Drop a line to your favorite newspaper or radio commentator."

Government monitors said no Japanese reaction to the army-navy statement on atrocities had been reported up to 1 p. m., E.W.T.

Ferman King Out Of U. S. Army Now

Sergeant Ferman King, former Las Vegas resident and a member of the United States army air forces, has been honorably discharged from the army and plans to return to his mother's home in Overton.

King contracted malaria while on duty on the Caribbean patrol and recurring attacks brought the discharge, he reported today. He was mustered out of the army on February 3 and returned here last night.

King, several months ago, was reported picked up for being AWOL, but reported today that while he was being sought he was in the Coral Gables veterans' hospital in Florida and that the entire matter had been cleared up after he was released from the hospital.

Army Is Behind In Draft Quotas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Asserting the army alone is currently 200,000 men in arrears of its induction needs, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today declared emphatically against blanket draft deferment for any industry.

Testifying before a house military affairs subcommittee, Patterson opposed a pending bill by Representative Philbin, democrat, Massachusetts, which would authorize deferment by local draft boards of men found to be essential to the logging and pulpwood industry.

Vegan Receives War Decoration

Sergeant Clarence L. Mohler, 28, of Las Vegas, who recently arrived in England with a group of infantrymen who will help train troops preparing for the invasion of occupied Europe, received the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism on November 8, 1942, when he was a private first class.

The official citation reads in part: "He climbed the walls of the fortification at Kasbah Mendia, French Morocco. From this exceptionally hazardous position he fired his automatic rifle at the enemy, diverting their attention and enabling our troops to close in and make entry through the main gates of the fort. This act aided in the fall of the Kasbah and the surrender of many prisoners from inside the walls."

Another Nevadan, Corporal James L. Curtis, 25, of Mountain City, has been transferred from North Africa to England to aid in training the invasion troops, according to the dispatch received here. They are veterans of the most vicious fighting of the North African campaign and are expected to impart valuable invasion information to the troops now making ready for the big push.

on Nevada boulevard, then on Arizona street to the high school building, where it will disband. A bond show in the school gymnasium will start immediately after the parade, according to Dave Laughery, parade marshal.

County Bond Sale Is Million, Quarter Shy

Clark county bond sales to date total \$1,793,121.75, including individual and corporation sales in Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Basic areas but not including outlying areas such as Overton, Mesquite, and Good Springs. The amount still is short \$1,235,878.25 of the \$3,029,000 goal set for Clark county.

Plans have been completed for a big bond rally to be held in the city park next Tuesday night, and Mayor E. W. Cragin has called upon all business houses in Las Vegas, including restaurants, bars, and gambling clubs, to close between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m. when the drive will be conducted.

Tickets on Sale
Tickets for the big bond rally and prizes in bonds offered for the sale will be on sale at booths at the city park. Booths will be set up at the race track to permit the sale of bonds during the progress of the big show.

The butchers union will auction off 30 prizes for the sale of bonds. Included will be such rare items as nylon hose, hams, sides of beef, veal, and other rarities under present war conditions. The butchers have paid for the prizes and surrendered the necessary ration points.

Bill Moore, chairman of the Las Vegas bond sales committee, reports that the tickets for the big rally have been going slowly and urged everyone in the community to buy tickets, as the prize money will go to swell the total bond sales for the county. So far only about \$6,000 worth of bond rally tickets have been reported, Moore said.

The sales of bonds to individuals now totals \$1,433,121.75, and corporation sales credited to Clark county amount to \$360,000, according to the report made today by Leo A. McNamee, Clark county bond chairman.

Corporation Sales
The corporation sales are as follows: Anaconda Copper company, \$100,000, of which \$15,000 is credited to Gibbs; Standard Oil company, \$75,000, of which \$10,000 is credited to Gibbs; Union Oil company, \$100,000; Manganese Ores company, \$40,000; Sears, Roebuck and company, \$25,000; TWA, \$10,000; California-Portland Cement company, \$25,000; Johnson and Higgins, contractors, \$10,000.

In addition the Union Pacific Railroad company has purchased \$300,000 worth of bonds in the present drive to credit to the Nevada quota. No breakdown on the amount which will be credited to the Clark county drive has been received here yet.

The state of Nevada, one of the largest purchasers of bonds during the third war loan drive, has only a comparatively small amount of funds to invest this time, according to word received here today from the office of Governor E. P. Carville. In this drive the state has purchased a total of \$115,000 worth of bonds. The assignment of the bonds to the various counties of the state has not been made yet. Therefore the amount of credit on bond sales from this source to apply on the Clark county goal is not yet known.

County Bond Sale Nears Two Million Dollar Mark Now

Bond sales in Clark county were approaching the two million mark today, but still more than one million dollars worth of bonds must be purchased in order to meet the quota of \$3,029,000, according to reports of the local committee.

The bond drive will end Tuesday night with a big rally at the city park in Las Vegas between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, during which all business establishments in the community have been asked by Mayor E. W. Cragin to close. Tickets for the big rally and for the bond prizes are now on sale, and it is expected that the largest crowd ever to attend a special event in Las Vegas will be present for the show.

In order to foster sales for the bond tickets, the Las Vegas police department and Clark county sheriff's officers are conducting a contest to determine which can sell the most tickets. Bill Moore, local chairman, reports that the Hotel Last Frontier will stage a barbecue honoring the winning team.

In order to aid in making the bond drive a success, every individual is urged by the local committee to buy all the bonds possible before the drive closes next Tuesday.

A round-up of the bond sales is planned Monday, so that it can be determined how much must be raised during the last day of the drive.

'Community Life' Is Problem Of Jap Evacuees

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, said today that "certain super-patriotic organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press" are responsible for opposition to the government's program for relocation of Japanese Americans from camps to communities throughout the country.

Myer spoke at a conference on "the bill of rights in war" held under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"There are certain super-patriotic organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press, who are opposed to the job we're trying to do—a job based on sound principles. It is an organized and persistent opposition," Myer said.

He added that "strange as it may seem, our major problem is not securing community acceptance of evacuees but to secure acceptance on the part of the evacuee to enter community life. They are not sure that they can go out into the community with their families and earn their living free from discrimination."

Dates February 4 to 9 will start on page 9.

Clark County Selectees For February Are Listed

The Clark county selective service board has called a small number of men for induction into the armed forces during February. These men already have received their physical examination and have been accepted for service.

Those listed by the local board to report this month include: Leonard Fay Leavitt Clayton Martin George Richard Jacobson John Howard Boies Rex Adrian Jarrett Bill Edward Gallagher Jack J. K. Burdett Ward

Wilburn Dale Helm Edward Joseph Von Tobel Taft Benson Verly Dee Leavitt Paul Kenneth Goen Thomas Lively Byown Under the new selective service policy, men now are sent to Salt Lake City for pre-induction examinations. If they pass the physical requirements, they are returned home and will be notified later when they can expect to report for duty. Those failing to pass can return to their jobs without any disruption of their civilian life which resulted under the old system.

Those called from Clark county for pre-induction examination this month include the following:

Leo Edward Collins Lewis Virgil Mansor Verne Winn Afton Wilford Knight Gerald Judson Hickman Ernest Dale Howell Edward Harold Tomask Harold William Knoll Alphons Theodore Bruns Wendell Stringham Ramsay Edward Charles Morgan Alfred Jackson Drews Theodore Roosevelt Ross Owen Jacob Tobler Jack Andrew Moppin Knute Michael Hellebust Ernest Elmo Mankin Elmo Henry Holman Edward William Edners Fred Leon Beneaux Mike Burns Irvin William Wendell Richard Albert Jonaltis William M. Clark Arthur LeRoy Crain Roy Joseph Nisbett Rufus Dovin Bowden James Edward Horry Glen Richard Higgins George James Gray Carl Van Vliet Wendall Lavern Leavitt Clifford DeWolfe Carlow Bill Capiton Nowdesha John Theodore Gray Donald Floyd Lockwood Bill Thomas Singleton Calvin Junior Foyster Maynard Clayton Palmer Vendon John Pulsipher Harry Glenn Hicks Willie Marvin Wall Laurence Harrison Russell Hartwig Plumlee Glen David Hubbard Samuel Devon Smith Robert Earl Dwiggin Robert Eugene Whitlock Roy L. Morrow Arthur Lemuel Jackson Rudolph Ernest Rear Carl Edward Legan Robert Sherman Gardiner Sylvus Varman Lett Jay Gould Watkins John Prince Barnett Marshall Branch Edward Leon McKinney Corhelus Williams

Men transferred from other communities and now under the jurisdiction of the Clark county board, who have been called for re-induction examinations in February are as follows: Arnel D. O'Neal Chester W. Howard Clarence A. Christman Ruel Winfred Allen Vern Harvey Alfred General McJinsson Gordon C. Baldwin Troy Roy Fraley Guy W. Clark Wesley Griswold Ralph Garner Maddux

Vegan Believed Prisoner of War

Hopes for the safety of Technical Sergeant Tory L. Campbell of Las Vegas, who was "reported missing in action since January 11 while on a mission over Germany," have been revived here as the result of a letter from the captain of his squadron sent to his mother, Mrs. Bessie E. Barker of Ogden, Utah.

H. L. Campbell, 2110 East Stewart avenue, Las Vegas, brother of the missing soldier, stated that the captain wrote on his return to England, that "all 10 boys were seen to leave Tory's plane. Their parachutes opened, and they are believed to have made a safe landing." He added that they probably are German prisoners now.

Technical Sergeant Campbell, who had resided in Las Vegas for several years, was engineer and top-turret gunner on a Flying Fortress.

\$78,000 Worth Of War Bonds Sold to Rotary

Over 200 persons attended the Rotary luncheon held yesterday at Hotel Last Frontier. Dave Rubinoff, who is now appearing in the Ramona Room of the hotel, was the featured entertainer.

Fred O'Donnell, president of the service club, said last night that the club members, Rotary Anns, and other guests had a fine time and enjoyed the artist's music to such an extent that the meeting did not break up until after 2 o'clock.

In the interest of the Fourth War Loan, Rubinoff and his accompanist, Alexander Makafska, sold \$78,000 worth of war bonds. Rubinoff auctioned his suspenders, tie, and music to the crowd, Mrs. Rubinoff's corsage was auctioned, and Mr. Makafska also auctioned his music. The money from the auction goes to the Fourth War Loan fund.

Bob Russell, Rotary member, did the emceeing and announcing for the auction sale.

Prior to the sale, Rubinoff was on the air from 1 to 1:15 p. m. during the club meeting. Mr. O'Donnell said Rubinoff was recalled again and again by the applaud of the assembled hosts and guests.

JAPS SAY IT'S ALL PROPAGANDA

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (INS)—The Japanese Domei agency, in the first enemy reaction to Anglo-American disclosures of Jap brutality toward war prisoners, shrugged off the Allied charges today as "vicious propaganda."

The Japs quoted "competent military quarters" in Tokyo for a counter-charge of "bestial acts of terrorism and inhumanity repeatedly perpetrated by the enemy."

These quarters were said to "marvel" at the American and British "audacity to make such groundless accusations . . . after the cold-blooded butchering of our wounded soldiers at Guadalcanal."



MISSING OVER GERMANY—Above is shown Technical Sergeant Tory L. Campbell of Las Vegas, engineer and top-turret gunner on a Flying Fortress, who has been reported "missing in action since January 11 while on a mission to Germany." His only brother is H. L. Campbell, 2110 East Stewart avenue, Las Vegas, who is an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad.

Bond Promotion Planned in Vegas And Boulder City

An intensive drive among city employes to support the fourth war bond drive was proposed this morning by Mayor E. W. Cragin at a meeting of the city board of commissioners. The mayor stated that he hoped that all city employes would buy as many bonds as possible in order to aid in meeting the large quota assigned to this area.

The city board approved the issuance of a proclamation by the mayor calling upon all business establishments in the community to close between the hours of 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. next Tuesday evening during the big bond rally for which tickets now are on sale. At that time bond prizes will be awarded, and several stunts are planned for the furtherance of bond sales.

In Boulder City plans have been made for a big bond parade to be held Sunday.

According to the committee in charge, the response to the requests for entries has been gratifying, with Camp Williston, the Boulder City schools, United States bureau of reclamation, national park service, bureau of power and light, the Edison power company, Navy Mothers club, P. T. A., the O.C.D., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Sons of the American Legion, U. S. B. R. Rangers, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary, the American Legion and Auxiliary, and many private business houses co-operating to make the day a success.

The parade will form on Wyoming street, near the intersection of Avenue B, and will roll at 1:30 p. m. promptly, northerly

Boulderites to Elect 12 as Scout Representatives at Mass Meeting Tonight

A dozen Boulder City men who have the interests of youth at heart are to be elected this evening to the Boulder City Boy Scout council, which will become a part of the new Clark county council, according to Scout leaders in charge of a mass meeting which will be held for that purpose.

The meeting will be staged at 8 p.m. in the basement of Grace Community church, and representatives of organizations sponsoring scout troops, also fathers and others interested in helping scouting, are expected to attend the meeting, it is announced.

The members elected are to aid in formulating the countrywide council, attending the organization meeting February 16 in Las Vegas, it is planned.

Summer scout camp and other matters of interest will be discussed at the meeting, at which it is hoped representatives of various community interests, such as churches, education, business, labor and other interests, will be represented, according to C. F. Peterson, Gerald Nellis and the Rev. Winston Trever, who are active in planning the meeting.

Boulderites Are Chosen to Aid Scout Organization

Representatives chosen to represent Boulder City in the initial organization of an independent Boy Scout council for Southern Nevada by interested Scouters at the mass meeting last night are as follows: Don M. MacCormack, Donald J. Jolly, Gerald B. Nellis, Elbert B. Edwards, Harry McKay, DeWitt Tracht, Otto J. Litter, Frank Dallan and Austin Jones, with the following chosen as alternates: LeVon Stokes, Harry Fuller and Leo Dunbar.

Nine representatives chosen at large from Boulder City, together with three additional chosen by institutions which sponsor Scout troops, will meet with representatives from all sections of Clark county in Las Vegas on February 16 for the purpose of effecting a permanent council organization. All interested Scouters and Scout supporters are urged to attend.

Senior Girl Scouts Hear Talk by Hospital Head

Members of the Senior Girl Scouts, who are being reorganized, met Wednesday evening at the Episcopal church.

They heard Miss Charlotte Garrison, superintendent of the new Boulder City hospital, tell what Girl Scouts can do to help the hospital, by making tray favors, by helping with flowers and other things.

Mrs. R. W. Grundman, troop leader, outlined the year's activities, which include dancing, a mother-daughter banquet, hospital work, handicraft and other work of community benefit. Assisting Mrs. Grundman are Mrs. R. B. Johnson and Miss M. Rankin.

The next meeting will be Monday at 7 p.m., at the Episcopal church, and all interested in Senior Service work are invited to attend, this being girls of high school age.

Area Boy Scout Council Necessary Here

Organization of a Boy Scout council covering Clark and Lincoln counties is well under way and the Morning Tribune wishes to endorse this movement most heartily.

In the past Las Vegas Scouts, and adults behind the movement in this area, have been working under the handicap of divided authority. Part of the area has been under the Arrowhead council jurisdiction of California and part under the Utah council.

On February 16 an organization meeting will be held here at which time officers and a board of directors will be elected for a new council comprising all of Clark and Lincoln counties. It will give local jurisdiction to the movement. A full time Scout executive will be employed and Boy Scout work in the two counties will get off to a start that shall

in years to come be reflected in the type of citizenship Boy Scout association develops.

L. W. Edwards, chairman of the Las Vegas district announces there are at present about 250 Boy Scouts here but that applications are being accepted for the larger number who will find in the new set-up an opportunity for service a service that has made the Boy Scouts one of the great American institutions.

The Morning Tribune congratulates those who are behind the movement for the area council here. They are the pioneers, whose deeds will find answer down through the years by the splendid type of young men in this district schooled in patriotic citizenship and nurtured in Christian leadership, a combination necessary to the future of America.

Haven in the Storm Is U. S. O. Residence Here for Women Without Homes

By MARIAN MILLER
Morning Tribune Staff

The U.S.O. women's residence hall at 1014 South Second is like a haven in a storm to the women who arrive in Las Vegas without housing accommodations. The home is maintained for women war workers, servicemen's wives and friends. The occupants are constantly changing since no one person is permitted to stay more than two weeks. Mrs. Anna Murphy, housemother, is the one continuous resident.

During the time a guest lives in the house, she pays only a minimum fee for sleeping accommodations, and at the same time she is permitted cooking, washing, and sewing privileges.

Even after the women who are eligible to live in the house are no longer residents, they are welcome to return and enjoy the social and household privileges. The same thing goes for those women who have never actually been residents but qualify as a relative of military personnel or as a war worker.

The residence hall has quite a library of fiction books which may be read at the club or taken out to read at home. No actual record is kept on the books, but Mrs. Mary Louise McGarry, director of the residence hall finds that they are all returned along with a few new ones.

In this way, and by other means, the library is being added to constantly.

Evenings at the residence hall are spent as the individual chooses, but usually before the evening is over there is a lively game of some kind in progress. It is not unusual for the evening to be given over to dancing.

Servicemen from the Gunnery School have developed the habit

of dropping in to visit relatives and friends who are residents or just to enjoy the evening's entertainment.

At various times the house has been given over to wedding receptions or other private and special parties. These parties are arranged for in advance by calling 2054.

In addition to the entertainment and housing service, this unit of the U. S. O. also sponsors a regular weekly taxi service to the army post here.

In this way, army wives—without other transportation—have an opportunity to do their shopping in the post exchange and commissaries on the field. This service is of course given at no cost to the individual.

Residents at the hall, and those who go there for social or other privileges, do sewing for the Red Cross. A sewing machine will be available at the hall before long for those who want to go in for sewing on a larger scale.

With all the facilities of home, the residence hall has become very popular with women war workers and relatives of service men and women. The residence has housed as many as 35 women in one night, although it normally accommodates only 20 to 25.

Navy Mothers to Sew, Push Membership

The Boulder Dam Navy Mothers' club will hold a sewing meeting every Wednesday at the B. P. L. auditorium.

A short business meeting has been called for 1 p.m. Wednesday, February 16, to take in dues from mothers who are interested in being charter members. Membership for the charter will be closed after February 16.

Last Wednesday a comforter was tied and more than sixty pairs of bedroom slippers completed for shipping to the Navy hospital.

County Boy Scout Council Meeting Planned Tomorrow

An organization meeting for the local council of Boy Scouts in Clark county will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the War Memorial building.

An executive from Los Angeles will attend the session and will supervise the organization of the Clark county council.

Committees will be appointed to give the organization a name and to hire an executive to serve the council.

Boy Scouts Make Plans for City Improvements

If Boy Scout "city officials" had \$100,000 to spend, they would use half of it on recreation facilities, they would "clean up" the town, repair the streets, build a new fire and police station, and would solve the juvenile problem.

These were the city improvements uppermost in the minds of a group of Boy Scouts observing the annual Boy Scout Week who took over at the city hall this morning and expressed their views to the adult city officials who sat as an audience while the youths gave their views on city affairs.

Serving in the city offices were the following boys: Blaine Whipple as mayor; Thomas Dastrop as commissioner of sewer and; Billy Dustin as commissioner of finance; Ted Marshall as commissioner of police and fire; Jimmy Logan as city manager; Warren Frazier as planning engineer; Earl Jarrett as city auditor, and Allen Crandall as city engineer. Charles Anderson was appointed as commissioner of streets and lights, but he was not present.

Asked what he would do about building a new fire station, Ted Marshall as fire commissioner said that he would "leave that up to the finance department."

Mayor Blaine Whipple said his first proposal would be "to pave all streets and alleys." One of the youthful commissioners proposed that a new cross walk for school children should be provided at Fourth street and Lewis avenue, to prevent "the kids from jay-walking."

The project which received the most enthusiastic approval of the Scouts was the construction of a recreational hall for boys and girls, which would be operated by the youth of the community on a small profit basis to provide for running expenses and janitor service. Whipple's comment was that "this town has little for the boys to do except go to the shows or the pool halls." A. Y. M. C. A.

Clark County Boy Scouts To Organize

A Clark County council of Boy Scouts will be organized at a meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the War Memorial Building.

Seventy men from Boulder City, Railroad Pass school district, Virgin Valley, Hoopa Valley, Goodsprings, Sloan, Searchlight, Pittman, Blue Diamond and Las Vegas have been elected to help in the organization of the new council.

Calvin McCray, deputy regional executive from Los Angeles, will attend the meeting to supervise the formation of the Boy Scout council.

An executive will be hired to head the council and a committee will be formed to select a name.

would solve only part of the problem, in his opinion, he said. The need for city parks for recreational purposes was stressed by the Scout board.

The acting mayor summed up the city situation by saying, "The city needs to be cleaned up, especially in Westside. We should get the streets paved. A lot of the kids at school don't like it here because the town seems so dirty. We should get some parks, install a Y. M. C. A. or recreation building and get things organized."

Informed by Mayor E. W. Craig of the proposed plan for the improvement of the park area where the race track now stands, met with enthusiastic approval from the Scouts.

The need for a cafeteria where school students can get a hot lunch at small cost is one of the proposals the students have for improvement of facilities for the youth of the community.

Billy Dustin pointed out that the high school gymnasium is open on Saturday for archery, badminton and other sports, and "only about 10 fellows go there."

The Scouts agreed that recreation facilities, including a swimming pool, should be provided in Westside for the convenience of children residing there, and that separate facilities should be provided in the main part of town. Good management, lots of games, and "pop and candy"

Court of Honor For Boy Scouts Held at Basic

The first district court of honor of the Boy Scouts was held last evening in the Basic school auditorium of Henderson. Awards were made to members of the various troops and demonstrations were given.

Honored guests were Leslie Edwards of Las Vegas, district chairman of the Scouts, and Merle Frehner, of Las Vegas, district commissioner.

The invocation began with the invocation by the Rev. R. C. Crouch, followed by the posting of the colors by members of troop 65. Troops number 65 and 67 participated in the effective candle-lighting ceremony. Chairman Henry Bryant of the local Scout committee presided. Troop 69 of the LDS church presented a skit showing how to build fires without matches.

Al Weinberg, judge advocate of the American Legion, Basic Post number 40, gave a short talk, telling of the organization of Boy Scouts in 1910 when the charter was granted by congress in 1916. Weinberg said that there is no delinquency problem with an active Scout and urged the Boy Scouts present to stick to the points of their creed, emphasizing the loyalty to all things.

Edwards spoke to the boys as he presented the awards.

Awards for passing of second class tests were given to Roger Williamson, Leland DeAtley and George Bailey; first class awards to Buddy Brayshaw, Dave Geyette, John Sayer and Richard Tveter; merit badges to Kenneth Johnson, Richard Tveter, Bill Sayer and Buddy Brayshaw.

Bill Sayer received 10 merit badges and was given the distinct honor of being presented with a life award badge, an honor which his father had also received.

Troop members from 65 and 67 gave a first aid demonstration. Bryant explained some of the history of the local Scout work, giving credit to many citizens, and particularly to Basic Post number 40 of the American Legion

who were instrumental in the first organization here and are still sponsoring an active troop. The LDS and Community church troops also are active.

Other Scouters sitting on the platform, who are now taking an active part, were Boyd Weaver, Jim Beavers, H. McAllister, A. Lawrence. Many others were credited with doing much toward this work, which Bryant said has a good start. The retiring of the colors and benediction by Bishop A. Cameron closed the program.

would provide "lots of fun" for the youth of the community, the boys decided.

Ted Marshall expressed the opinion that a new police station is badly needed, as the present one is "pretty small for the way the city is growing, and I think the city should build a better one."

Las Vegas Boy Scouts 'Run City'

Chief of Police Harry Miller was all smiles yesterday evening. "I have more fun than anybody!" he declared.

Chief Miller was referring to the commando attack upon the city offices yesterday by the Las Vegas Boy Scout Troop. Not a shot was fired, and every city official stepped aside peacefully and gave over the administration of civic affairs to the new ruler-for-a-day, King Boy.

Chief of Police Scout Frank Wolverton had a busy day. He booked two new guests at the city jail, handled the teletype, and quite ably too, mugged and finger printed some "gentlemen" who had just arrived, went to a fire, and took a woman to the hospital.

Fire Chief Scout Les Barnett handled incoming calls, kept records, and raced to a fire in the Chief's car, and studied procedure at headquarters during the day.

The rest of the city officers were filled and ably managed by the following "men": Ray Whipple, Mayor; Warren Frazier, City Manager; Charles Anderson, Commissioner of sewer and water; Thomas Dastrop, Commissioner of streets and lights; Billy Dushin, Commissioner of finance; Ted Marshall, Commissioner of police; Jimmy Logan, City clerk; Don Wadsworth, Planning engineer; Eldon Crandall, City engineer; Earl Jarrett, City auditor; and Bert Hall, Desk Sergeant.

All officials who took a back seat during the day agreed that Young America knew what it was about, and the men of tomorrow had a wonderful time.

"I think it is one of the finest and most outstanding achievements of these modern times," said Chief of Police Miller, at the close of the day, referring to the Boy Scout movement. "It is building men of high ideals, clean morals, and human decency. If all the youth of our land would follow the standards set by the Boy Scout movement we would not have to worry about the future of America."

Underwriting what Chief Miller said is the fact that of all the population of our penitentiaries not one has ever been a Boy Scout.

Boy Scout Council For Clark County District is Organized

Bryan L. Bunker, well known in boy scout work, has been named president of the newly formed Boulder Dam Scout Council which was organized Wednesday night.

Bryan Bunker Head of Boyed

Boulder Dam Boy Scout Council was formally organized last evening by the organization of the newly formed Boulder Dam Scout Council which was organized Wednesday night.

NEW BOULDER DAM BOY SCOUT COUNCIL WILL BE IN FULL OPERATION SOON

By about March 1 the new organized Boulder Dam Boy Scout Council is expected to be in operation in Clark county offices for the county's organization having been selected at Wednesday night's meeting.

Walter Bryan L. Bunker of Las Vegas named president of the council. Boulder City is represented among the officers by Albert B. Edwards, president.

The Boulder Dam Scout Council is expected to be in operation in Clark county offices for the county's organization having been selected at Wednesday night's meeting.

Boy Scout Council Organized

(Continued from page 1) The Boulder Dam Scout Council is expected to be in operation in Clark county offices for the county's organization having been selected at Wednesday night's meeting.

Ambulance Corps Plans Food Booth

A food concession, under the sponsorship of the Women's Auxiliary and Defense Corps, is being held during the Boulder Dam fair at the Hotel Las Vegas.

Red Cross Solicitors Get Instructions; Great Need for Help Stressed

Workers who today are starting the Red Cross fund drive in Boulder City met last evening for final instructions, and saw the need for a film, especially prepared by the American Red Cross for this purpose, shown at the Municipal building court room.

Proclamation

BY THE GOVERNOR
In Nevada the people of Nevada have the right to be heard in their own defense.

Proclamation By The Governor

(Continued from page 1) I call on the people who have never failed and will not now fail to make a greater effort when it is needed.

Red Cross Solicitors Get Instructions; Great Need for Help Stressed

Workers who today are starting the Red Cross fund drive in Boulder City met last evening for final instructions, and saw the need for a film, especially prepared by the American Red Cross for this purpose, shown at the Municipal building court room.

Basic Notes

The Boulder Dam Scout Council is expected to be in operation in Clark county offices for the county's organization having been selected at Wednesday night's meeting.

Scout Anniversary Observed By Girls Of Troops 1, 3, 4

Girl Scouts of Troops 1, 3, and 4, met for their anniversary on Thursday evening at the Grandview school in commemoration of the 22 anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scout movement.

Scouts, Auxiliary Firemen Given \$100 Each by O.C.D.

Money granted for a reward of scouts having recently salvaged in Boulder City, the O.C.D. of Civilian Defense gave Boy Scout Troops 40 and 41 and the auxiliary firemen of O.C.D. each \$100.

Training, Awards Feature Scout Troop 61 Meeting

The regular meeting of Boy Scout Troop 61 opened last evening with an interesting and well planned program.

Mazie Martin Is Girl Scout Head

Miss Mazie Martin was named president of the Las Vegas Girl Scout Council, organized Wednesday evening at the Municipal building.

Today Is Birthday of Women's Marine Corps

The Morning Tribune commemorates the members of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve who celebrate their first anniversary today.

Word Comes from Jap Prisoner to Parents Here

Through the International Red Cross Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mead of Henderson have received word that their son, Richard Mead, 24, prisoner of the Japanese, has been receiving his letters since last December.

Japs Spurn Red Cross Offer For Supplies to Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP)—The American Red Cross offered a year ago, it was disclosed today, to turn over to the Japanese in the mid-Pacific or elsewhere ships loaded with supplies for Americans in the enemy's hands.

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Boulder City Sells \$15,000 In Bonds at Sunday Rally

The big bond parade in Boulder City yesterday was witnessed by practically the entire population of the community and was a big success, it was reported today.

The parade was climaxed with a rally in the high school gymnasium, where bonds totaling \$15,000 were sold during a big show. Lloyd Wiggins, commander of the Boulder City American Legion post, was in charge of the sale, and the Rev. Winston Trevelyan served as auctioneer for the purchase of bonds in exchange for items of merchandise.

During the show, entertainment from the Las Vegas army air field and from El Cortez, El Rancho Vegas, and the Last Frontier hotels in Las Vegas was presented.

The parade formed on Wyoming street and marched to the high school gymnasium, where it disbanded. It was headed by the Camp Wilkston drum and bugle corps, followed by Camp Wilkston troops. The fife and drums with the old Colonial flag with the stars in a circle, followed, portraying the spirit of 1776.

Then came the spirit of 1917 exemplified by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the 40 and 8, the Ladies Auxiliaries of the three organizations.

The fourth section, representing the spirit of 1941-1942 and 1943, and featured parents who have lost sons in the present conflict.

The Boulder City squadron of the Sons of the American Legion formed a hollow square and carried service flags honoring the 48 members they have in the service. Next came the Navy mothers riding in a decorated 1924 car, insisting they would drive the old car and buy bonds.

The spirit of 1944 section advocated work and dig, (work hard and dig deep for bonds) and was led by Chief Ranger C. E. Peterson and a squad of United States rangers, followed by the city fire department, Camp Wilkston fire department, the office of civilian defense auxiliary fire department, Boy and Girl scouts, a float and car entered by Los Angeles bureau of power and light. In the trailer of a huge truck rode a mountain sheep, captured by a bureau patrol line rider.

The Southern California Edison company had a cleverly decorated truck, a pup tent with helmets and army equipment hanging over the door, with a soldier sleeping in the tent, from which his long legs extended.

The United States bureau of mines, Parent-Teachers association, Rebecca Lodge, V. F. W. Auxiliary, Manix Department store, Martin transfer, Boulder Drug, American Legion auxiliary and many others made the parade representative of the community.

The last section consisted of Boulder City schools led by the high school band, with their striking new uniforms, followed by the grade school children, each carrying out a particular theme.

Twelve Jeeps carried the 20 grammar school students who were the first to buy bonds in this drive through the school Commercial club. The high school Commercial club and Fireside Circle club ended the parade.

Bond Total Far Short As Deadline Nearing

With the deadline for bond purchases in the fourth war loan drive just one day off, the Clark county total today was \$1,893,321.75, falling short \$1,215,678.25 of the \$3,029,000 quota, according to Leo A. McNamee, Clark county drive chairman.

Hopes that Clark county will meet its quota are based on the plans for the big rally to be held at the city park in Las Vegas tomorrow evening, when residents from every section of the county are expected to gather. A big bonfire will be lighted, bond booths will be placed around the race track, an old-time auction will be staged, music will be played, and bond prizes will be awarded.

Rally Planned

The rally is planned as the biggest event of its kind ever held in the city of Las Vegas, and all business houses in the community, including cafes, bars, and gambling clubs, have been asked by Mayor E. W. Cragin to close their doors between 6 and 9 p. m., so that all residents of the community can gather at the same time for the purpose of aiding the bond sales.

The Butchers union will stage the auction and will offer as prizes ration-point-free hams and cuts of meat, nylon hosiery and other rarities under war limitations. The prizes will be awarded after bidding for the purchases of bonds.

Four bond booths will be set up at the gates for the purchase of tickets at the last minute.

Bands from various hotels in Las Vegas will give short concerts between the bond events.

Turn-in Asked

All people who are selling bond tickets, including those at booths, in hotels, by house-to-house canvass, and in outlying communities, must turn in their tickets and stubs to Harry Allen at the Las Vegas branch of the First National bank by noon tomorrow, according to Bill Moore, local chairman.

Searchlight has met its bond quota and reports total sales of \$7,175 for the small mining community. Goodsprings reports bond sales of \$6,200.

At the Las Vegas army air field, military personnel has purchased \$13,931.25, it was reported today.

Pupils in the Las Vegas schools have been active in the "treasure hunt" for unfilled stamp books, and altogether students and teachers have purchased \$18,150 in bonds during the drive. In addition, P. T. A. sales amount to \$2,200, it was reported.

Joseph R. Howell Is Major in Army

Major Joseph R. Howell, who is serving with an anti-aircraft group in England, was recently promoted from captain to major, according to word received here.

A resident of Las Vegas for four years, Major Howell was employed with the Standard Oil company and with the Nevada Finance company before entering the armed forces.

His wife resides in Salt Lake City as do his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howell. His wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hammond, reside in Las Vegas. Major Howell has an uncle, General Reese M. Howell, also in England, who has served on General Patton's staff.

Major Howell was a member of battery D of the Nevada national guard and entered the army in June, 1941, and first was stationed at Camp Haan, California.

Local Firms Contribute Large Sums to Fourth War Loan Drive

The list of business houses, individuals, organizations, and business groups which have reported their bond sales, according to the local committee, is as follows:

Clark County Gas company, \$1000; Las Vegas Gas company, \$1000; James Cashman, \$8,000; Apache hotel, \$4,000; Marion Hicks, \$15,000; El Rancho Vegas, \$30,000; Las Vegas Club, \$40,000; retail group, \$85,000; Elks lodge, \$5,000; Portland Cement company, \$25,000; transportation committee, \$350; TWA, \$10,000; Masonic lodge, \$1,000; B'nai B'rith, \$28,000;

Shrine club, canvass of town on February 5, \$1,825; National Ice company, \$5,000; City Ice company, \$1,000; employees of National Ice company, \$4,125; Eagles lodge, \$1,000; School bank, Las Vegas high school, \$18,150; Oasia Rebecca lodge, \$100; Culinary Workers, \$1,000; Professional and Prescription Pharmacy, \$1,200; First National bank, \$8,325; White Cross drug store, \$2,100; Las Vegas Pharmacy, \$2,000; Boulder Drug company, \$2,200; Sierra Nevada hotel and auto park, \$500; Navajo Auto court, \$200; Ye Wayside Inn, \$300; Lincoln Auto court, \$180; American Legion post number eight, \$4,750; R. E. Bartlett, \$500; Office Equipment company, \$250; Jack Albright, \$2,900; Albright's Business Machines employees, \$300; Irma Albright, \$500; McKenzie and company, \$1000;

Polly-Jean's Beauty Salon, \$700; bars, \$106,000; Union Pacific railroad, \$300,000; Southern Nevada Power company, \$40,000; Janz Investment corporation, Los Angeles, \$50,000; Dr. Dale McCoy, \$1,000; Radio Station KENO staff, \$5,450; P.T.A. from sales at high school, \$2,225; Las Vegas Evening Review - Journal, \$9,000; Ed Clark, \$10,000; S. J. Lawson, \$5,000; C. Leland Ronnow, \$5,000; attorneys, \$34,512.50; and Pioneer Club and employees, \$41,487.50.

Opal Chesley bought \$500 worth of bonds and a \$700 "bid" for a blanket, made Sunday during the program and auction, culminated in the voluntary purchase of \$1,000 worth of bonds instead of the \$700 worth for which the blanket was awarded.

Clark county leaped much nearer to her \$3,029,000 quota yesterday, also, reaching a total of \$2,495,895, or \$533,105 short. Clark county was placed at about five-sixths of the way over the top by receipt of allocations of large sums for purchases made through the state bond committee at Reno, including \$186,300 in purchases by the state of Nevada, \$62,500 by the Bank of America, and \$149,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad company, all applying on this county's quota.

Boulder Past \$162,000 in Bond Sales; \$18,000 Purchased in One Day

Boulder City bond purchases had passed the \$162,586.25 mark yesterday morning, according to "Ray" Collins, chairman of the local drive on the Fourth War Loan.

This brought this city nearly to three-quarters of its quota, with \$64,413.75 to go to reach its goal for the drive. With the county drive extended to Sunday afternoon, at which time the final drive "jamboree" will be held in Las Vegas, there is a distinct chance Boulder yet can make her quota, it was pointed out.

Sales of \$18,537 poured in at the Bank of Nevada in Boulder City Tuesday, and yesterday they still were coming in.

Auctioning off of "prizes" donated by Boulder City business houses was completed this week and included sale of \$1,100 worth of bonds to George Beane, for which a prize of \$5 in merchandise at the Boulder City auto court was received.

Two Boulder Theatre passes for a month each were received by Robert G. Sanderson, who purchased two \$500 bonds, and a car lubrication job by Shell Oil company was won by Phil Lawson, who purchased \$625 worth of bonds.

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124 Clark County Men Report To Selective Service Board

Registrants from the Clark County Selective Service board and those reporting for induction and for pre-induction physical examination transfers from other boards include the following names as released by the local board:

Registrants from Clark County Local Board Ordered for Induction for the month of February: Leonard Fay Leavitt, Clayton Martin, George Richard Jacobson, John Howard Boies, Rex Adrian Jarrett, Bill Edward Gallagher, Jack I. K. Burdett Ward, Wilburn Dale Helm, Edward Joseph Von Tobel, Taft Benson, Verr Dee Leavitt, Goen, Paul Kenneth, Thomas Lively Brown.

Registrants Ordered for Pre-Induction for the month of Feb. from Local Board No. 1 Clark County: Leo Edward Collins, Lewis Virgil Manser, Verne Winn, Afton Wilford Knight, Gerald Judson Hickman, Ernest Dale Howell, Edward Harold Tomask, Harold William Knoll, Alphons Theodore Burns, Wendell Stringham Ramsay, Edward Charles Morgan, Alfred Jackson Drews, Theodore Roosevelt Rose, Owen Jacob Tohler, Jack Andrew Moppin, Knute Michael Hellebust, Ernest Elmo Mankin, Elmo Henry Holman, Edward William Edners, Fred Leon Beneaux, Mike Burns, Irvin William Wandell, Richard Albert Jonaitis, William M. Clark, Arthur LeRoy Crain, Roy Joseph Nishett, Rufus Dovin Bowden, James Edward Horry, Glen Richard Higgins, George James Gray, Carl Van Vliet, Wendall Lavern Leavitt, Clifford DeWolfe Carlow, Bill Carlton Nowdesha, John Theodore Gray, Donald Floyd Lockwood, Bill Thomas Singleton, Calvin Junior Foyster, Maynard Clayton Palmer, Vendon John Pilsipher, Harry Glenn Hicks, Willis Marvin Wall, Laurence Harrison, Russell Hartwig Plumlee, Glen David Hubbard, Samuel Devon Smith, Robert Earl Diggins, Robert Eugene Whitlock, Roy L. Morrow, Arthur Lemuel Jackson, Rudolphe Ernest Rear, Oral Edward Legan, Robert Sherman Gardiner, Sylvus Varman Lott, Jay Gould Watkins, John Prince Barnett, Marshall Branch, Edward Leon McKinney, Cornelius Williams.

Reporting for Preinduction physical examination (Transfers) for the month of February: O'Neal, Arnel B. Howard, Chester W. Christman, Clarence A. Allen, Ruel Winfred, Alfred, Vern Harvey, McJimson, General, Baldwin, Gordon C. Fraley, Troy Roy, Clark Guy W. Griswold, Wesley, Maddux, Ralph Garner, Lee, Ralph Walden, Proctor, Harlan John, White, John Bernard, Carlisle, Edward Thain, VanScay, Hubert L. Thompson, Judd W. Douglass, Walter R. Fibert, William E. Jones, Gomer L. Carr, Robert John, Bloxham, Vern Delbert, Poeter, Robert James, Neal, L. C. Rhoades, Fred F. Hatfield, Richard J. Fitzpatrick, John A. Helton, Roy Lester, Gilger, Archie Elmer, Gesler, Edwin, Ritter, Thomas J. Herrington, Dewey J. Goodrich, Joseph G. Shackelford, Leonard J. Peters, Roger R. Dodd, Stanley, Brown, James Wood, Anthony, Herman Dean, Kirk, Willie, David, Joseph Leon, Wilson, Asa, James, Tex L. Chapel, Donald, Stanford, Howard L. (Reporting for induction), Gardner, Arthur M. Azeo, Fred Milton, Gray, George Kenneth, Maynard, Wilburn W. Griffith, Charles Junior, MacKay, William R. Bleak, Lloyd S. (Reporting for induction).

County Half Million Short of Bond Quota

The Clark county war loan drive today was within approximately one-half million of the quota of \$3,029,000, it was announced by the local committee.

Bond sales for the drive to date amount to \$2,521,476.25, just \$507,523.75 short of the goal. Sales of series E, F, and G bonds for the remainder of the month will count toward the fourth war loan drive, and it is expected with full cooperation of every individual in the county that the quota will be reached, according to Leo A. McNamee, drive chairman.

Overton Report

A report has been received from the Overton committee, showing investment of \$8,875 by the residents of that area. A checkup on other outlying communities now is being made.

Yesterday it was reported inadvertently that a purchase of \$10,000 worth of bonds had been made by Western Air Lines. The committee members reported today that this amount was purchased by Transcontinental and Western Air, usually termed TWA. It was explained by TWA officials that the \$10,000 bond purchase was above the company's original commitment for bonds in the fourth war loan drive and was allocated for purchase in Clark county in order to aid in reaching the quota for the local bond drive.

The big bond rally, scheduled for earlier in the week, now is planned for Sunday evening on the Clark county court house lawn, where bond prizes will be awarded. Tickets for the bond party still are on sale and may be obtained.

Army Field Meets War Bond Quota

Officers and enlisted men and women at the Las Vegas army air field this week surpassed the quota set for the field in the fourth war loan drive by making cash purchases of bonds totaling \$31,700.

Lieutenant Cassius M. Inman, post bond officer, commented "The showing made by the personnel on this field has been spectacular. We are already nearly \$7,000 over our original goal, and from the looks of things, we will hit \$40,000 before the end of the drive on February 29."

Included in the field's total were purchases of \$2,000 worth of bonds by a buck private and \$3,200 and \$1,500 by individual officers on the field.

Originally Las Vegas firms had offered to help the field meet its quota by crediting LVAAP for part of their bond sales. However, in view of the excellent sales on the field, the original offer was declined, and the personnel met and surpassed its goal without outside aid.

tained at downtown business houses. In addition to the awarding of bond prizes, an old-fashioned auction of war-scarce articles will be conducted under auspices of the Butchers union. Bidding will be on the basis of bond purchases.

3 Doctors Are Commissioned in Navy, to Go Soon

Three Clark county physicians have been commissioned in the United States navy and will report for duty at three different stations on March 13. They are Dr. Hale B. Slavin, Union Pacific physician here; Dr. Gerald Sylvain, member of the staff of the Las Vegas Hospital; and Dr. J. C. Roberts of Boulder City.

Dr. Slavin, who received a commission as lieutenant senior grade has been ordered to report to a naval hospital at Mare Island, near Vallejo, California. He expects to go to Los Angeles March 10 for a final physical checkup and to be sworn in under his commission. Dr. Slavin received his education at the University of Iowa, after which he interned at St. Louis City Hospital. He then spent a year as resident surgeon at the Commonwealth Fund Hospital and another year as resident surgeon of the L.D.S. Hospital in Salt Lake City. He came to Las Vegas 11 years ago and has been Union Pacific physician and has had a private practice in the community ever since. His family plans to remain in Las Vegas for the present.

Dr. Sylvain received a commission as lieutenant senior grade. He will report for duty at Bethesda, Maryland. A graduate of Marquette university with the class of 1933, he was employed by the state board of health in Carson City before coming to Las Vegas. For the past two years he has served on the staff of the Las Vegas Hospital. He will go to Los Angeles to be sworn in before leaving for his new assignment, to report on March 13. His family plans to remain in Las Vegas for the present.

Dr. Roberts is commissioned as a lieutenant junior grade and has been assigned to San Diego, California. He plans to leave Sunday to go to Los Angeles to be sworn in and will return to Boulder City on Tuesday to complete his business affairs before starting his new duty. He will leave again on March 10 to report for duty on March 13. A graduate of Tulane university, he took his internship at Salt Lake City. He practiced medicine at Goldfield for 16 months before moving to Boulder City three years ago. His wife and three children plan to remain in Boulder City temporarily.

Bragging Leads To Discovery of Jail-Break Tools

The bragging of three federal prisoners confined overnight in the Clark county jail led to the discovery of tools with which they intended to effect their escape before they could come to trial in federal court in Dallas, Texas.

As a result of information Sheriff Glen Jones obtained from "trusties" in the county jail after the federal prisoners had been removed, U. S. Marshal Leslie S. Kofoid of Reno, sent the following telegram to Sheriff Jones: "Your tip was correct. Five saw blades and a small piece of file cleverly concealed in trouser seams."

The prisoners were Orville Raymond, Jimmie Fontaine, and Capitola McDonald, who were being taken from Reno to Dallas for trial. Marshal Kofoid was accompanied by Deputy U. S. Marshal Don Borax of Las Vegas and they stopped in Las Vegas Wednesday night and left the prisoners in the county jail. They departed early yesterday morning, intending to stop last night at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

When Sheriff Jones obtained the information on the files and saw blades, he telephoned to the sheriff in Albuquerque. Upon arrival with the prisoners, Marshal Kofoid examined the seams of their clothing and found the tools which they intended to use as soon as they had a chance, according to the sheriff's informants.

Boulder C. News 2-19-44

Leroy Rogers Admits He Held Up Girl Gas Station Attendant; Pal Was Near

Having admitted that he held up Mrs. Margaret Becker, Union Oil gas station attendant, at about 8 p.m. Monday evening this week, Leroy Rogers, former resident of this city, yesterday was taken to the Clark county jail by members of the ranger force.

James Donald Barnes, youth who came to Boulder City with Rogers from California, admitted he was standing at the rear of the station during the holdup, and that he knew of it, according to Chief Ranger C. F. Peterson. He was taken to Las Vegas with Rogers.

Rogers was due to have been inducted into the armed forces in California on February 23, but arrived in Boulder City last Monday by automobile, accompanied by Barnes.

Rogers had stated he was going to Ogden, Utah.

He made a signed confession that he threatened Mrs. Becker as if by a gun in an overcoat pocket, according to Chief Peterson. He stated, however, that he used merely his finger in simulating the threat of a gun.

The attendant besiated about handing him the bag with about \$30 in it, and he seized it from her, he said.

Rogers attended elementary school in Boulder City, and was in trouble several times. He is now past 18, and stated he quit school during his junior year at high school.

Body of Infant Is Discovered in Garbage Barrel

Police and sheriff's deputies are scouring southern Nevada today for some clue which might help them establish the identity of the mother of a newly-born baby boy whose lifeless body, still warm, was found in a box on top of a garbage can in the alley between South First and Second streets a half block north of Carson.

The body was found about 5:40 this morning by Laurence Beaumont, driver of the city garbage truck. Dr. J. C. Cherry, county physician, said the baby was probably born between 3 and 4 o'clock, and was dead only a short time when found.

Beaumont said it was still dark when he stopped the truck behind the large market on his regular route, and that when he went to pick up the garbage cans, he found a cardboard box on top from which something was protruding.

"I thought it was a turkey leg, took hold of it and discovered it was a baby instead. I took it immediately to the police station," the driver said.

When found, the body was wrapped in a pair of blue pajamas and woman's underwear, the size of the garments indicating the mother was a very small girl, probable weight: about 100 pounds.

With the body also was found two well-worn towels of a make commonly used in hotels and rooming houses.

The cord had been torn in two indicating the extreme frenzied state of the young mother and whoever assisted her in the ordeal.

Every available man in both the police department and sheriff's office was working on the case and several promising leads were run down without result.

Both Chief of Police Harry Miller and Deputy Sheriff Jack Larry urged cooperation of the public in reporting any suspicious circumstances which might offer some evidence that might aid in solving the mystery.

The baby was a fully developed boy, weighing eight pounds and measuring 20 1/2 inches in length.

Mystery of Dead Infant Is No Nearer a Solution Today, Said

Mystery surrounding the finding of the body of a newly born baby boy on top of a garbage can in the rear of a downtown market early yesterday morning was no nearer solution this afternoon than it was when the body was discovered by Laurence Beaumont, driver of the city garbage truck.

The police department and sheriff's office, working on a twenty-four hour basis in an attempt to locate the mother, had chased down more than 100 tips since early yesterday, but in each instance the result was the same—not a single indication of any connection with the case under investigation.

Chief of Police Harry Miller

Baby Murder Clue Still Is Lacking

After four days of intensive search of the entire area, both the police department and sheriff's office were about to discontinue further efforts to locate the mother of the newly-born baby boy whose body was found in a garbage can in the rear of a downtown market early Monday morning.

Every lead, however fantastic, has been checked and re-checked, and there hasn't been a single bit of evidence uncovered which might aid the officers in solving the mystery.

Claude Vance Is Given Three Years

Claude Vance, arrested several months ago by the Las Vegas police on suspicion of robbery of the Elk Basin, Wyoming post-office, was convicted by a federal grand jury in Casper, and Vance was sentenced to seven years in a federal penitentiary, according to word received by Harry E. Miller, Las Vegas chief of police.

With the conviction of Claude Vance, the entire gang involved in the postoffice robbery now is in prison or in custody.

Marlin Vance, brother of Claude, is spending a three and a half year sentence in Leavenworth, and Louis Johnson, an accomplice, also is in Leavenworth working on a three-year term. Both pleaded guilty to the charge.

Dorothy Golding, youthful girl member of the gang, was placed on probation until she is 18 years of age and now is residing in California.

Couple Quarrels, Spouse in Hospital

Mrs. Wanda Halik, Victory Village, Henderson, yesterday was a patient at Basie Hospital, in critical condition, after consuming a bottle of iodine.

Sheriff's officers reported getting a call from her husband, Steve M. Halik, who told them he and his wife had quarreled and following an argument, she took the iodine. The officers rushed her to the hospital where she was given immediate attention.

Soldier Breaks in Vegan's Home, Assaults Woman

Mrs. M. L. Hutchinson Tells Police of Attack

Police today were searching for a soldier, believed stationed at one of the surrounding army posts, who is suspected of criminally assaulting Mrs. Mary Louise Hutchinson after breaking into her home at 814 South Sixth street early this morning.

According to a report on file at the police station, the soldier broke a window in the Hutchinsons' home, entered the bedroom, manhandled Mrs. Hutchinson and then fled, taking her purse containing some money and valuable papers with him.

The story told to the officers by the woman was that she had been downtown earlier in the evening and had stepped in a bar to get a drink. While there she purchased some drinks for a soldier who happened to be sitting next to her.

Leaving the bar, Mrs. Hutchinson went home in a taxi and busied herself around the house until shortly after midnight. She turned on a light in the house, as is her custom, and then went to bed.

She had been in bed only a short time when she heard a window break and soon after she saw a soldier standing in the doorway. She rose to a sitting position, she told police, and the soldier leaped at her, shoved her back into the bed and when she started to scream and sit up again, he slapped her back down into bed.

Woman Struggles She struggled with the soldier but he overcame her resistance and criminally assaulted her, the report indicated.

Mrs. Hutchinson was not certain, she told police, whether the soldier who attacked her was the same one she bought a drink for, but she believes he was.

Colored Soldier Shot in Face in Drinking Party

Sergeant Walker Brown was shot in the face and is a patient at the Las Vegas army airfield hospital and two women are held for questioning concerning an affray at 619 Van Buren street, yesterday morning.

Alma Shaw and Eva Law, also known as Mrs. Coleman, are detained by authorities. Brown and the two women are colored. According to police, the shooting took place during a drinking party.

Brown later appeared at the Harlem and Cotton clubs, displaying the wound in his face. He was picked up and sent to the post hospital.

The women were questioned by police and at the district attorney's office. Both refused to talk about the shooting.

Police disclosed they had recovered a small calibre pistol, believed to be the weapon with which Brown was shot. Identification of the weapon depends on recovery of the bullet from Brown's head. His condition was said to be serious but not critical.

The assailant, if and when identified, may face charges of assault with a deadly weapon, or even with assault with intent to kill.

D. J. Brown, County Jail Escapee Caught

Darrel James Brown, Clark county jail escapee and suspect in the robbery of Marion Hicks, owner of El Cortez hotel in Las Vegas, has been apprehended in San Francisco, press dispatches from the bay city revealed today.

According to an Associated Press dispatch to the Review-Journal, Brown was arrested Saturday night as a vagrant by San Francisco police, and after he was printed and mugged it was determined that he was the same man wanted here.

Fate Unknown

It is not known whether Brown will be brought back to Las Vegas for trial on the local charge or whether the Los Angeles authorities will take custody of him for trial on a robbery and kidnaping charge which is pending against him there.

The press dispatch reported that the Los Angeles officers probably will pick up Brown, indicating that they will hold him or trial there on the charge against him.

Brown was one of four prisoners who escaped from the Clark county jail on the morning of January 14, ten days before Brown was scheduled to go on trial for the holdup of Hicks.

The quartet escaped by gaining access to the exercise corridor from where they struggled their way through an aperture into the boiler room and then made their way up the stairs to the back door of the courthouse to freedom.

The break was not discovered for more than 15 hours after it occurred and the men made clean getaways.

The arrest of Brown in California brings all of the men back into custody, the two sailors having been picked up by naval authorities and Ray W. Penn being arrested in Los Angeles several weeks ago.

Ferris Talks Too Much, in City Jail

Frank J. Ferris, arrested following an alleged orgy in a local hotel in which two juveniles are involved, has been moved from the county to the city jail. Ferris, police report, has had too much conversation with inmates at the county jail and those concerned are no other than the girls held by juvenile authorities.

The two girls yesterday ran away from the juvenile home, on Bonanza road. They were gone last night at 8 o'clock, but were picked up at 10 o'clock, after having made their way about 10 miles to a checking station on the Los Angeles highway. They are lodged in the county jail. It was there that officers heard them conversing with Ferris. He was ordered moved to the city jail.

Woman Loses \$10 While in Church

It was probably no christian, or he may have been a transient with sharp eyes, who saw Mrs. Carrie E. Ovall, 807 South Sixth street, in church yesterday.

At any rate, Mrs. Ovall reported to police that she laid her purse down in one of the church rooms and someone filched a \$10 bill. Other contents of the purse were unnoted.

Welding Tools Reported Stolen

Welding equipment and tools, for which war industries have priorities and which is of high value, was stolen from the firm of Morrison and Knudsen, at Mopac, and local officers are asked to be on the lookout for the thief and the materials.

The equipment includes a welding truck body, No. 56,895; a cutting assembly, No. A 58,451; welding torch No. 540,199 and a cutting torch, No. B 689,915. Report of the theft was made to the sheriff's office.

Thieves Switch Engines on Cars

John Watters complained to sheriff's officers that his car had been stripped of engine mechanism by two soldiers. The car was parked in front of a local hotel.

Answering the call, the deputies located another machine nearby, and which presumably had abandoned by the soldier. They found parts of Watter's car under the hood of the other machine, a tan Plymouth, with California license. Its owner has not yet been located.

Woman Arraigned On Shooting Count

Eva Law, also known as Eva Mary Coleman, alleged to have been involved in a shooting affair in her home, 619 Van Buren street, last week end, today was arraigned in the court of Justice of the Peace, Paul C. O'Malley, charged with assault, with intent to kill.

The defendant, who is accused of shooting Sergeant Walker Brown, colored, February 27, in her home, calmly asked for time to obtain counsel and was scheduled to enter a plea this afternoon. She was remanded to the custody of the sheriff. Bail was set at \$1,500 cash, or \$3,000 in property bond.

Mrs. Law, or Coleman, was arrested with another woman, Monday morning when police were informed that Sergeant Brown had appeared at local bars with a bullet wound in his face. He was taken to the Las Vegas army base hospital and while he still carries the bullet in his face, is reported improved.

A .32 calibre pistol was found in the bathroom of the home on Van Buren street, according to Oscar W. Bryan, of the district attorney's office. When the bullet is extracted, if it can be procured from army authorities, it will be used for comparison with the pistol recovered by police, they said today.

The defendant today denied she was guilty of assault on Sergeant Brown, but was silent concerning details of the shooting.

Ferris Is Given 6 Months in Jail

J. F. Ferris, arrested earlier this week following an asserted party in a local hotel room with two under-age girls, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of lewdness, yesterday in the district court. Judge George E. Marshall sentenced Ferris to six months in the county jail on the gross misdemeanor charge.

Ferris, in company with an army lieutenant, stationed in Utah, met the two girls, who came here from New Mexico, in a bar, according to police, and made a date with them. The two men paid for the room in the hotel and after the party skipped out when the law arrived, leaving the two girls behind.

Ferris was arrested the next day but the lieutenant reached Salt Lake where army authorities reported he was due for overseas duty so the local authorities decided not to prosecute.

Eva Coleman Asks Time To Secure Counsel For Trial

Mary Eva Law, sometimes known as Mary Eva Coleman, appeared in Justice of the Peace Paul O'Malley's court yesterday and asked for a second delay in her case in order to secure counsel.

She is charged with "assault with intent to kill" in the shooting of Cpl. Walker Brown in the Westside district last Saturday night. Corporal Brown was shot in the mouth with a small caliber revolver. He was found by officers at the Harlem Club after the shooting.

Mary Eva Law's first time for securing counsel was set for yesterday, but she requested an extension and was given until next Monday at 4 o'clock. Her bail has been set at \$1,500 cash or \$3,000 property and she remains in the custody of the sheriff.

Oscar W. Bryan, deputy district attorney, is representing the state.

Theft Suspect Is Located by Auto Wreck Wednesday

Shortly before midnight Wednesday a feminine voice complained over the phone that a billfold containing nine dollars and a wedding ring had been stolen from her. The sheriff's deputy listened attentively. She described a man she suspected as tall, blond, with a mustache.

Interrupting the conversation, other deputies came through the office door with a man similarly marked. He had been in an automobile accident, a collision on the Los Angeles highway south of El Rancho hotel. His car was badly wrecked. A Lucky cab, the other car involved, was also damaged.

The motorist gave his name as William G. De Wolfe. He was unhurt, alone in his car. Calvin R. Bradley, driver of the cab, also was unhurt as were his four passengers.

From the report of deputies at the sheriff's office, De Wolfe's car crossed the white line and was on the wrong side of the road.

All concerned considered themselves fortunate to have been uninjured. Lucky, the said.

De Wolfe enjoyed that status for a brief period until the officers "fanned" him, that is, searched him from head to toes. Adjacent to and near the toes in one of his shoes, they found a billfold belonging to Billy Jensen Wiska, of Boulder City, according to the sheriff's report. It contained nine dollars and a wedding ring.

De Wolfe is held in the county jail for investigation, and unluckily, may face charges of petit larceny and reckless driving.

Kit Kat Robbed By Burglars, Said

Burglars last night broke into the Kit Kat club on Fremont street, stole \$87 from the cash register, and lugged away a small safe, police records show. Slot machines and liquor stock was unmolested. The safe contained two cash, according to the report. Police are investigating.

Old Picture Lands Vegas Escape in Jail

Photographs of the Braggart Gang, taken 13 years ago, with the likeness of a man booked under the name of Le Roy Brooks, exposed Darrell J. Brown to police in San Francisco, brought to light a criminal record of 14 years and incidentally was instrumental in the return of Brown to Las Vegas to face charges of robbery and escape. Sheriff Glen Jones and Deputy D. G. Lawrence returned with Brown late Sunday night, the latter having waived extradition.

Information in the hands of San Francisco police reveals the long record of a comparatively young man, who has spent 14 of his 34 years in penal institutions, according to Sheriff Jones, and who after his first year in an Oregon penitentiary at the age of 16, formed a youthful gang with five others, the young mobsters acquiring the title, "Braggart Gang," from their boastful talk of their outlawry.

Nabbed in Bar
Brown's arrest in a bar along the San Francisco waterfront came from his taking a punch at a longshoreman. Brown's companion got into an argument and floored the wharfworker. The fight was resumed when the latter got to his feet. Brown swung on him and then, with his companion, fled. Police arrived and with the longshoreman, toured adjacent bars, where Brown was identified and arrested. At the police station he gave the name of Le Roy Brooks. He was booked for vagrancy and disturbance.

Among posters on the wall in the robbery detail room was one with pictures of six young men whose braggadocio had won them a contemptible moniker with police and the public. Detectives recognized the picture of Brown, printed him and made identification positive. An Associated Press dispatch informed the Review-Journal of the arrest, February 28. Sheriff Jones immediately asked for papers of extradition and left next day with Deputy Lawrence, for San Francisco. The slightly built bandit with a criminal record of

some stature, signed waivers to come to Las Vegas for trial.

Robbery Charge

Brown is charged with robbery in the holdup of Marion B. Hicks, owner of El Cortez, on October 12. The job and events following and related, had the color, technique and direction of a criminal, long familiar in those channels. Brown and Joe Wyson, the latter arrested as an accomplice, were both bound over to district court on charges of robbery following a hearing in justice court, December 24, 1943.

In a break from the county jail, January 4, 1944, with three others, Brown added another chapter to a consistent record, with liability for a charge of escape. He was at large until February 28 when arrested in San Francisco.

Colored Triangle Ends in Knifing, Police Report

A colored triangle came to a bloody climax early this morning on Jefferson street resulting in the stabbing of two persons, the arrest of the assailant, charged with assault with intent to kill, and detention of a quartet involved in, or witnesses to a stabbing, police reported today.

Lucille Jackson, possessor and welder of a pocket knife, did the stabbing, the record shows. Her husband, William L. Jackson, was the victim, Pearlene Bosley, alias Helen Martin, was another. The story given by the investigators state, was that Jackson was in the company of Pearlene Bosley and that when the couple drove up in front of the Jackson home, 400 Jefferson street, Mrs. Jackson objected strenuously and voiced her opinion with a pocket knife, cutting Jackson on the arm and shoulder and inflicting slight wounds on the Bosley woman.

Officers arrived on the scene at 3 o'clock, picked up the trio and one Leonard L. Davis. For purposes of separation, all but Jackson are held in the city jail. He is at the county jail, but remains under the jurisdiction of city authorities. Davis is detained as a material witness.

Charge of assault with intent to kill was placed against Lucille Jackson. All involved are colored.

Panhandler Gets \$50 Fine in Court

John C. Wright was fined \$50 in police court today when officers produced a note, found in his pocket, asking alms and stating he was disabled and could not work.

Wright denied he had used the note addressed "to whom it may concern," but was merely practicing handwriting. Louis Wiener, Jr., city attorney, flatly accused Wright of mooching.

Judge Blad discouraged this technique with a stiff fine and Wright went back to jail.

Rock Thrown Through Window of Car, Mystery

Who threw the rock through the window of Bob Lang's car as he drove between Boulder City and Las Vegas Sunday?

Lang didn't know, and officers from the sheriff's headquarters failed to find any likely-looking "prospects," after he reported the incident.

Lang, who lives at El Rancho Vegas, said a man standing beside the road threw the rock through the window. He reported the incident at about 10:45 p.m., and the sheriff's office immediately dispatched officers to check on the matter.

Man Is Held on Lewdness Count

Thomas G. Owens, Henderson, yesterday was bound over by Justice of the Peace O'Malley to district court charged with lewdness with a minor and in lieu of a cash bond of \$1,500, or a property bond double that amount, was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Owens waived preliminary hearing in justice court. Twelve witnesses are named in the complaint from the district attorney's office.

Other matters disposed of by Judge O'Malley included a fine of \$15 against Frank J. Klinkhammer, for reckless driving, also one of \$15 against J. C. Heap, and one for \$10, against Minnie C. Corbiere, for reckless driving. All were paid.

Lewdness Charge Brings Pen Term

Thomas G. Owens, Henderson, yesterday afternoon appeared before Judge Thomas J. D. Salter, in district court, pleaded guilty to a charge of lewdness with a minor child, and was sentenced to from one to 10 years in the state prison at Carson.

Owens was convicted of a similar charge in White Pine county and was out on parole. He will serve the full 10 years, in the opinion of V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, on account of having broken his parole.

He was arrested recently on complaint of officers and parents of Henderson.

Reckless Driving Count Is Appealed

Ellen Russell, fined \$100 in police court on March 3, on a charge of reckless driving, served notice of appeal from the decision of the police court, in papers filed in district court today.

Original information was the outgrowth of arrest of the defendant and police court trial March 3. Date of hearing of the appeal has not been set.

"Arsenal Man" Is Given Prison Term

Leslie C. Streeter, the "arsenal man," who was arrested in Las Vegas last month with Chicago "pineapples," guns, ammunition and other firearm equipment in his possession, has been sentenced to from five years to life in a California prison, it was revealed here today.

Streeter, arrested by Las Vegas police officers, entered a plea of guilty to charges of highway robbery in the San Francisco area, and received his sentence from the San Francisco area judge.

Opal Streeter, the convict's wife, and his sister-in-law, who were arrested here with him, were released and no charges were filed against them.

Streeter, when arrested here, had two Luger pistols, with drum attachments which made the pistols into sub-machine guns; three grenades, a quantity of ammunition, knives and other lethal weapons, all of which were confiscated by police.

Brown Will Face Jail Break Count

Darrel J. Brown, Clark county jail escape and suspect in the robbery of Marion Hicks, El Cortez Hotel owner, will be prosecuted on a charge of jail break, it was revealed today with the arraignment of Brown in the justice court.

Brown was charged with escape from lawful custody while charged with a felony and asked time for counsel. He was given until March 18, at 10 o'clock to appear with an attorney. Bail was set at \$2,500.

Originally Brown was charged with the robbery of Hicks, and while awaiting trial escaped from the county jail and made his way to San Francisco where he was apprehended on February 28.

Man Thanks Cops For Nabbing Him

"I'm glad the police picked me up. I might have been struck by a car, or a truck—or anything could happen," said Ezra Siers, in a rare admission in police court this morning. Siers was among a dozen others, charged with intoxication. He was fined \$15, thanked the court, paid the fine and left for his home.

Charles Riviera was given a lecture by Police Judge Gus Blad after Riviera pleaded guilty to assault and battery on his wife. The police record showed he had been arrested three times prior on a similar charge. The defendant, a six-footer, said he had merely had an "argument" with his wife, and subdued her.

"You're a pretty big man, and you have no right to do that," said the police judge. Riviera was fined \$25.

Two Dogs Die From Poison Friday Night

Dogs belonging to Albert Rumley and Arthur Joseph were poisoned Friday night. Mr. Joseph took his Scotty for a walk Friday night and upon return the dog became ill and convulsive. He was rushed to a veterinarian who worked over him for an hour and a half before the dog died.

The dog, described by his friends as "practically human," was a great favorite among the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph. The dog was never permitted outside the house unless accompanied by a member of the family and attached to a leash.

The Rumley dog was found dead yesterday morning. It was a terrier. Mr. Rumley, supervisor of the Clark Market, resides at 1409 Manzanita Way, and the Josephs live across the street at 1409 Manzanita Way. Mr. Joseph is manager of Clark's Townsite Market.

Both dogs had city licenses and were not considered a "nuisance" in the neighborhood. Local authorities are cooperating in searching for the person or persons who put out the poison for the dogs.

Theft Suspect Is In Court Today

Robert S. Norris, youthful former service man, signed a written confession of theft of \$270 cash from Dr. M. I. Lutz, Boston physician visiting here; waived preliminary hearing in justice court and today was bound over to district court on a charge of second degree burglary, authorities report.

According to Oscar W. Bryan, deputy district attorney, he plans to enter a plea of guilty when haled into district court.

In his confession, which he made voluntarily, and which was witnessed by Detective Chuck Morrison and Captain George Ullom, of the local police, Norris admitted the theft here March 12.

John Lytle, deputy sheriff, attending business matters in Kingman, saw Norris and arrested him on March 20. He waived extradition proceedings in returning here.

Mystery Death of Babe Is Unsolved

Identification of the baby boy found dead on top of a garbage can in Las Vegas, February 21, remains a mystery, so far as local authorities are concerned, a coroner's jury this morning finding only that the child came to its death from hemorrhage.

The newly born baby, a boy, was found wrapped in a towel and in some woman's garments. Death followed from hemorrhage and exposure incident to its abandonment.

City and county officers testified and a deposition from Dr. J. C. Cherry, who was unable to attend the inquest, was submitted. The jurors were Martin Connell, Peter Poncin and Ruth Collins. D. G. Lawrence, deputy coroner, presided.

Bad Check Writer Suspect Is Held

A Los Angeles bank account, returned with the notation, "no account," yesterday caused arrest of Curtis Lynch, his detention in the county jail and resulted in his being bound over to the district court on a charge of writing checks on a bank in which he had no funds.

Lynch cashed checks in the amount of \$375 within a week. They were written to a local hotel, presumably drawn on a Los Angeles bank. The checks were returned to the hotel and Lynch was asked to make restitution.

According to Oscar W. Bryan, deputy district attorney, Lynch told him of having influential friends here who would assist him.

None of his friends having arrived to rescue him, Lynch appeared in justice court, waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to district court. Bail was fixed at \$1,500 cash, or a \$3,000 property bond.

'Peeping Tom' Gets Blast From Gun Of Irate Householder

A "Peeping Tom," believed to be the same man who has been molesting people in that neighborhood before, was reported as prowling about the vicinity of Seventh and Vincent last evening.

Before the police could arrive at the scene, the intruder was frightened off by an irate neighbor who took a "pot-shot" at him.

Barroom Brawl Is Being Probed

Military authorities are investigating the injury Monday night in a local bar of a soldier who was badly cut about the face when attacked by another uniformed man armed with the remains of a tall glass he had deliberately broken against the bar to create jagged edges.

According to reports the injured man was sitting at the end of the bar when the other two came in and ordered a drink. A few words passed, but according to spectators, nothing sufficient to cause trouble.

Without warning one of the two, believed to be a Mexican, broke his glass against the bar, the other pinioned the arms of the soldier, while the first slashed his face with the jagged edges.

The two assailants immediately were arrested by military police from the local gunnery school and lodged in the guard house there. The injured man was taken to the post hospital.

Names of the trio involved were not available.

Man Fined \$50 As Reckless Driver

Ceiling prices for reckless drivers were observed with imposition of a fine of \$50, for Harvie H. Smith, yesterday, and forfeiture of a \$100 cash bond in the name of John R. McClung in police court today. The latter was charged with drunken driving and failed to appear this morning when called.

"Borrowing" by Soldier Will be Stopped by Police

A soldier who has a promiscuous habit of "borrowing" local cabs, was given his last chance by military authorities, according to a report filed at the sheriff's office.

It appears that about once a month, the "borrower" has stepped into a vacant cab, driven away, and after he has had a fling at riding on the company's time and expense, has abandoned the cab or been placed under arrest, but not prosecuted.

Last night on the Boulder highway a cabbie came out of a place to discover his car moving away rapidly. Officers were called and located the car, when the driver, according to the report, was stalled while waiting for a party at another location, presumably a lady friend. He failed to start the engine in time for a getaway. He was arrested and turned over to military authorities.

The report closes with the notation that this has happened "once too often."

Jail Escapee Is Sentenced to Pen By Judge Marshall

Darrell J. Brown appeared in district court today, entered a plea of guilty to escape from lawful custody and was sentenced by Judge George E. Marshall to serve from one to 10 years in the state penitentiary at Carson City. V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, said he intends asking dismissal of the case of robbery, for which Brown was originally arrested in the holdup of Marion Hicks of El Cortez hotel.

Today's appearance of the jail-breaker who has four previous convictions of felony in as many states against him, was without color except for his ensemble of dark brown suit with shirt and tie to match. In former appearances he was coatless. He dressed up for today's occasion.

Brown was believed a leader in a jail escape here two months ago. He has a long criminal record in intermountain and Pacific coast state courts and prisons, sheriff's deputies say. He is 34 and has spent 14 years in prison. Monday he will be transported to Carson in what may be the closing chapter of his lawbreaking.

Robber Is Given Term in Prison

Robert S. Norris, former employe of a local hospital who in a written confession admitted theft of more than \$200 from a local hotel room, today waived preliminary hearing and pleaded guilty to a charge of second degree burglary. Judge George E. Marshall sentenced him to from one to five years at Carson.

Norris, according to Oscar W. Bryan, deputy district attorney, is a recent arrival. He had ingratiated himself with his employers and met a Boston physician who is visiting here. It was for burglary of his newly made friend's room for which he was arrested.

Drinking Bout in Park Is Costly

Grounds adjacent to the federal building are no place for drinking parties, let alone quarreling, and for so doing, Mabel T. Hugley and J. E. Gelchrist were each fined \$25 in police court today.

Postal authorities yesterday complained of the couple, parked in a car, drinking and wrangling. On arrival, police found some liquor in a bottle and the pair in a belligerent mood. Both were found guilty of disorderly conduct and each fined \$25, with a deferred jail sentence pending good conduct.

L.V.R. Journal
2-19-44

Top Bond Prize Will Be \$2,500, Committee Says

Total sales on bond tickets for the big contest planned tomorrow afternoon at the Clark county court house were \$20,493.75 at the count made at 2 o'clock this afternoon, according to the committee in charge. Some returns still were expected from the Railroad Pass school district and outlying communities.

It is expected that final totals before the distribution of prizes tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock will be about \$22,000, it was estimated by the committee.

Planned originally for a total of \$200,000, with a top prize of \$25,000, the total amount in prizes will be figured on a pari-mutuel basis. On this system it is expected that the top award will be a \$2,500 bond, it was reported this afternoon.

The total number of prizes offered when the contest was announced was 323, and that number of prizes will be awarded, on the pari-mutuel basis. Some of the prizes will be in defense stamps rather than in bonds as originally offered, but the entire number will be figured on the descending scale.

The prizes will be approximately one-tenth of the amount first announced. On this basis first prize will be \$2,500; second prize will be \$1,750; and third prize, \$1,000. There will be 10 prizes of approximately \$500; 20 prizes of approximately \$250; 30 prizes of about \$100; 30 prizes of about \$50; 100 prizes of about \$10; and 150 prizes of about \$5.

L.V.R. Journal
2-21-44

Vegas Soldier Is Heard on Radio

Dick Logan, described as a "soldier from Las Vegas," was one of the features of the radio program "Ladies be Seated," over the blue network, listeners here reported. The program originates in New York.

The radio program introduces soldiers from all sections of the nation as a regular part of its script, and today Logan was presented to the studio and listening audiences.

L.V.R. Journal
2-19-44

Big Bond Rally Set For Sunday Afternoon

With the big bond rally in Las Vegas set for tomorrow afternoon, the total now needed to meet the Clark county quota is \$495,505, it was announced today by the local committee. This is greater than was reported yesterday, but it was found that purchases totaling \$60,000 had been counted twice in recent figures, the committee stated.

Thus, despite sales for the past 24 hours, the total for Clark county was considerably less than the amount announced yesterday.

Half Million Shy

The quota for Clark county is \$3,029,000. Today bond purchases were reported to stand at \$2,533,479, leaving almost one-half million to be invested if Clark county meets its goal.

The bond prize contest, which was scheduled for last Tuesday night, will be held on the lawn of the Clark county court house at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon according to Bill Moore, Las Vegas bond chairman.

The Butchers' union will conduct an auction of hams, sides of beef, veal, and lamb, as well as nylon stockings and other items scarce on the market now. This feature is expected to swell the total on war bond sales.

The distribution of bond prizes, for which tickets will be on sale until shortly before the big event, is scheduled to start at 5 o'clock and is expected to take about an hour to complete.

Goodsprings Over

The Goodsprings area, which had a quota of \$12,500 for its \$6,000; Old Ranch Market, \$100; Perk's Grocery, \$100; Clark Market, \$10,725; Prime Meat and Provision, \$2,550; Public Meat company, \$6,000; Rocky Mountain Service, \$2,000; Safeway, \$4,000; Sewell's, \$1,675; Standard Brands of California, \$1,000; Adams Grocery, \$1,000; B. & H. Grocery, \$750; Ball's Grocery, \$2,200; Barney's Grocery, \$275; and Charleston Grocery, \$1,000.

L.V.R. Journal
2-18-44

Nephew of Vegan Is Missing Now

Mrs. J. D. Smith, 624 South Sixth street, has received word that her nephew, Squadron Leader Maurice Gibson of the Royal Canadian air force, who had visited Las Vegas several times, has been missing in action since February 8 in air operations overseas.

For years he had been an instructor in advanced flying for the Canadian air force. He was sent overseas about a year ago and had served from an English base until recently. He is believed to have been in the Mediterranean area when he was reported missing.

He is the son of Mrs. F. M. Gibson of Picton, Ontario, Canada, who spent several months in Las Vegas last year with Dr. and Mrs. Smith. His sister, Mrs. Sidney C. Wooten, former Mary Smith, also spent part of last winter here.

During the Dieppe commando raid, another nephew of Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Llewelyn Clark Bell of the Canadian infantry, was killed on August 19, 1942. He was famous in Canada and England as being the greatest "all-around athlete" of Canadian birth.

L.V.R. Journal
2-18-44

County Bond Total Is Nearing Quota

The Clark county war bond drive today had moved closer to its \$3,029,000 quota, with a total of \$2,547,101.70 reported as invested in bonds during the fourth war loan drive. This leaves only \$481,898.30 yet to be invested to meet the goal.

A big bond rally is planned Sunday afternoon on the Clark county court house lawn. The award of bond prizes and an auction of food and other items by the Butchers' union will be featured at the rally. It is expected that the number of bonds sold at the rally will aid materially in nearing the quota.

All bonds purchased in Clark county during the remainder of the month will count toward the fourth war loan drive quota.

Boulder C. News
2-19-44

Ralph Cook in 8 Major Battles, Rescued After Ship Sunk: Visits B. C.

The experience of being rescued from the waters of the South Pacific after his ship had been sunk by Japs was one through which Ralph Cook, EM 1/c, who was in Boulder City Thursday and yesterday, has been since he entered the navy in 1940.

Cook has been in eight major battles, and has seen service 'round the world, he told friends in Boulder City during his brief stay here on furlough.

He was in Pearl Harbor at the time of the sneak attack there by the Japs.

He was one of three rescued from the water after the Bagley was sunk off the coast of the Solomon Islands. They were taken to Australia, where they remained until placed on other ships.

Cook recently was given a 90-day furlough, for a much needed rest, and has spent a short time in the hospital in San Francisco.

He arrived in Boulder City, looking for his parents, who lived in Boulder City in 1939, during which time his father, Millard Cook, was employed by the Bureau of Power and Light. They lived in the trailer camp at that time, and Ralph attended Boulder City schools for a short while.

Cook left yesterday, planning to meet his parents in Chicago, whence they will go from New York City to meet him. He had a wire from his father yesterday, before leaving Boulder.

Boulder C. News
2-19-44

Paul Whipple in Navy, Marines, at Same Time

Paul Whipple, who has served four weeks in the navy in San Diego, is now in the navy and marines both, according to word received by his family in Boulder City.

Having been rated as seaman 2/c during the last three weeks of training, he has been transferred to the marines for pharmacist work.

Whipple expects to be in Los Angeles on a 36-hour pass this week end.

L.V.R. Journal
2-18-44

Mrs. Botts Visits Boulder City VFW

Boulder Dam Auxiliary Number 3574 of the V. F. W. entertained the department president, Mrs. Isabella Botts of Las Vegas at a regular meeting Tuesday at the K. P. Hall. She was accompanied to Boulder City by her husband, Lynn Botts, department of Nevada quartermaster of the American Legion; Mrs. Catherine Hickey, past department president; Mrs. Edna Farndale, department musician; and Mrs. Lillie Barrett, president of Fred S. Pennington Auxiliary Number 1735; all of Las Vegas.

Mrs. Botts gave an informative talk on V. F. W. Auxiliary service work, eligibility requirements and plans by department of Nevada to raise funds to build a cottage at the V. F. W. home in Eaton Rapids for Nevada orphans of V. F. W. members.

Mrs. Botts was presented with a defense stamp corsage. After the meeting a gift donated by Florence Sleeper, was awarded to Mrs. Farndale. Refreshments were served by Johanna Hansen, Clara Lomas and Jessie Shelton. The social hour featured Mrs. Farndale at the piano and an old-fashioned song fest.

Department Commander Ralph Hanson, Department Quartermaster Lynn Botts and members of the post joined in the party.

Plans were made for a keno card party to be held at K. P. Hall Friday, March 3. A food basket will be a special prize. Mrs. Mae Mather, Mrs. Mabel Painter and Mrs. Jessie Shelton comprise the committee in charge. Boulder Dam Auxiliary to post 3574 purchased a \$100 series "F" bond during the fourth war loan and also participated in the bond rally parade, entering a decorated car with the slogan "Buy Bonds—Speed Victory to Bring our Fighters Home," it was announced.

L.V.R. Journal
2-19-44

James Griswold Has Operation

Lieutenant (JG) James A. Griswold, submarine officer on duty in the Pacific, has undergone an appendectomy operation in Honolulu, according to word received here by his wife, the former Molly Morse.

Griswold had been on patrol duty for several months and put in at Hawaii when he became ill aboard his ship.

Las Vegas AGE
2-20-44

Aviation Cadet Lee Dies in Plane Crash

Aviation Cadet Keith Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lee, 1877 Harvard street, North Las Vegas, was killed Tuesday in a plane crash near La Junta, Colorado.

Lee and another cadet were aboard a twin-engine training plane which crashed near the army field where they were stationed.

The youth was well known here where he was graduated from our high school in 1938 after which he attended the Brigham Young university in Provo, Utah.

Funeral services were conducted Saturday at 2:30 o'clock at the Palm Funeral Home with Rev. Albert C. Melton, pastor of the Immanuel Community church of North Las Vegas officiating, assisted by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Interment was made in Woodlawn cemetery.

L.V.R. Journal
2-21-44

John Pulsipher Is Home Again

V. John Pulsipher, midshipman first class, who recently returned from five months' overseas duty on board a cargo ship, is visiting with his mother, Mrs. Cleone Pulsipher Bennett of North Las Vegas, and his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Pulsipher of Bunkerville.

Midshipman Pulsipher was born in Las Vegas and attended the Virgin Valley high school. He is a member of the LDS church. After his graduation in 1942, he worked as a carpenter at the Las Vegas army air field.

He enlisted in the naval reserve on April 15, 1943, in Las Vegas and was sent to San Mateo, California, for three and one-half months' training at an engineer's school. In August, 1943, he was assigned to a cargo ship leaving the United States to

sail to the southern Pacific Islands, Australia, and Lae, New Guinea.

While participating in a major battle in the south Pacific, he was wounded by shrapnel and was kept aboard ship in the attendance of a pharmacist's mate. Later he was awarded a gold star when an official report was given that his ship had been sunk. On the voyage home he sailed to Egypt, North Africa, and England, and landed back in the United States on January 15, 1944.

His mother, Mrs. Bennett, is now working at the local gunnery school. While in Las Vegas, Midshipman Pulsipher intends to resign from the naval reserve and re-enlist in the navy as a midshipman first class, his present rating, he stated in an interview today.

L.V.R. Journal
2-24-44

Yank Casualties Of War Are Fixed At 157,865 Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. (AP)—American casualties in the war now total 157,865, of which 36,000 are dead.

Undersecretary of War Patterson reported today that U. S. army casualties from December 7, 1941 to February 7, 1944 totaled 118,128, divided as follows: killed 19,490; wounded 45,545; missing 28,339; prisoners of war 26,745.

Casualties in the sea service—navy, marines and coast guard—based on reports up to today have amounted to 32,737, as follows: killed 10,500; wounded 9,322; missing 9,491; prisoners 4,418.

Patterson said that of the 45,545 soldiers wounded, 24,289 have returned to duty.

Of the total prisoners, he said, 1,064 have been officially reported by the enemy to have died in prison camps, mostly in Japanese-occupied areas. He commented that "it is known that the actual number larger, in sad reality, be much larger."

L.V.R. Journal
2-29-44

Betty Snider to Enlist in WAVES

Miss Betty Snider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Snider of 810 South Seventh street, celebrated her twentieth birthday today by enlisting in the WAVES of the United States Navy.

Miss Snider was honored at a dinner party by her parents at the Hotel Last Frontier last evening, prior to her leaving tomorrow for Salt Lake City, Utah, to receive her physical examination as a member of the WAVES. She will return to Las Vegas on Thursday, and expects to remain here about a week before leaving for New York City to begin her basic training.

L.V.R. Journal
2-29-44

Nevada Exceeds War Bond Quota

RENO, Nev., Feb. 28 (UP)—Nevada today officially exceeded its quota for industrial sales in the fourth war loan drive. Forrest Lovelock, state chairman, was advised by the federal reserve bank.

Sales to individuals, it was said, amounted to \$7,070,000, or \$70,000 more than quota.

Sometime ago the state exceeded its quota for all bond sales and at noon today total subscriptions amounted to \$11,320,000, compared with the goal of only \$10,000,000.

Many War Bond Awards Made At Final Wind-up Rally Held Here

The bond rally held Sunday afternoon on the courthouse lawn was climaxed in the bond drawing. The drawings were by numbers which correspond to the numbers on the tickets held by bond purchasers. A total of \$2,624,745 worth of bonds was sold prior to the rally. The purchase during the rally and the number to be purchased for prizes will add an additional \$45,000 to \$50,000, Leo McNamee, chairman of the Clark County drive stated yesterday.

The prize-winners and the amount of the prizes, to be paid in war bonds and stamps, are as follows:

N. J. Webb, first prize of \$2,582; Frank A. Mead, second prize of \$2,013.75 and Kenneth Huff, third prize of \$1,150.

Ten prizes of \$575.00 were awarded to Otto Schwartz, T. J. Hatley, Clarence Robley, Hilda Smith, James C. Miles, R. D. Meeker, K. A. McMillan, W. D. Schmidt, Tom Jaegers, Jr., and a Rhoades.

There were 20 prizes of \$287.50 each and they went to the following: M. L. Caster, W. Ogle, L. A. Shuler, G. Miller, B. Richardson, George Royle, George Goodyear, ticket number 24680, Sophie Tucker, ticket numbers 4542, 19354, 18767, Frances Stearns, A. Larsen, K. Dale, ticket number 9957, Bob Smith, E. B. Bunker, L. Ayres and F. Harris.

Twenty awards of \$115.00 went to: Walter Braeken (two), Owen, Mrs. J. Cobb, R. R. Russell, N. Hinkel, J. J. Hienbaum, T. Seccorati, H. Sullivan, J. H. Belcher, Jack Albright, ticket number 3355, Mrs. Eb Davis, Mrs. R. H. Wallis, ticket number 17042, 26034, 8553, 17028, 4645 and Lon Cox.

The 20 prizes of \$57.50 each were awarded to: Sid. J. Tripp, ticket number 9950, 13204, Frank Cusewells, ticket number 24171, C. W. Potts, J. R. Swingle, ticket numbers 25104, 22252, 26388, 18705, 5708, 26711, 5794, 20503, 28964, 21111, 8813 and 18378.

Numbers winning prizes for \$11.50 include: 27973, 16100, 9316, 17805, 16509, 5291, 5641, 5445, 8258, 12896, 18439, 21921, 5440, 18816, 4565, 252, 5447, 22212, 14283, 3459, 9806, 10174, 5855, 4898, 21366, 15236, 16026, 22414, 5577, 20519, 1431, 12779, 20068, 17855, 8538, 7392, 13605, 12737, 8510, 7438, 9812, 14302, 8238, 27017, 2956, 18460, 2988, 20158, 18399, 26048, 1397, 10049, 6016, 3278, 7280, 558, 6974, 4640, 1876, 27788, 14510, 22554, 5676, 13970, 27015, 21380, 21040, 3784, 18463, 5953, 22419, 1196, 5689, 25143, 6872, 5015, 3013, 15798, 4743, 8872, 4101, 33947, 2902, 21908, 3275, 14310, 8691, 2548, 5522.

L.V.R. Journal 2-29-44

C. E. Pennick, of Henderson, has received word from his sister, Corporal Anne Pennick, who is now stationed in England with the W.A.C.s. Corporal Pennick wrote in glowing terms of the Red Cross workers there and their service to the men and women of the armed forces.

12545, 8622, 6298, 6163, 22418, 5291, 20125, 21929, 6050, 20150, 6376.

Numbers winning prizes of \$5.75 are: 19395, 8805, 3340, 5372, 9792, 5467, 23960, 18550, 10021, 16129, 24136, 2671, 16558, 5730, 2794, 16447, 2290, 8342, 18854, 1301, 20409, 18174, 15249, 18665, 34, 14215, 7475, 12339, 25210, 4243, 20391, 4085, 20374, 195, 20372, 13504, 8245, 18319, 2855, 5191, 27664, 19468, 13929, 18, 21992, 5750, 5526, 19347, 5214, 2634, 19283, 5112, 17056, 3938, 3937, 6151, 205, 7032, 12973, 12981, 1538, 21946, 2880, 12476, 25129, 26628, 1481, 2483, 7543, 20463, 12884, 22502, 6047, 951, 26624, 7855, 4510, 17426, 5949, 4363, 21486, 21191, 6027, 18358, 20529, 22416, 27671, 27728, 19736, 17596, 21420, 3141, 27678, 669, 959, 247, 165, 6729, 10125, 7548, 4071, 16134, 4428, 7649, 9145, 17720, 2227, 5980, 24806, 83, 7424, 13633, 5063, 14285, 12493, 8200, 25892, 23601, 4538, 8299, 16477, 7659, 13609, 21141, 148, 16699, 20331, 7108, 16421, 2935, 12785, 16774, 19300, 27963, 281, 492, 19358, 9285, 8669, 12788, 18557, 19495, 5479, 6560, 7140, 1437, 19502, 12629, 4812, 21212.

The \$5 awards were presented to "Doc" Ladd, S. C. Worthington, Carl Gratz, Charles Candice, John Conway, Ferrid (521 Bridger), Robert M. White, Betty Shoemaker, L. C. Young, Kenny Searles, Ray H. Marjole, Joe Gordon, Amelia Mikulich, W. E. Cook, B. F. Hatcher, Jake Von Tobel, William Casprick, Mrs. J. K. Housels, Mrs. R. A. Wickman, R. G. Bledsoe, Woo Sing, John Steurerson, William E. Moore, Nellie H. Hinkle, R. F. Colemire, Corrine Fitzgerald, Angelo Corio, Norman Testolin, W. J. Witt, Nannet H. Hirschman, John Holzhimer, Mrs. A. Campbell, J. B. Vincent, John Hildran, Kenneth Jackson, Ethel Henry, Mrs. J. K. Housels, Maxine Butts, R. Spector, Anthony Stacker, Levi Tracht, Harry Barber, Sam Berto Sid, R. F. Colemire, F. W. Gilman, Lee McCall, L. Linger, George Henderson, Bernice Rennar, Jack Elliott, M. Richardson, Eddie White, Robert Russell, J. R. Saylor, Grace Rubidau, Dr. Winter, Thomas W. Frazier, J. W. Brockmead, Edwin Johnson, R. C. Dewitt, Guy M. Volless, James Smith, Harry Armitage, Mrs. Anna Dorenwien, Mrs. William Schwartz, J. T. Crawford, E. Cowan, E. G. Ward, Ed Pfingner, Thomas Harrison, O. K. Gregson, Joyce Wright, Harry McSherry, Gordon Carmichael, Mecher, M. M. Sweeney, Betty Shoemaker, John Sanderhon, Barron, C. C. Cross, A. Lewis, W. Perkins, G. Winsatt, Fanny Soss, L. P. Parker, J. Christian, Sam Stearns, I. Groenberg, E. Dase, D. Johnson, H. W. Maxwell, W. M. Van Sant, M. Butts, Levi Tracht, F. A. Mead, Joe Ronnow, V. Mandorf, C. O'Donnell, J. Young, K. Vale, J. K. Housels, ticket number 25, 892, H. Munday, V. Mandorf, J. K. Housels, Jr., P. J. Walsted, George Skystead, H. R. Rotte, H. Janice, O. J. Smith, K. Heat, G. Batchelder.

A ham went to Herman Priest for \$600, a pair of men's shoes went to Jake Garehime for \$500, Mrs. Blaine Johnson bid \$200 for a pair of women's shoes, F. Rozzini received soap powder for a bid of \$100, roasts and steaks

went to Fred Alward for \$500, bacon and processed food to Sebastian Mikulich for \$1,000, Oxydol and a ham to F. F. Garside for \$500, a half case of Scotch whiskey to Sebastian Mikulich for \$2,500, a German helmet to C. Ferriol for \$100, a box of cheese to C. C. Underhill for \$300, six bottles of Bourbon for \$1,100 to John Eichleay, six bottles of whiskey to Sam Friedman for \$1,000, a pair of nylon hose to Sam Friedman for \$700, a ham to Sebastian Mikulich for \$2,000, a box of Oxydol soap powder to Jake Garehime for \$500, butter and bacon to Bill Morgan for \$550, a German helmet to Mrs. Slaughter for \$500, two bottles of Scotch to M. Goldring for \$1,000, two bottles of bourbon to Forrest Lovelock for \$1000, a 13 1/2-pound ham to Dick Sax for \$800, a case of Carnation milk to Bill Morgan for \$200, processed food to Miss Slumms for \$200, three quarts of bourbon to J. W. Burroughs for \$1300, ham and soap powder to C. D. Breena for \$300, ham, butter and bacon to C. Norman Cornwall for \$500, and two quarts of Scotch to Dick Sax for \$600.

There were 20 prizes of \$287.50 each and they went to the following: M. L. Caster, W. Ogle, L. A. Shuler, G. Miller, B. Richardson, George Royle, George Goodyear, ticket number 24680, Sophie Tucker, ticket numbers 4542, 19354, 18767, Frances Stearns, A. Larsen, K. Dale, ticket number 9957, Bob Smith, E. B. Bunker, L. Ayres and F. Harris.

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L.V.R. Journal 2-29-44

C. E. Pennick, of Henderson, has received word from his sister, Corporal Anne Pennick, who is now stationed in England with the W.A.C.s. Corporal Pennick wrote in glowing terms of the Red Cross workers there and their service to the men and women of the armed forces.

Boulder C. News 2-23-44

RADIOMAN BILL PAINTER, WHO SURVIVED PLANE CRASH INTO SEA, NOW REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NAVY TELLS MOTHER

Bill Painter, radioman 1/c in the U. S. Navy, who escaped from a plane which crashed into the ocean while taking off from a plane carrier, and swam to a miraculous rescue, is now missing in action, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. A. R. Elliott, 416 Arizona street, Boulder City, from the navy department.

Painter is missing in another plane crash, believed to have taken place in the European theatre of war, though details of the crash are not yet available.

Details of the other crash experience and escape of W. D. "Bill" Painter, were told, without giving his name, in the November issue of the National Geographic magazine, in the elaborately illustrated lead article of that issue, by Melville Bell Grosvenor, and entitled "Cruise on an Escort Carrier."

Survived Two Accidents

Painter also survived another and less serious accident since he entered the service on July 2, nearly three years ago.

The local lad, but 19 years of age this year, attended Boulder City schools when a small boy. After being away for awhile, he returned and for a short while attended high school, at the age of 14. He was home on a 15-day furlough about December 1 last, in Boulder City.

The author of the National Geographic story was told of Painter's escape from death when, on a seven-day cruise, he asked the air officer if there was "any chance you will catapult me?" He was speaking of the catapult which sends planes off from the deck of the escort carrier with a

gathered on the courthouse lawn and during the bidding raised \$17,500 for war bonds.

A ham went to Herman Priest for \$600, a pair of men's shoes went to Jake Garehime for \$500, Mrs. Blaine Johnson bid \$200 for a pair of women's shoes, F. Rozzini received soap powder for a bid of \$100, roasts and steaks

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Boulder City War Bond Sales Pass \$44,487.75

Boulder City's purchases of War bonds for the Fourth War Loan drive yesterday had passed \$44,487.75, according to Chairman A. R. Collins of the local drive committee.

An acceleration in sales is expected as the end of the drive, February 15, approaches, he stated.

There were 20 prizes of \$287.50 each and they went to the following: M. L. Caster, W. Ogle, L. A. Shuler, G. Miller, B. Richardson, George Royle, George Goodyear, ticket number 24680, Sophie Tucker, ticket numbers 4542, 19354, 18767, Frances Stearns, A. Larsen, K. Dale, ticket number 9957, Bob Smith, E. B. Bunker, L. Ayres and F. Harris.

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"Buddy" Barrett Killed in Italy Revealed Today

Corporal Sheldon C. "Buddy" Barrett, son of Mrs. Sue Barrett, 533 Cass street, Las Vegas, has been killed in action on the Italian front.



Barrett, enlisted as a private in the army on January 12, 1941, and has been overseas since November, 1942.

He has been serving under Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark with the 30th infantry, which is accredited with the conquest of Messina and Sicily.

He made his home in Las Vegas for many years and attended the local schools. His wife resides in Long Beach, California.

L.V.R. Journal 2-3-44

Mary J. Powers Gets Promotion

A Las Vegas girl, Mary J. Powers, member of the marine corps women's reserve, was recently promoted to the rank of assistant cook. At present, she is on duty at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California.

A daughter of Russell W. Powers of Las Vegas, she received her recruit training at Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina.

L.V.R. Journal 2-3-44

Bond Sales Jump To \$1,160,192

Bond sales in Clark county today were boosted to \$1,160,192, with the aid of a large purchase by the Union Oil company, but the total still is far short of the \$3,029,000 quota, it was announced by the committee in charge.

J. F. Wallace, area manager of the Union Oil company, San Bernardino, and W. C. Karr, resident manager in Las Vegas, today announced the purchase of \$100,000 worth of war bonds to be credited to the local war bond drive. Of that total, \$50,000 is credited to the Railroad Pass school district quota, \$30,000 to the Las Vegas quota, and \$20,000 to the Boulder City quota.

"At the Hotel Last Frontier last night a total of \$13,500 worth of bonds was sold to swell the total.

Bill Moore, chairman of the Las Vegas bond drive, today urged all bond buyers to obtain their tickets for the bond prizes which will be awarded on the last day of the drive.

A house-to-house canvass of the community is planned Sunday, and every organization member in Las Vegas is asked to meet at the Clark county court house at 12:30 o'clock Sunday to receive bond blanks, tickets and assignments to the blocks they will cover.

L.V.R. Journal 2-4-44

War Bond Drive Moving Forward And Total Grows

With Railroad Pass school district credited with a total of \$479,425 in bond sales, the fourth war bond drive total for Clark county moved up to \$1,278,898 today toward the quota of \$3,029,000, it was announced today by Leo A. McNamee, Clark county bond drive chairman.

Bonds credited to the Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant total \$447,225, while other sales in the Railroad Pass school district include: Manganese Ores company, \$18,000; Henderson, \$11,000; and Pittman and Whitney together, \$3,200, making a total for the district of \$479,425.

Sales in Boulder City and Las Vegas have been as follows, the committee reports: Bank of Nevada, Boulder City, \$34,144; post office, Boulder City, \$12,512.50; post office, Las Vegas, \$19,612.50; First National Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, \$534,485.75; Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, \$191,281.25; and Las Vegas army air field, \$7,425.

Reports from outlying communities in the county have not been received yet.

L.V.R. Journal 2-4-44

Vegas Broadcast Nets Foreign Bond

Mayor E. W. Cragin and Judge George E. Marshall sold at least one bond through their radio addresses over Columbia network last night.

Shortly after the program was completed, Mayor Cragin received a wire from James Young, former employe of the Las Vegas Club, now in Portland, Oregon, in which he said:

"Good as a three-horse parlay to hear you and George. Wife and I are buying a \$100 bond. Regards."

Vegan's Voluntary Job Brings Happiness to Persons in U. S.

A voluntary job that seldom becomes tiresome, and brings an excess of happiness to many persons in the United States, is one which is being done daily by Mrs. John Stewart of 1226 South Seventh street, who spends her mornings listening to the short wave radio broadcasts from Japan and taking down the names and addresses of the American boys listed as Japan prisoners of war.

Mrs. Stewart started listening to the broadcasts shortly after Pearl Harbor, and began taking down the names of the lists of people taken as prisoners when the Japs began conquering the various Pacific Islands. Since then she has kept her vigil by the radio daily, taking messages and sending word to the parents, wives and relatives of service men overseas with the armed forces.

Each day she receives many letters from people all over the United States, thanking her for the information concerning their boys and expressing great joy that they were not missing in action or drowned at sea as they had been previously reported. Few people have failed to acknowledge the receipt of her letters and she has received many gifts including stationery and books of stamps from those who wish to help her in carrying on the fine work she is doing.

L.V. Tribune 2-3-44

Kiwanis Club Urges Bond Sales for Vegas

Yesterday the Kiwanis Club held the regular Wednesday luncheon meeting at the Sal Sagev Hotel, presided over by Dr. Quanah McCall, new President-elect. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss ways and means of putting the War Bond Drive over the top.

Otto Kimball, in a stirring speech, said that only 46 per cent of the population of Las Vegas had purchased War Bonds. He said that the town should be canvassed, block by block, and house by house until not one had been missed or left out. He called for six hundred loyal, civic minded citizens to meet on the courthouse lawn next Sunday noon, to do this canvassing.

Ed Von Tobel said that he would not suggest making a call for volunteers, but would like to see every civic organization in the city, lodges, American Legion and churches draft their members to man, for this service to their country.

Pete Peterson, President of the Kiwanis at Riverside, and one the guests of honor, struck a responsive chord in everyone present when he said, "We need to know what is going on in Washington. We are being put through wars and depressions that were engineered across the sea, and its up to us to find out what is going on in our government."

In the same vein H. P. Marble, dispersing officer for the Department of the Interior for twenty years, told how he had owned three 160-acre tracts of land in Wyoming for many years on each of which the AAA had allowed his tenants to cultivate only 20 acres. With the war coming on he had sought to increase the production of this acreage, but for three years had been refused government permission to do so. Finally he was told that if he did increase his crops he would be penalized 49c a bushel for all wheat grown in excess of the present crop. He said the government was paying thousands of employees to hold prices and production down, and thousands of others to up them. His suggestion was to send them a "how-to" manual from Washington and also as assistant in the Civil Aeronautic Authority, passed the Bar in Las Vegas in 1942, and expects to live and practice in Las Vegas the rest of his life, among the folks whose friendliness and cooperation he finds the finest in the land.

Lucky winners in the weekly drawing for War Bonds were Barney Zigtema, H. B. Marble, Quanah McCall and Mr. Peterson.

Howard Hoover, program chairman, announced that on Tuesday evening, February 15th, at a dinner party in the Canary Room at the Last Frontier, installation of new officers would be held. At this time Mr. F. J. Brady, past president, will hand over the gavel officially to Dr. Quanah McCall, the incoming president, with appropriate ceremony.

L.V.R. Journal 2-4-44

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Vegas Broadcast Nets Foreign Bond

Mayor E. W. Cragin and Judge George E. Marshall sold at least one bond through their radio addresses over Columbia network last night.

Shortly after the program was completed, Mayor Cragin received a wire from James Young, former employe of the Las Vegas Club, now in Portland, Oregon, in which he said:

"Good as a three-horse parlay to hear you and George. Wife and I are buying a \$100 bond. Regards."

Japs Cut Up Prisoners While Alive, Say Indians

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3. (INS) — Reuter's news agency today recorded a New Delhi radio broadcast which charged Japanese officers with the vivisection of captured Allied soldiers and civilians. Adding to the mounting statements of Nipponese atrocities, the broadcast asserted that the diaries of captured Japanese officers revealed that vivisection was a frequent method of amusement among the enemy leaders, with Allied civilians and fighting men alike subjected to its intense torture.

According to these diaries, the announcer said, one captured Indian officer was vivisected as "an after-dinner amusement" at an officers' mess by the enemy regimental medical commander.

Another captured Indian who failed to reply to a question put by a Japanese officer was knocked down with a sword, bayoneted three times and dragged while still alive to a nearby river where he instantly was vivisected, the broadcast added.

Soldiers Hear John Gunther

Approximately 800 soldiers at the Las Vegas army air field heard the address of John Gunther, famed international correspondent and author, when he spoke at the post theater yesterday afternoon on his opinions of the war.

The author of "Inside Europe," "Inside Asia," and "Inside Latin America" spoke on the subject "Where Do We Stand?" An open question-and-answer discussion followed his talk, during which LVAAP men and women received a true inside view of international affairs.

Gunther has been described as one of the world's best reporters. He got his start with the Chicago Daily News, gained more experience with the United Press, finally branched out on his own as an international correspondent when his attempts at fiction writing failed to meet his expectations.

According to "Current Biography," Gunther's first book on international affairs, "Inside Europe," was written with "astonishing speed, after working hours and on week ends." Its publication in 1936 received immediate acclaim.

His young son, John Gunther, Jr., gave him the idea for "Inside Asia" which was published in 1939. "Inside Latin America" appeared in 1941, and did much to promote better understanding of this country's southern neighbors.

Tribute to Clark County Given in Radio Broadcast

A record crowd thronged the Ramona Room of Hotel Last Frontier at 10:30 o'clock last night to hear the bond rally radio broadcast which was released over the national Columbia Broadcasting System network. Total bond sales in the fourth war bond drive were announced, showing Clark county has raised one-third of its quota.

The music portion of the broadcast featured David Rubinoff and his violin in three musical favorites, including "Dance of the Russian Peasants," "Intermezzo," and "Flight of the Bumble Bee," and the solo of "Malaguena" by Alexander Makofka, accompanist for Rubinoff. Popular dance melodies by Charley Kaley and his orchestra high-lighted the outstanding radio bond rally which was produced by a CBS staff from Hollywood, who came here for the event.

Fox Case arranged the broadcast, which was announced by Dave Valle, with Alex Alexander as technician, as a feature story of the department of special events of the Columbia Broadcasting western division. The show was carried over a national hookup.

Through arrangements made by Max Kelch, owner of radio station KENO in Las Vegas, this national broadcast of a civic program originating in Las Vegas was carried out, giving Clark county recognition for its war activities and industrial progress. The show was carried by KENO for the benefit of local listeners, by special permission of the New York office of CBS.

District Judge George E. Marshall and Mayor E. W. Cragin were special speakers on the program.

Judge Marshall's address was as follows: "Taking my cue from the opening statement made on this program mentioning the resources of Clark county, state of Nevada, I wish to point out that our announcer overlooked one large item, our spirit and willingness to get things done, and with this in mind I see no reason why we cannot readily fulfill our goal in this fourth war loan drive. The material resources of this county have scarcely been scratched. It is true we have farms of small size in the Las Vegas valley, larger ones to the north in the Muddy and Virgin River valleys, which are tributaries of the Colorado river.

"And it is true that in the war effort these farming industries have been depleted of manpower. Nevertheless, we have been and will continue to be able to carry our just share of wartime contributions.

"The mining industry of the county of Clark suffered some considerable injury when due to war conditions our gold mines were stopped from production. The loss there was quickly recouped by the mining of manganese ore and by the installation of the Basic Magnesium, Inc. plant situated some 12 miles from Las Vegas, employing some 5000 men.

"Our transportation facilities have been taxed, railways, highways and air service, and like other communities, we have been short of a few things — not many.

"Yes, we are surely taking our place in the the war effort, training soldiers in desert maneuvers upon to serve their country, yet we have a goodly supply of soldiers whom we so gratefully welcome. These young men have left their homes, as our young men have left theirs. They are doing their job in a splendid manner, and we will not let them down.

"We, too, on the civilian battle front, stand ready and willing to give to the last drop to end this bitter conflict against those who would totally destroy our way of life. I do not care to encroach upon the words of any other person, but what Lincoln at one time

serve as an inspiration and a challenge for greater achievements."

In introducing the program, Announcer Valle said:

"From Las Vegas, Nevada—located in the Las Vegas Valley and surrounded by the Spring Mountain Range—on the edge of the great Mojave desert, Columbia's western division of the department of special events presents a feature story.

"Yes, a feature story about the famous Indian country of yesterday and what is happening here today—tonight—it's another home front where the attack is being backed on the battle front by the natural resources of the nation.

"Here is the source of the water supply from the great Colorado river, electrical power from Boulder dam, agriculture and cattle from the surrounding ranches, ammunition from Basic Magnesium and minerals, advanced training for air power, and a railroad transportation nerve center.

"That's Las Vegas today. "From a sleepy pueblo of yesterday where Indians were red and white men carried two guns, the picture has changed and Las Vegas is writing its own twentieth century history.

"It's fame as a pre-Pearl Harbor resort center is secondary

Friday, February 4, 1944

now because there is a job to be done.

"Tonight, let us join a distinguished group of civic leaders in the Ramona Room of Hotel Last Frontier in Las Vegas and hear a few brief statements about the importance of these activities."

Thereafter followed the music and speaking program.

As guests of the Hotel Last Frontier, committee chairmen of the Clark county fourth war bond drive or their substitutes attended a dinner party in the Ramona Room and were present at the broadcast. Included were:

Brigadier General Martinus Stenseth, Mayor and Mrs. E. W. Cragin, Judge George E. Marshall, Miss Maude Frazier, Mark Schulman, Ira Goldring, Bob Bartlett, R. B. Griffith, T. E. Taney, A. W. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. David Rubinoff, James H. Down, Jr., Elmo Ellsworth, A. Staggetter, and Bill Moore.

Wife of Vegan Held Prisoner in Germany Is Awarded Aid Medal

Mrs. Harvey E. McDonald of Las Vegas this afternoon received the air medal at the Las Vegas army air field formal retreat parade, in the absence of her husband, Technical Sergeant Harvey E. McDonald, who is reported as a prisoner of war in Europe.

The medal was awarded to Sergeant McDonald by the commanding general of the eighth bomber command. It was presented to Mrs. McDonald by Colonel George E. Henry, commander of the gunnery school.

Sergeant McDonald's citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in five separate bomber combat missions over enemy occupied continental Europe."

"The courage, coolness and skill displayed by this enlisted man upon these occasions reflect great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

After receiving the medal, Mrs. McDonald stood with Colonel Henry and other air field officers during the review of troops.

Earlier in the week Mrs. McDonald had received the following letter from Colonel John H. Wilson, chief of staff of the ninth service command: "Word has just been received from the war department that by direction of the president the air medal decoration awarded by the commanding general of the eighth bomber command to your husband, Technical Sergeant Harvey E. McDonald, air corps, who has been reported as a prisoner of war.

"It has been a source of inspiration to me to learn of your husband's exceptional meritorious achievement in action which has merited this award. His enviable record of service to his country must be a source of comfort and pride to you during this period of anxiety and hope."

Sergeant McDonald, who is widely known in Las Vegas, where he received his grammar and high school education, was missing in action in Italy, D. C., for two and one-half years. Prior to entering the service, he was employed as a salesman for the Richfield Oil company here



HARVEY McDONALD

and then as an accountant in FHA and AAA.

He was graduated at the Harlingen, Texas, army air field as a radio operator and aerial gunner. He received further training at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, and was stationed at Walla Walla, Washington, air field for training with the combat crew with which he was serving when the ship was lost. He had been in England for some time and had participated in bombing missions over France and Italy prior to his capture.

Gunner Hero Is Instructor Now At Vegas Field

The Las Vegas army air field has a new air-to-air instructor, who wears the insignia of the China-Burma-India theater, a shield of red, white and blue with both a Chinese and Indian star upon it. This gives a clue to where he has been. The distinguished flying cross, the air medal, a commendation from the governor of Queensland, Australia, and a citation from President Roosevelt indicate what he has done.

This soldier is Staff Sergeant Matthew Oik, who spent 20 months in India, where the temperature remained around 135, and escape from mosquitoes is found only within a netting. Camp life for a soldier follows the pattern set by the British, with an Indian houseboy hired for about 84 cents a week to do all the menial tasks of bed making, shoe shining, drink toting, laundry and mending.

This luxury compensated in small measure for the misery of the climate, the six months' rains, and the prevalence of malaria and dengue fever.

Sergeant Oik is a veteran soldier. He served in the field artillery from 1935 to 1938, then returned to uniform in 1940, when he went into the coast artillery. The following year he volunteered for aerial gunnery.

He was transferred from Australia to India early in 1942 and flew over Rangoon, Lampang, Hong Kong, Canton and Lashio.

He was a pilot in the Tenth Air Force, which he asserts is the best battle group in the war.

The Liberator is about the only practical bomber that can work out of India because of the long range operations. Sergeant Oik has flown 68,000 combat miles in 20 months, with 338 hours and 15 minutes to his credit. This record was rolled up in 38 missions. In contrast to shorter missions over Europe, a flight ranges from seven to 16 hours over India and China.

Sergeant Oik recalls two critical turning points which decided

his fate and saved his life. He talked at flying with a particular crew, which he believed was "jinxed." He had seen those boys successfully crack up on the runway, bail out because of motor trouble and run into unnecessary flack. He went up instead with another Liberator, flying on a parallel line with the crew he had jilted. Later he saw the ill-fated ship drop in flames after being hit by a bomb from another Liberator in one of the strangest accidents of the war. He grabbed his movie camera and recorded this fatal tragedy, which he had escaped.

On another trip he was changing his guns at the start of a mission, 100 miles off the Indian coast when the alarm bell started ringing. He and the waist gunner started to dive through the hatch, but hesitated just in time, to discover the rest of the crew very calmly sitting in their places. The alarm bell had short circuited. Below in the Bay of Bengal was almost certain death in the man-eating shark-infested waters. That moment of hesitation had saved the lives of the two gunners.

PRESIDENT SIGNS MUSTERING-OUT PAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (INS)—President Roosevelt today signed the mustering-out bill providing payments to demobilized servicemen and said it was an "important first step in the program of demobilization."

Mr. Roosevelt also called for enactment of still other measures recommended in his broad program for the rehabilitation of men and women in the armed services.

The bill provides for payment of \$100 to veterans with less than 60 days active service; those with more than 60 days with no foreign service \$200, payable in two equal monthly installments; those with 60 days or more and with foreign service \$300, payable in three equal monthly installments.

Applicants must submit a certificate of discharge and should write their present address on it to assure its return.

Additional information required includes: Name and address, serial number, serial number or file number; that he was not discharged or released to accept employment without service outside the United States, and the state of which he was a resident at the time of induction or enlistment.

Navy and coast guard enlisted veterans will be required to file their applications with the field branch, bureau of supplies and accounts, Cleveland, Ohio.

Enlisted veterans of the marine corps will file applications with the marine commandant, Washington, D. C.

Nevadans discharged from the army should make application to the finance officer, U. S. Army, Kiesel building, Ogden, Utah.

Bond Campaign Planned Sunday In Las Vegas

Every member of an organization in the city of Las Vegas is asked to meet at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in front of the Clark county court house to receive assignments for the great house-to-house canvass of the community ever undertaken. The plan is to sell bonds for the fourth war loan campaign now in progress.

Bill Moore, Las Vegas drive chairman, reports there are 290 blocks to be covered. All organization members have been asked to take along their wives or husbands to the big meeting at the court house. Teams will be assigned and will go out over the town to aid in the success of the war loan drive.

To date the total bond sales for the drive are \$1,315,653.25, which includes both individual and corporation bond purchases, the committee in charge reports. The drive closes on February 13, and by then it is necessary to bring the total up to \$3,029,000 to meet the county quota, it was stated today.

'Buddy' Barrett Killed in Action

Word was received from the war department Monday that Sergeant Sheldon C. "Buddy" Barrett, son of Mrs. Sue Barrett, 633 Gass avenue, Las Vegas, was killed in action in Italy.

Barrett was serving under General Mark W. Clark in the 30th infantry division of the Fifth army. His widow lives in Long Beach, California.

Las Vegas Lagging?

Those in charge of the Fourth War Bond drive in Clark County are much disappointed over the showing being made by Las Vegas so far in the campaign.

Clark county is given by the government a quota of \$3,029,000 in bonds, of which Las Vegas must provide the largest share.

The delinquency seems to be on the part of those who should invest small sums for bonds of \$100 to \$500 denomination. Perhaps the trouble is that as yet, the general public has not been sufficiently urged.

One thing should be kept in mind. The government expects to raise an average of at least \$100 from every person in Clark county. In some way this demand must be met.

The purchase of bonds is not at all the spending of money. It is making an investment which will repay a sure profit. It would be well worth while for every person to invest his last dollar, if necessary, to help carry on the war.

Next Sunday an effort will be made to bring every person in Las Vegas onto the list of bond investors. It is the intention to have members of the committee make a house-to-house canvass of the city.

All persons are expected to do their full duty. The best way to do so is to be prepared to buy your full quota of bonds when the committee calls on you, provided you have not already purchased your share. Let's not bring disrepute to Las Vegas at this time after having made so fine a record in previous drives.

Bond Ticket Sale Is Thrown Wide Open

The big bond prize contest being conducted in Clark county in connection with the fourth war bond drive today was thrown open to anyone interested, whether they have purchased bonds or not.

The announcement was made by Bill Moore, chairman of the bond sales committee in Las Vegas, who stated that this action was taken because the prizes will be bonds, and the more sold the more money will go into bonds for Clark county.

Climax to Drive

Previously only those who had purchased a \$25 bond were eligible to purchase tickets for the big bond rally which will climax the bond sales drive, where winning bonds will be awarded.

The bond drive is lagging, with less than one-half of the \$3,029,000 quota for Clark county met, according to Leo A. McNamee, bond drive chairman. So far sales have reached only \$1,450,860.75, a checkup this morning revealed.

A canvass of the city of Las Vegas was carried out yesterday by committees from service organizations in the community, and reports on their success have not been received yet. Altogether 15 committees were sent out to cover the town, and reports from four of the 15 committees showed sales totaling about \$15,000, Moore reports.

Closes February 15

The bond drive will close on February 15, and it is necessary to sell a total of \$1,578,139.25 worth of bonds by that date in order to meet Clark county's quota.

Reports from northern Nevada indicate that the entire state has raised only about one-half of its quota.

Schools Aid

Students and teachers in the Las Vegas schools have purchased \$14,000 worth of bonds and stamps since the start of the drive. Sales are conducted in the schools every Tuesday, and it is expected that the total from the schools will be greatly increased by the time the campaign closes, according to Miss Maude Bazier, superintendent of schools.

Rally to Aid Boulder City Bond Quota; Sales Rise to Nearly \$80,000 Now

With Boulder City's war bond sales boosted to nearly \$80,000, the local committee is working hard to spur the drive and accelerate the purchases, more hopeful of reaching the quota set for this city for the Fourth War Loan drive.

Purchases of \$5,400 being made by employees of the Bureau of Reclamation, outside of payroll deduction sales, are being completed, and when the details are finished these sales along with \$74,309 reached last week will bring the total near the \$80,000 mark, according to A. R. Collins, local chairman.

This is a little more than 35 per cent of the Boulder City quota.

Sale of the tickets for the bond awards to be made at the end of the drive has been thrown open to everyone at \$1.25 each, it was announced yesterday by Bill Moore, chairman of the county bond sales committee. Previously these were available only with purchases of bonds for \$25 or more, but many corporations bought bonds without taking these \$1.25 tickets, and these are now available, it was explained, for any purchaser, even without purchase of a bond.

The slogan now is: "Buy Bonds; but if you have some spare money, buy tickets!"

Clark county now has less than half of the \$3,029,000 quota subscribed, sales having reached \$1,450,860.75, it was announced yesterday by Leo A. McNamee, county bond drive chairman.

The entire state is about one-half up to its quota, it is reported.

Boulder City's bond parade and rally next Sunday will include music and fund and also an auction, with gifts furnished by local merchants going with bonds to the highest bidders, the committee plans. Entertainment will be provided by leading hotels in Las Vegas, with special numbers from their floor shows on the program, to be staged at the school auditorium.

Big Bond Rally Is Scheduled For Boulder City Next Sunday

Elaborate plans for the huge bond rally to be held in Boulder City were being completed today as the committee in charge predicted a large sale of bonds during the program to be held next Sunday.

A monster parade, in which all civic and patriotic organizations, as well as all school children, will participate is scheduled for 1:30 o'clock and this will be followed by a monster free show to be staged in the auditorium of the high school.

The show will be highlighted by acts to be sent to Boulder by the Las Vegas army air field and will include performers from all of the resort hotel floor shows from Las Vegas.

During the performance bonds will be sold and several surprises have been planned by the committee in charge of the big affair.

The group in charge has hopes of surpassing the showing made last year at the big bond rally, and expects to bring Boulder City's quota well over the mark assigned by the county committee.

Hitler's Nephew In Inducted Into American Navy

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UP) — The nephew of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has been inducted into the United States navy and will soon go on active service to fight against the forces of his uncle, it was revealed today.

William Patrick Hitler, 32, passed his physical examination at the New York induction center last Saturday. It was learned from the third naval district today, and was inducted immediately for naval service.

Hitler's father, Alois Hitler, was a half-brother of the Nazi leader, and William is a native of Germany. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowling Hitler, and father separated, however, when their son was two years old and William Patrick was brought up in England and still is a British subject.

William Hitler made an unsuccessful attempt to enlist in both the British and Canadian armies several years ago and in 1942 but was rejected.

Bond Sale in County Past Half Way Mark

Clark county has passed the half-way mark on its fourth war loan drive quota, it was announced today by Leo A. McNamee, Clark county chairman for the campaign. He reported the latest total to be \$1,578,139.25 on the goal of \$3,029,000.

The drive is scheduled to close on February 15, when a big bond rally will be staged and bond prizes will be awarded. The purchase of tickets was thrown open yesterday to anyone interested, whether they have purchased bonds or not. All prizes will be in bonds and therefore will swell the total bond sales, according to the committee in charge.

Bill Moore, local drive chairman, announced that those in charge of bond booths are to retain ticket stubs and turn them in to the chamber of commerce office. This will save trips to the chamber office by every individual who buys tickets.

Moore's committee in contracting the various bond committees daily for reports on their success in the drive.

Bonds were auctioned at the Henderson bond rally last night to the amount of \$4000 and many gifts were awarded to the bidders from the merchants of Henderson.

A total of \$800 in defense stamps was sold for admissions to the show which was well received. The high bond buyer was N. R. Snyder, manager of the Basic Trailer Park, who purchased Harry Richman's cane for a \$1000 bond. There were two \$500 bonds sold, one to W. C. Stodum, employed at the Victory theater, and the other to Laurence H. Benschel, of Nebraska street. The latter's son, Don Benschel, age 18 bought a \$1000 bond.

The response in the bidding was steady, and many bonds for

\$100 or more were sold. Bob Lee was the auctioneer. Harry Richman came out between his shows at the Hotel El Rancho Vegas and was very well received in his songs. The dancing stars of the El Rancho show, Burns Twins and Evelyn, were introduced but could not dance because of the carpeted stage.

"Guns Over Las Vegas" by the gunnery school boys was enthusiastically received, and they were generous in their numbers. Lieutenant John McCloud was in charge of the boys. The orchestra, accordion, and solo numbers were well received, with Sergeant "Suitcase" Simpson's piano numbers specially featured. Solo numbers were sung by Corporals George Askinov and Lloyd Gyson. A skit on life in Egypt was presented.

Mrs. Earl Brothers donated the theater for the evening with the movie scheduled. The committee in charge of the Henderson bond drive and also responsible for the bond show, included R. C. Austin, Dave Anderson, N. R. Snyder, Ruth Hazard, Mrs. R. C. Fitkin and Herb Matterson.

Vegas Infantry Veteran Trains Troops in England

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, Feb. 9 (Special)—A group of infantry soldiers, among them Sergeant Clarence L. Mohler, 28, of Las Vegas, Nevada, all of whom have seen action in the most important battles in North Africa, have arrived in England to help train troops preparing for the invasion of occupied Europe.

Many of the men participated in the initial landings in November, 1942, and fought for the beaches, airfields, strategic heights and old forts in Morocco and Algeria. Later, many of the doughboys saw their first action against the Germans in Tunisia.

In the Maknassy campaign the Americans were confronted with superb defensive positions of the enemy installed in heights. Artillery pieces including 88-mm. and 210-mm. pieces, mortars and machine guns covered the wadis and draws in the barren flats occupied by American units.

For two weeks the men attacked repeatedly, repulsed several counterattacks, kept the Germans under constant surveillance and denied them valuable observation points.

These soldiers were among those who forced the enemy to bring up many truck loads of reserves from the Afrika Korps, accomplishing its mission of drawing strength from the Nazis when they could least afford it.

Last April and May, these same American infantrymen ripped through the tortuous matted vegetation of the Sedjehane Valley djibels in Tunisia,

killing, capturing and unceasingly pushing the enemy out the hills guarding Bizerte.

Other of the men were in action at Faid Pass, Kasserine Pass, El Guettar, Ferryville and elsewhere.

At the conclusion of the Tunisia campaign, many of these soldiers paraded before King George VI and Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark.

Veteran of Four Major Battles Arrives in Las Vegas On Leave

His chest covered with campaign ribbons and stars showing participation in four major battles, Thomas E. Phelps, motor machinist second class in the United States navy, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a surprise visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Phelps, who reside on Goldfield avenue in North Las Vegas.

Phelps' campaign ribbons are for active duty before Pearl Harbor, for the American theatre in the coastal waters and possessions, for the North African-European theatre, and for the Asiatic Pacific.

He has escaped injury in all four major battles in which he participated but had some "narrow escapes," he said in an interview yesterday.

Phelps and Eugene "Swede" Hanson of Las Vegas were the first two men to enlist at the naval recruiting station which opened here in July, 1941. They entered the service July 23, 1941, after taking their physical examinations at Los Angeles. Both were at Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese attacked the islands on December 7, 1941, starting the war. Phelps was aboard a destroyer when the Japanese attacked. The elder Phelps is a car repairman for the Union Pacific.

Another son, Odell Phelps, is a private first class in the army. He entered the army in September, 1942. At present he is a patient in an army hospital in Pomona, California, where he is receiving medical treatment.

Both the Phelps sons attended the Las Vegas high school prior to entering the armed forces. Thomas E. Phelps was a student in the high school from 1938 to 1940, then was employed as a carpenter apprentice prior to enlisting in the armed forces.

Noel Hennessy Is Reported Wounded

Private Noel D. Hennessy of the U. S. Marine Corps has been reported as wounded by the Navy Department. His mother, Mrs. Luella Hennessy resides in Las Vegas.

This report was included in a Navy Department release of 109 casualties of the naval forces (Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard) not heretofore released on casualty lists. Of this number, there are 6 dead, 56 wounded and 47 missing. In addition, the names of 4 in the naval service are included whose casualty status has been officially changed as follows: 2 dead from missing and 2 dead from wounded. One name is omitted as the next of kin resides in an occupied country. This makes a total of 112 names on this list.

L. V. Tribune
12-28-43

Noisy Bandit Holds Up Hotel Employee, Takes \$8 in Cash

"Give me your money or I'll blow a hole through you big enough to put your finger in!" a stick-up shouted at 8 p.m. yesterday when he accosted Phil Castro near 428 South Fourth street.

Mr. Castro, an employe of Hotel Last Frontier, gave the bandit \$8 in cash.

L. V. R. Journal
12-30-43

Hit-Run Suspect Is Located Here

A suspected hit-run driver, who is said to have struck an auto belonging to Mrs. Forrest Shaw last November 22 and then left the scene of the accident without making a report, was arrested here yesterday, police report.

The suspect was Captain J. A. Nilson, from the Kingman army air field, and he was released when he guaranteed payment for the damages caused to Mrs. Shaw's car, police said.

L. V. R. Journal
1-3-44

Man Is Held As Burglar Suspect

G. James Fader, Las Vegas resident, was being held on suspicion of breaking and entering as the result of a burglary at the Bus Terminal Cafe over the week end, police reports showed today.

Complaints against Fader are being withheld until a suitcase he is said to have shipped to Los Angeles is secured to determine the amount of loot if any.

L. V. Tribune
1-11-44

He Wanted a Cigaret! Burglar Saws Into Store

There is no limit apparently to the lengths some people will go for a cigaret.

A little thing like iron bars over the window of the Modern Food Shop at 315 Fremont street meant nothing at all to the party who sawed through the bars Sunday night and made away with a stock of smokes.

Investigating officers described the hacksaw job on the iron bars as "very smooth."

L. V. Tribune
1-18-44

Ethel's Stores Lose State License; Go Before Judge Today

Ethel Rappoport, proprietress of Ethel's Liquor Stores who had demanded a jury trial on charges of selling liquor not carrying proper state stamps, today will go into justice court before Judge Paul O'Malley without the benefit of jury as a result of a last minute move by her counsel, Harold M. Morse.

Thirty gentlemen who had been summoned for appearance in court today were suddenly dismissed from duty.

District Attorney V. Gray Gubler will prosecute the state's charges against Mrs. Rappoport.

From Carson City yesterday came word that the state liquor license for Mrs. Rappoport's two stores had been suspended for 30 days.

L. V. R. Journal
1-3-44

Vegas Burglar Ring Smashed, Police Say

A burglary ring, which operated in Las Vegas for several weeks, gathering loot estimated by police to have been in the neighborhood of \$6,000, has been broken up, the officers said today with the arrest of two men and a woman, all colored.

One man and the woman were arrested in Las Vegas while the third member of the asserted ring was picked up in San Bernardino. With their arrest, the officers reported, has been solved at least four of the recent burglaries in Las Vegas and several others in San Bernardino, Pasadena and other southern California communities.

3 Arrested

Those arrested in Las Vegas were Roger William Spencer, 43, and Maurine Andrew Finch. The man held in San Bernardino is Liney Hebert, alias Joe Thompson.

According to the officers, the burglaries of the residences of J. G. Givvin, 302 North Tenth street; O. D. Helm, 345 North Tenth street; Ralph J. Taner, 405 North Eighth street and John O. Judge, 212 Garces, have been solved.

The police reported that the Finch woman was employed as a house maid by several of the victims of the burglaries, and by judicious listening, she ascertained when the families would be away from home.

Move In
She then, the officers reported,

L. V. Tribune
1-5-44

Bottled Liquor to Bear Name of Dealer, Ceiling Price; OPA Cracks Down on Violators

The OPA here yesterday had cracked down in a stringent effort to crush what it declared to have been an effort by a few liquor dealers to violate ceiling prices set by the Government.

Boulder City N.
1-13-44

Nilan's Suitcase Stolen on Way to Boulder City

Jack Nilan, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Manix, was in Boulder City yesterday after having lost one of his suitcases while in the depot at Los Angeles. Three suitcases belonging to him and two other men in the service disappeared at the same time, while they were eating.

Nilan, who was a resident of Boulder City in 1939 and 1940, planned to leave soon for Montana.

would inform her two boy friends, Spencer and Hebert, who would move in and take whatever they could find in the houses.

The officers said that 80 per cent of the loot which had been taken from the houses had been recovered already and that there was hope that the rest of the loot would be found in the near future.

The suspected burglars, it was said disposed of their loot at various places, one of the coats which was stolen being found in Minnesota. It now is en route back to its rightful owner.

The Judge residence burglary was the biggest job pulled by the suspects, the officers said, the loot there amounting to approximately \$4,500. Included in the loot were two valuable fur coats which, the officers said, were returned to the owners.

While the police were reporting the smashing of one ring, they also reported that there had been six minor burglaries over the week end. The largest one being in El Cortez Town House where loot valued at \$92 was taken. The total loss in all six was not more than \$100 the officers said.

L. V. Tribune
1-11-44

1 Killed, 3 Hurt as Soldiers, MPs, City Police Fight at Cafe

The spark that set off a riot at a West Side cafe Sunday, resulting in death of one soldier and wounds for two others and a city policeman, may have been supplied by a city policeman who lost his head in a crucial spot, eyewitnesses said yesterday.

Baby Girl Revived by Firemen, but Dies Next Day

The first-born babe of Corporal and Mrs. Earl Cavetzka lived after firemen resuscitated her with a pulmonary, only to die a few short hours later.

City firemen worked on the babe for two hours after her birth in General Hospital Sunday, finally left the babe breathing Monday afternoon the babe died.

The father is stationed at Camp Williston, while Mrs. Cavetzka had been living in Boulder City. They are from Detroit.

At 2 p.m. graveside rites will be read at Woodlawn Cemetery over the little white casket. Until then the babe's body is lying in the slumber room at Garrison's Mortuary.

L. V. R. Journal
1-15-44

County Head Says Escape "Outrage"

Branding the escape of four prisoners from the county jail early yesterday morning as a "damnable outrage against the people of Clark county," Chairman James H. Down, Sr., of the board of county commissioners today declared he would take steps immediately to "clean up a situation that smells to the high heavens."

"There is absolutely no excuse at all for this jail-break," Down declared. "We have given the sheriff's office all the men they've asked for—certainly enough to guard the prisoners confined to the county jail. We approved an increase in the sheriff's budget from \$34,000 to more than \$100,000. Certainly there should be no lack of funds."

Down said he was checking the legal phases of the situation and would have a detailed statement to issue as soon as he determined what course of action should be taken.

L. V. R. Journal
1-15-44

Check Passer Is Held In Vegas

City police today were holding Robert H. Norris, alias Dr. Robert L. Stevens, on suspicion of cashing bad checks in Las Vegas and in two other states, records at the police department said.

According to the officers, Norris cashed a check through a local resident and when the latter found the check bogus, Norris gave the man his overcoat to square the beef.

The officers said today that Norris had admitted cashing several checks in Walla Walla, Washington and Paso Robles, California. He masqueraded as a doctor in both places, they said.

(Continued from page 1.)

Soldier Killed; 3 Hurt in Cafe Fight

shots cleared the room but the Negroes besieged the building from the outside with rocks, bottles and anything conveniently loose, while officers remained inside.

While some claim that the mob at that stage was already out of hand, the contrary is indicated by accounts that say one of the policemen managed to make his way through the mob to the police car faced only by threats of violence by the group and put in a call for help.

First reinforcements were Sgt. Woody Pierce and Military Policeman Dean. They got to the scene at about the same time that Hoskins came out of the building with the gun he had taken from another policeman.

Witnesses said that Hoskins had been brandishing the gun with general threats on the lives of all in the vicinity.

At the sight of Pierce and Dean, Hoskins is said to have fired directly at Pierce. From eye witnesses' accounts, it seems certain that only the experience of the veteran officer saved his life.

From years of training, Pierce obeyed one of the first rules of a law officer, to make a small target.

He twisted sharply and the bullet aimed for the pit of his stomach caught only a shirt button and about three inches of skin. All in one motion, Sergeant Pierce drew his gun as he whirled and shot twice from the hip. The shots struck Hoskins in the shoulder and stomach.

MP Dean was badly beaten as the fight raged up and down around the building and in the street. All traffic was halted. Even a Vegas Transit bus was turned around with the warning that it would be tipped over if the driver tried to go through.

A load of buckshot took some of the fight out of the mob. The arrival of Chief Miller and his reinforcements finished the scrap. Almost immediately more

L. V. R. Journal
1-14-44

Robbery and Bum Check Suspect Is Landed in County Jail Here

The caution of the cashier at the Hotel Last Frontier led to the arrest of three men in Las Vegas and the solution of a San Bernardino, California, robbery of several weeks ago, according to the report of investigating officers.

On Wednesday night Claude S. Jessee, Jr., presented to the Hotel Last Frontier a check for \$983.99 dated December 31, 1943, and made one on the checking form of Stockwell and Binney, a typewriter and stationery firm in San Bernardino. At the hotel Jessee was advanced \$250 and was given an IOU for the remainder of the check, pending a clearance from the American National Bank in San Bernardino, the sheriff's report shows.

Jessee appeared at the hotel yesterday morning to obtain the remainder of the money and was told that no clearance had been obtained from the bank and for him to return at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When contacted, the San Bernardino banking concern reported that nine checks had been stolen from Stockwell and Binney some time ago and this no doubt was one of the missing ones. Undersheriff Paul Jenkins went to the hotel at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Police Officer Ollie Slark.

Shortly after their arrival, the Hotel Last Frontier received a telephone call from the Frontier club in Las Vegas stating that two men were there trying to cash an IOU from the hotel. Jenkins then contacted Police Chief Harry Miller, who went to the club and arrested the two men.

One of them was Jessee and the other was Joseph R. Miller, 18, a sailor, who is reported to have been AWOL since December 8.

Meantime it had been learned that Miller had cashed one of the Stockwell and Binney checks for \$68 at the Hotel Last Frontier Wednesday night. A short time later C. S. Jessee, father of Claude S. Jessee, Jr., was picked up, but he has denied any knowledge of the check deal and the other two have agreed.

However, all three have waived

that 100 MPs from the Gunnery School arrived. With bayonets flashing they supervised the job of loading the Negro soldiers and starting them back to their camp. The fight was completely out of the mob and the procedure of getting them started was entirely orderly.

The wounded soldiers were removed to the Gunnery School Hospital where Hoskins died early yesterday morning. Sergeant Pierce was treated for his stomach wound and went back on duty. Lawrence Jasper, Alfonso Riggins and William Spates were booked at City Jail for their part in the melee.

All was quiet on the West Side yesterday but there was no other topic of discussion. At the Brown Derby work was already underway to replace glass, fasten sagging doors and in general repair the damage done in the fight that literally took the building apart.

All authorities bent over backward to compliment each other and to avoid any implication of the dreaded race issue. Actually there was no race.

Army officers emphasized that no soldiers involved were from local areas, and police officers agreed that their relations with local soldiers, white and Negro, was entirely harmonious.

"It could have been white boys just as easily," was a common bit of conversation yesterday.

In the meanwhile the body of Hoskins lay at Garrison's Mortuary awaiting word from his home camp and from his family.

L. V. R. Journal
1-17-44

Door Slamming Is Basis Of Suit

Charging that a cab driver carelessly closed the door of the vehicle on his hand, Robert E. Robinson has filed a suit in the Clark county district court against the Gray Line Cab and Robert Mawson, cab driver.

In the complaint on file, Robinson alleges that Mawson "carelessly and negligently slammed the front door of the cab on the left hand of plaintiff, who was alighting from the cab at his home, 326 North Ninth street," fracturing the little finger on his hand at 1:30 o'clock in the morning on November 13, 1943.

Robinson seeks damage of \$60 for medical expenses incurred, \$400 for loss of 20 days work at the rate of \$20 per day, and \$1,200 general damages. Harvey Dickerson is attorney for Robinson in the case.

BOOK #3 for continuation.

