

### SOUTHERN NEVADA

(Continued from page one)

Your most enlarged viewpoint ...

Just by way of further introduction, I am going to ask you to bear with me a moment while I recite to you, some personally rather interesting facts.

In the summer of 1922 Senator Hiram Johnson of California, and Congressman Phil D. Swing, also of our neighboring contemporary, separately came to this writer, with a typewritten copy of one of the first congressional bills of legislation concerning the Colorado River.

Political machinations went ahead. Warren G. Harding passed away. Calvin Coolidge came to take his place.

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place. From time to time congress sputtered Colorado River control, but that was all.

In the fall of 1924, this writer went to Washington, with a witness. He lunched at the White House. So did the witness. They talked afterwards with the President concerning California politics.

Concerning the building of the dam the President was emphatic. Anything that he could do, within political reason, he was willing to do to signify his good intent.

But the years slipped by. Other legislation was introduced. Other persons held the center of the stage; other localities took up the public mind. Politicians came and went. Many brought their Colorado River schemes to this writer; even representatives of the power companies approached him, as did the municipal water and power departments of other western cities.

Articles were written. It was an uphill battle. Forty-seven editorials under this writer's pen appeared from September 1923 to January 1925 in his three newspapers; and 195 articles in national monthly publications.

You will remember in those dark days, when it seemed as if Colorado River legislation were forever dead that there was still a handful of men, in scattered sections of the southwest, who refused to give it up. Maybe the congressional bills were poorly worded; something was not quite right; but whatever it was, it had not to do with the engineering project but with the political one.

However, said the prominent engineers to us: "It's not feasible; not necessary yet. Besides it will cost too much." And the slogan "a raid on the Treasury" came into being. Strange how times change! When the Swing-Johnson bill slipped through Congress a few weeks ago, one would have thought that Washington were passing a bill to provide for its own water supply. No mention of the \$165,000,000 that the government would have to spend. The "treasury raid" was in the background.

But the really great thing that the country - the southwestern country, has needed for thirty years, took nine long, wearisome years to even be properly understood. Public officials who would place politics above their love of country should not be kept in office. And yet they remain - many of them in positions of such importance that nothing save a national upheaval can remove them. There are too many good men, whose heads might well fit into

their caps, who could be called to serve their state and their nation to far better cause.

Last fall I had the pleasure of escorting an elderly gentleman of intelligence and wealth, for the first time west of the Rockies. We traveled by automobile from the agricultural bountied states of the midwest, to the vast, barren, grazing plains of the mid-southwest, across the rolling Rockies to that great barren expanse that runs lengthwise from Canada to Mexico, and from the Continental Divide to Nevada as the Inter-mountain Plateau.

"Water, water, water" was his nightly epitome of the journey. Before coming I had written him for months about the problems of our vast unirrigated spots. Two days after we had left the flourishing cornfields of the mid-west we struck an oasis, after miles of desolate traveling. Then one after another from time to time. He was with me three weeks and he saw a lot of it at that time; and he is but one of ag reat many thousands of other eastern business men who now understand what water means to our great barren country.

Western prosperity is built upon reclamation! If reclamation is a failure then the west is a failure, because the foundation of our entire structure here is reclamation, and its twin sister, cheap power. It is a rather interesting fact that more money is taken out of California, every year in crops, than ever was taken out at the height of the gold mining days.

I wonder just how many people interested in reclamation realize what the passage of the Irrigation Act of 1897 has done for California? How many of us know that this act made it possible for California and sixteen other arid western states to attract and support a population without which there would be comparatively few farms in the intermountain west on which people could live and make a living?

And how many of us take into consideration the fact that without the vast reservoirs and canal systems in these districts, insuring moisture exactly when needed in our back country, through the rainless summer months, there could be today comparatively few cities and little need for schools, or roads, railroads or power companies in the west?

How many of us understand that the irrigation districts of California alone, organized under the Wright Act, are today irrigating more acres of land than all the Federal power projects to date, combined, and at a lower average capital investment?

In fact there are in California today over 110 irrigation districts, comprising nearly 5,000,000 acres. These districts have outstanding today approximately \$75,000,000 of general obligation bonds payable, both principal and interest, from unlimited ad valorem taxes of equal importance and priority in lien, with county, school or city taxes, and which rank ahead of all mortgages. The present value of the land irrevocably pledged as security for these bonds is more than \$1,000,000,000 while this same land prior to irrigation did not

show crops justifying a market value of probably over \$25,000,000.

Great industrial centers always rise adjacent to the rich areas of intensive agricultural production. Further, an industrial population will provide markets for the products of the soil and in turn the people of the soil will afford markets for the products of industry.

Thirty years ago, California stood practically where Nevada stands today. Thirty years have shown their mark upon the prosperity of America's third greatest financial state. Why should Nevada then, lying at the base of this generation's greatest engineering project, give second place to anyone? The battle born state has a splendid future.

Eighteen months ago on his way to the north, this writer visited Las Vegas for the fourth time. Since then he has been there nearly half a dozen times. He has been to both the proposed dam sites; he has scoured through your desert, and your mountains, and has at least a rough idea of things as they are today; and as they will probably be a few years hence. For the past six months he has had business investigators in the Las Vegas district and he hopes as you hope, that the future developments will be great.

While there are many opportunities of importance in and around Las Vegas, we must not forget that there will be any number of unscrupulous persons, perhaps well advertised, and sometimes unfortunately well-connected, who will make of the Colorado River dam project, simply another playground for their worthless stunts.

We have been through some business difficulties ourselves; and we have sat on top of two gigantic land booms; and we know something whereof we speak. Florida, a glorious state, has since the hand of unscrupulous men, been more devastated than the Mississippi Valley region after its terrible flood. California land values are still at peak prices in certain localities; but they could not beat those of Miami, Florida, in 1925. Behind the bottom dropped out of the bucket the frontage of that little town's main street was more than the foot frontage of Wall Street, New York.

Now, my Nevada friends, the wolves will come among you; and you must segregate carefully. The future of your city; your own future; everything is dependent upon how carefully you manipulate that which is yours and how coolly you keep your head, when your boom is at its peak.

Today you stand at the threshold of a seemingly long-lost dream that suddenly has become a reality. What the future actually holds no one quite knows; but certainly it is to be magnificent. You have with you staunch men; good men; great men, and men of far seeing vision.

Their advice; your own precautionary measures; your conscience, will all help you toward determining on many questions that are to come before you. Ten years hence you will perhaps pass, in population, Reno. What will thirty years do?

You hold the key to the building of this giant structure in your right hand. Are you going to keep it; or let the right to its expansion slip through your fingers to those who are better versed in the art of community building than you?

Cooperation spells business success in America today. Competitive cooperation strengthens it. Las Vegas will soon be called upon to compete with her bigger sisters, 400 and 500 miles across the desert and if she is upon her toes, she will assuredly reply in correct gesture.

Whoever secures the power rights from the Federal government, and it is no secret to prophesy that they will evidently flow to private concerns, who will turn over the smaller and less choice hunks to the public enterprises; nevertheless, whoever receives them, will sell the power, near the dam, certainly at a very reduced rate. Therefore if Las Vegas are wise, they will segregate a portion of their city right now, as a factory zone. Other segregations for other types of industries must come in time too. All of this, which is known by the better name of "city planning" should take place shortly. Time is short; when big things are to be accomplished. Besides you don't want a factory in the heart of your residential district.

Southern Nevada has been for a number of years the headquarters for a large field of non-metallics; less than a hundred miles above Las Vegas, the Wahmonie gold strike, was located last year. Immense deposits of low grade iron ore are located not far from the site of the dam. To make pig iron however requires the use of coke. If that could be cheaply transported from the Utah fields, the

city could install blast furnaces almost overnight.

Eighty per cent of the wool grown in America comes from the district west of the Rockies and yet far-away Boston is the wool center of the country. The basic material of the general wool industry is dyed yarn. Las Vegas might find it profitable to encourage mills, and dyeing establishments that will attract weavers and clothing manufacturers.

The cotton production of Arizona and California this year may amount to 1,000,000 bales. Here is the possibility of another basic industry right at our back doors. The refining of copper and zinc and the manufacture of cyanides are other possibilities.

Nor must we forget transportation. The Union Pacific railroad is there. It will quadruple its business in the next five years unless we miss our guess by a large margin. Buses pass through from Las Angeles to Salt Lake many times daily; and two aviation lines make of the city a regular stopping place.

We must encourage these things and we must bring tourists; we must have accommodations of all sorts for them. Tourists are the road they will tell others of the favors they received while within our gates. A great attraction exists in the Lost City, the Hidden Forest and the Valley of Fire.

Our extremes of climate we must prepare for. Like Yuma, in the south, or Green River far to the north, we must be prepared for all kinds of weather; and able to make those who are with us permanently, or only for a while, as comfortable as possible. Yes truly, Las Vegas has its problems. It is a city in the beginning. And few cities have stood by and watched their commencement sprung into life without a struggle. For every dollar we expend within our state boundaries on tourist attractions, we shall certainly receive ten or more in due course, that is if we are sure of our investment and certain that it is sound.

And now, we're away to the finish. Come what may, as loyal Nevadans who have suddenly had an expenditure of a large part of \$165,000,000 put into their laps, we are going to be certain that it is expended justly; and that we reap from it the benefits of a richer - far richer than many of us anticipate - reward.

Let's go, Las Vegas! They've dropped the flag!

**QUITS AIR STUNTING** OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 17, (AP)—Harry Crandall has quit stunting before the movie camera to fly the air mail "straight and level." Once during his stunt days Crandall's aide was dropping flour over the side of a plane to make "smoke" for a movie when a full sack fell on the rudder bar. The plane dived 800 feet.

### A Washington Daybook

By HERBERT C. FLUMBER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A visitor to Washington, unless he is in a great hurry, usually finds time to see the Washington Monument. And it always is certain that after one has seen this colossal obelisk of mammoth proportions, standing so majestically in its simplicity, on the brink of the Potomac, he will go away impressed as he has seldom been before.

This memorial to the great Washington cannot be more aptly described than to say it appears as a work of nature. It is easy to believe that it is one of the most beautiful of human creations. A massive shaft of pure white marble capped by an aluminum pyramid, it towers more than 555 feet into the air. Its tapering design seems to reach skyward to heaven itself.

The site, chosen by Washington personally, is one of rare beauty. Gently terraced to the base, 41 acres surround the monument, giving to it an aloofness the simplicity of the shaft demands.

**Air View of Capitol** It is necessary to make the elevator trip to the summit in order to appreciate fully what has been created on this spot. Five minutes are required. The car lifts you through blue granite walls and then on up through mountains of white marble. Here and there the numerous memorial stones that mark each landing may be seen from the sides of the car. Once at the top, Washington in

all of its beauty is spread out before you through the eight look-outs. Through one may be seen the White House, with the state, war and navy building to the left and the treasury building to the right. The beautiful white Lincoln memorial greets the eye from another lookout. The tidal basin lies stretched out before you with the placid Potomac river nearby through a third. And then as you turn to look up Pennsylvania avenue, the capitol building looms from a distance, while closer and more distance may be seen the Smithsonian Institution, the post-office department, the Mall and numerous other familiar marks.

**Popular Attraction** A walk down will tire you perhaps, but it is well worth while. There are 898 stairs, built between the walls and the elevator shaft, with landings every 10 feet. At almost every one of the landings will be seen the many memorial stones studding the white marble walls. There are 184 of them in all sizes and designs. Some will attract with their simplicity. Others will cause you to stop and look closer to inspect them for the great amount of work spent. These stones are gifts from nations, states, cities, societies and individuals. The monument is one of the most popular places in Washington. Last year 839,537 people made the trip to the top. Since it was thrown open to the public in 1888, a total of 8,607,805 people have paid it a visit.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

#### Bank of Southern Nevada

INCORPORATED

at Las Vegas, in the State of Nevada, in response to the call of the State Bank Examiner for a Report of Conditions at the close of business ending on the 31st day of December, 1928.

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts	\$88,600.31
Overdrafts - Unsecured	75.82
Bonds, Stocks, Securities, Etc.	44,900.00
Commercial Paper	35,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures	6,740.55
Cash and Sight Exchange	66,039.88
Total	\$241,356.66

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock Paid In	\$25,000.00
Surplus or Reserve Fund	3,000.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	\$133,607.90
Time Certificates of Deposit	12,053.00

Savings Deposits	61,561.43
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	4,722.73
Other Deposits	156,252,101.31
Reserved for Interest and Taxes	1,255.35
Total	\$241,356.66

STATE OF NEVADA, )  
COUNTY OF CLARK, )  
I, H. D. BUZICK, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. D. BUZICK, Cashier.  
ED VON TOBELE, WILL BECKLEY, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1929.

C. D. BREZZE, Notary Public.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

ZIMMERMAN - ROBERTSON: Stover L. 28, and Opal N. 28, both of Long Beach, Calif.  
BRACKNEY - BENNETT: O. C. 44, and Lou Ada, 39, both of Beaty, Nevada.

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