

Las Vegas Age

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STURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1929.

MORE PAVING

IT IS REPORTED that property owners in that portion of the townsite south of Clark street where the present project ends, are starting a movement to have their portion of the city streets paved.

Just now we seem to be annoyed by the inconvenience, dirt, dust and general disorder attending the construction under way. Nevertheless, we know that all this will soon be over, and we will rejoice in the improved conditions brought about.

When the big activity incident to Boulder Dam construction begins we will find that property on improved streets will be in demand at good prices in preference to property on unimproved streets. In making these improvements we are making good investments which will return handsome profits in various ways.

CLARK COUNTY AND THE TARIFF

AT FIRST THOUGHT one would believe that perhaps Clark county is not much interested in the tariff bill now being fought over in congress. As a matter of fact we are much interested.

Near St. Thomas and in some other localities are vast deposits of silica sands suitable for making fine glass. Such sands are required by the great glass industry being built up on the Pacific coast. But just now, because of the conditions of ocean shipping, ships carry cargo to Europe from California and return without cargo except for the Belgian sand they use as ballast. This sand, coming in free of duty and almost free of transportation costs, will supply the needs of the glass industry and the Clark sands will look in vain for a market.

But with a slight import duty the situation would be entirely changed. The sand deposits of Nevada and other parts of the west would be opened, giving employment to workers and business to the railroads.

It is desirable that our Congressman and Senators be kept informed of those things which will be helpful to Nevada and we may rest assured that they will make a strenuous effort to give our products needed protection.

BOULDER DAM

AFTER the hundreds of columns the Age has printed about Boulder Dam during the past ten years, it would seem that there is but little more to say. The fight is won. The die is cast and Boulder Dam will be built.

Nevertheless efforts are still being made by disgruntled opponents of the project to make it appear that there is uncertainty and possible delay before the project.

The Age wishes to reiterate in positive terms that no opposition can either delay or defeat the Boulder Dam. The contracts for financing the project through the sale of power will be promptly undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior when the bill goes into full effect June 21. The power companies, notwithstanding their former opposition, will contract for all the power they are permitted to take. Their own preservation requires that they do not leave this giant of power loose to invite the competition of new and independent capital which is eager to enter the field of power development.

Instead of a dearth of bids it is very probable that there will be proposals for much more power than Boulder Dam can produce.

The Boulder Dam will be built and there will be no delay beyond that necessary in perfecting the details of so vast an enterprise.

HOUSE MOVING

AN EDITORIAL about house moving in a recent issue of the Age has provoked some differences of opinion. Some gentlemen seem to think that if they wish to move a house through the streets their wishes should be paramount; that their interest and desire to get the old shack off of one lot and on to another clothes them with the right to injure and destroy shade trees belonging to others; to mutilate and destroy shade trees belonging to others; and generally to act when, where and how they please.

That, it seems, is about the truth under present conditions. A house once launched on its way through town, there seems to be no rule or regulation to guide its meanderings or restrain its sruthlessness.

The Age has not taken the position that houses should not be moved. But we do believe that if and when they are moved it should be after a written permit is secured from the city, which permit should contain regulations and carefully prepared requirements as to size of house, weight per square inch of load on pavements, route and time, etc.

The Age must still assert that the rights of property owners and the general public in the streets are superior to those of the house mover; that if permitted to use the streets for house moving, the permittee should be required to observe reasonable regulations.

Out Our Way

By Williams



All Over the Map

By Albert T. Reid



STREET LIGHTING

THE PROPOSAL to install ornamental lighting standards on Fremont and portions of Main and Fifth streets seems to meet with general approval.

The business section of the city is changing its character from country town style to metropolitanism. If we would create a compact, well built business district we must set a high standard in the way of street improvements. There is nothing which so definitely imparts character to abutting property as a modern system of street lighting.

The writer remembers when we fought, bled and almost died in the effort to bring about the installation of the little street lighting system which proved such a wonderful improvement at that time. Then we felt safe for the first time in Las Vegas walking home at night on the sidewalks instead of in the middle of the streets as had been the regular habit of the people.

The old system has long been inadequate and obsolete. We will find the new system will be as great an improvement and as welcome to the public as was our first little lighting system.

"These changing times" are rapidly changing the face of Las Vegas for the better.

ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT

LAS VEGAS is advancing in an artistic way as well as in a purely material way. The opening of El Patio, the new open air theater, last evening, marks a forward step in the development of the finer side of life in Las Vegas.

El Patio is what its name suggests an open court in Spanish style, surrounded by greenery. It is attractively designed and nicely decorated. And it forms an appropriate setting in which to produce attractive little plays, comedy, drama, operettas and concerts by high-class artists.

With the finest theater in the state, El Portal, and the unique El Patio, Las Vegas is developing the artistic taste of her people in a notable way.

Washington Letter

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—The Hon. Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House of Representatives, has conceived the optimistic ambition of establishing the prestige of the House above that of the Senate and the official social ranking of the speaker above that of the vice president or the chief justice of the supreme court.

The Hon. Mr. Longworth's theory is that, as presiding officer of the House, he is the supreme representative of the people and that the dignity of the dear people must be recognized to the extent that Mr. and Mrs. Longworth must be parked at dinner tables above Vice President Curtis and Mrs. Gann and everyone else except Mr. and Mrs. Hoover.

The Hon. Mr. Longworth, with the help of his able wife, should actually be able to put it over it would be a convincing climax to the history of the speaker's ship and would add a complete social triumph to that office's gradual accumulation of political power. It's a long story.

An Ancient Office

The office originated in the British House of Commons and the first speaker whose name is recorded was Thomas de Hungerford, who served in the year 1377. Early speakers appear to have been subservient to the king just as ours generally are to the president today. They became more independent, however, especially after the Cromwell period.

Colonial legislatures in America had their speakers, who were subject to removal or expulsion which they failed to command a majority of the House or obey its orders. Presiding officers of the Continental congresses were known as presidents rather than as speakers. Election of a speaker was provided for in the Constitution, but nothing was said

about his duties—or his social precedence.

Fredrick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania became the first speaker under the Constitution. He was a portly, prosperous, more patriotic than brilliant. Originally he was merely a presiding officer, but the House gave him the privilege of making committee appointments. He was succeeded by Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, but in 1795, when the House first divided along partisan lines, the anti-Federalists re-elected him.

Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina was the first to enter the birth and pedigree of his horses on the fly-leaf of the family Bible, was elected speaker in the first Jefferson administration and became the first one to assert his constitutional right to vote, despite an existing House rule which denied him the privilege. He was also the first to lead his party from the chair. But this speaker remained a servant of the house, rather than its master.

The Greatest of All

Henry Clay is regarded as the greatest of American speakers, and was the youngest man ever elected to the office. He realized the possibilities of the job and played them for all they were worth, organizing committees so that he could run the House to suit himself. He manipulated the rules for political purposes, but none of his decisions was ever overruled. He even overshadowed President Madison. Many less competent successors have been far less powerful. He was six times elected to the position.

James G. Blaine, elected in 1869, manipulated the power of his office to help his presidential ambitions. He denied members the privilege of the floor when he didn't like what they were going to say and came to exert great power in framing bills. His authority was virtually absolute. His immediate successors did not surrender much.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—When last your correspondent visited the Democratic headquarters here there was so much plastering, painting, hammering and sawing going on that no one seemed to know just what was being done. But it was perfectly apparent that the offices were being considerably expanded and the inference was that the new space would be given over to active occupancy.

It may all be very futile and nothing good may ever come of it, but the fact that the Democrats plan to keep their business alive between campaigns ought to be convincing proof that some persons having to do with the leadership of the party still have enough sense to realize what ought to be done in the party's interest, whether it can be actually achieved or not.

Raskob Is on the Job

There will always be Democrats who will dislike little John J. Raskob, the national chairman, because he is a Catholic and because he is wet, but unless you count those items in there are very few harsh things that can properly be said about him. In fact, little Raskob, since the campaign, has been doing all sorts of things which ought to entitle any stray Democrats who are still interested in some day electing a Democratic president.

It is little Raskob, of course, who is putting in the main lies in the attempt to put the party back on its feet. In the face of all the abuse he has had, publicly and privately, from Democrats of the south, he has been patiently and quietly picking up the pieces and proceeding to raise money to pay the bills.

Many men in his position might have given the party up as a bad job and plunged right back into business to make a few more millions. But Raskob played the game like a good sport, and Democrats in Congress were astounded when they learned of the extent

of his success in reducing the party debt left over from the campaign.

Little Raskob is a modest person, almost shy. The southern Democrats here have liked him very much, but he has treated them so well that they are left high and dry when they want to tell him where to get off. The fact is that the southern leaders themselves have been unable to produce anything in the way of national leadership and are not exactly in a position to crab.

Of course, if little Raskob had been arbitrary and hard-boiled since the campaign they might have been in a position to eat him up, but he isn't like that. He has transferred national headquarters from New York to their own stamping grounds in Washington, promised them plenty of help in the next congressional campaign and stepped politely into the background with pleasant words to the effect that they would really be the most important factor in welding party policies for the next few years.

It may even be that little Raskob ought to get some credit for the recent surprising stiffening of the Democratic backbone in Congress. It is since his recent visit to Washington, with words of kindly cheer and inspiration—and promises of funds—that Democratic senators have been herded together behind the export debenture proposal for farm relief. Support of that measure is not storing up an immense number of votes for the party now, but it offers some hope to Democrats who would like to see their party present a more or less solid front in the national legislature.

Will Have Stronger Position

And if the administration's farm relief measure, which presumably will be enacted, fails to help the farmer materially, as it is likely to fail, the position of the Democrats will be much stronger than if they had taken no position at all. The same will go for other legislation in the Seventy-first Congress.



ETHEL BARRYMORE, in "The Love Duel," wears a white satin evening dress with a scarf of the same material appliqued at the ends with bands of pink and green velvet.



A PLEASING opera pump for less formal evening wear is this one of silver kid trimmed with gold kid.

bright boy broker being from Missouri said to me "I want to know if 2840 acres was sold" did I did it? don't usually carry office records around in my pocket, but I had commission check one transaction for \$1250. I AM FROM MISSOURI TOO Show me any acreage you want to sell F. V. OWEN "Acreage-Nuthin' But" 206 Central Bldg. Phone TR5051 Los Angeles, Cal.

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