

Airway Across Venezuela Apt To Be Started

CARACAS, Venezuela, (U.P.)—Venezuela is now considering the plan of two American airways companies, who want to establish air-mail and passenger services linking this country with the United States and the rest of this continent.

Prospects are that one of the concessions, if not both, will be granted before long, and by the end of the year Caracas may be enjoying three-day mail service to New York and four-day service to Buenos Aires.

Several weeks ago a survey party of the Pan American airways flew from Panama to Maracay, where the Venezuelan army flog school is located. They spent several days, and their company has approached the Caracas government concerning the extension of the Pan American line from Panama here.

Official Encouragement. Shortly afterwards a representative of the Tri-Motors Airway Corporation of New York, which has a concession from the Argentine government for a mail route to the United States, was here to arrange for the reception of a Tri-Motor survey party.

Officials say that the government wants to encourage international air communications in every way possible, and it is likely that both companies will be favorably received.

The Pan-American route through Central America to Panama, and down the west coast of South America is already operating as far as Molendo, Peru. The Tri-Motors route is promised to be in operation by the end of this year. It will require 7 days from New York to Buenos Aires, 5,000 miles, and one trip will be made each week. Intermediate stops will be made in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad, Bahai and Rio de Janeiro.

Venezuela will be greatly benefited by such airlines because lying on the broad top of the South American continent, this country is not on either of the great north-south trade routes. Mail for Buenos Aires, for instance, now has to go to New York first, and requires from four to six weeks. When it can be sent in three or four days, Venezuela's isolation from her southern neighbors will be at an end.

Cable Monopoly Expires. The year 1929, which it is hoped here will bring regular air service, has already contributed to put this country in closer touch with the rest of the world. On May 12 the cable monopoly which had been held by an European communications company expired, and the line was leased to the All America Cables, Inc., of New York. Two United States press associations, the United Press and Associated Press, immediately arranged with the All-America to send their news services

Sells a Million Pounds of Wool

BOISE, Idaho, June 17, (U.P.)—The famous Andy Little wool clip, claimed to be the largest in the United States has been sold. The price was unofficially reported to be 3 1/2 cents a pound. Little admitted he sold his clip of nearly one million pounds, but refused to make public the price. He said, however, that it brought eight cents less than last year.

At 34 cents a pound his clip would bring more than \$300,000.

CURIO DEALERS SEEK ROBERT E. LEE STATUETTE

LONDON, June 17, (U.P.)—Curiosity dealers of England and Scotland have joined the world-wide search for the missing statuette of General Robert E. Lee.

This statuette, which curiously enough few Americans have ever seen, is believed to be somewhere in Scotland.

Sixty-five years ago the statuette was modeled in England by the American sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, Va. It was brought to Liverpool, where it was sold at public auction for the benefit of the Confederate cause.

Since its sale in Liverpool nothing has been heard of the statuette although it is believed to have been purchased by a Scot, The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond has instituted a world-wide search for the work of its famous sculptor.

AUTHOR WINS PRIZE FAME BUT NOT IN HOME TOWN

GAFFNEY, S. C., June 17, (U.P.)—Julia Peterkin, whose "Scarlet Sister Mary" was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best novel of the year, is a prophet without honor.

Here in what may be termed her home town, the prize winning volume is banned from the shelves of the Carnegie Public Library. Mrs. M. P. Pierson, librarian, says she does not think the book suitable for Gaffney's morals.

PARIS, June 17, (U.P.)—The Colise Theater on the Champs Elysee has been turned into a moving picture house. This is the third Paris theater to forsake the legitimate within twelve months.

EL BORDJ, Morocco, June 17, (U.P.)—First multi-motor passenger plane has been added to her air fleet. It has accommodations for twelve passengers and will make a round trip this year to Paris, with stops at Riga and Berlin.

Under the cable monopoly, the Caracas press had been dependent upon a news service furnished by the former cable concessionaire for \$2 each to each newspaper.

Many Types Of Cases Heard In Supreme Court

By HERBERT LITTLE, United Press Staff Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 17, (U.P.)—Legal problems ranging all the way from murder to the necessity of having a registered optometrist on hand in stores where spectacles are sold were ruled on by one Supreme Court in disposing of its docket of more than 1,000 cases during the seven-month term just concluded.

Six convicted murderers, including William Edward Hickman and Mrs. Ada Bonner LeBouef, appeared unsuccessfully for Supreme Court reviews of their death sentences.

The decision on spectacles upheld New York's law requiring a registered optometrist to be at the spectacles counter of any store over the protest of department stores which have done large businesses in low-priced magnifying glasses mounted in lenses.

Drug Act Rejected. In a somewhat similar case, the court decided that the State of Pennsylvania went too far in enacting a law requiring that drug stores be owned only by registered pharmacists. The L. K. Liggett Company won a decision which held the law unconstitutional.

A decision on trade-marks which is of much importance to manufacturers was announced in a contest between a grocery firm and a printing concern, both of which employed the word "Home" in grocery labels. The court decided that registration of a trade-mark provided for exclusive use of the mark only in states in which the owner of the mark actually traded. The exclusive right to use of the mark did not extend over the entire United States.

Gasoline Sale Case. The recent attempt of the state of Tennessee to make the sale of gasoline a public utility, through a law providing for regulation of prices, was declared unconstitutional by the court. The decision is the latest in a long series of decisions denouncing attempts at price-fixing on commodities.

The largest case, in dollars, was lost by the government almost by default. This was the \$349,000,000 railway mail pay case. The interstate commerce commission granted the railroads an increase in rates to be paid by the government for carrying the mails. The roads then asked that the increase be made retroactive to the date of their application for increased rates three years before. The court of claims upheld the railroads, and Solicitor-general, now Attorney-general, Mitchell, appealed stating that although the railroads appeared to be in the right, a supreme court decision was needed as a precedent.

Volstead Act Appeals. About 50 or 60 violators of the Volstead Act appealed unsuccessfully to the supreme court during the term, and an equal number of persons convicted of violating the bankruptcy, narcotic, and other federal criminal laws, did likewise.

Two unique cases were handled by the court. In one, Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, Mo., sought unsuccessfully to annul the sale of the Kansas City Star to a group of employees. The Star was directed to be sold in the will of its famous editor, William Rockhill Nelson, and the proceeds are to be used in building an art museum. A New York law student in another suit, which was dismissed because sought to attack validity of the New York continuation school law, because he wanted to work and go to night law school, whereas the law required him to attend day continuation school.

It is said that Germany has learned installment buying from the United States. Well that is one way to get even with her for the war.

Suffragist Extolls Free Union In Love, Explains Her 'Eugenic' Baby

The Whiteway Colony, near Stroud, Eng., is one of the most novel and unconventional settlements in modern-day societies. Henry T. Russell, United Press Staff Correspondent, visited the colony for a "feature story" and while there encountered Sylvia Pankhurst, noted feminist and mother of a "eugenic baby." This latter term, incidentally, is one Miss Pankhurst deprecates. Russell has written a series of three articles concerning his visit and the interview. The following is the second of the series.

By HENRY T. RUSSELL, United Press Staff Correspondent. (Copyright 1929 in all countries by United Press. All rights reserved.)

WHITEWAY COLONY, near Stroud, England, June 17, (U.P.)—Holding her so-called "eugenic" baby, Sylvia Pankhurst, ex-militant suffragette who, with her late mother and sister, taught the British "flappers" how to flap, sat and told the United Press correspondent all about it.

Just plain "Sylvia" as she is known here—all those who dwell in this little settlement, including prominent visitors, are known by their Christian names only—speak during an exclusive interview which occurred by the fireside of a small wooden bungalow on this colony. Here, she is spending a few "peaceful weeks" writing a book and taking care of baby Richard Keir Pthick Pankhurst.

When reminded that the boy had been called her "eugenic baby," "The press called him that," she said, "not I."

"When Richard," she continued, "was born, I announced the birth to my friends in the customary way. Some people were curious and three months later the press began wanting to interview me as to my views on marriage. An American came first and asked me whether there was any similarity between my case and a case then reported in America of a man and a woman who were alleged to have been brought together for the express purpose of producing a 'eugenic baby.'"

"I told this man that there was no similarity whatsoever. I do not think marriage should be the subject of legal contract; I think free union best, and I have chosen a man I love. I have done what I consider right and best."

"If the term eugenic signifies that the child was born of both mentally and physically healthy parents who are very fond of each other, then you can, if you so desire, call mine a eugenic baby."

Public Care of Babies. But what was far more important than deciding whether a baby was eugenic or not, she then explained, was for the public to learn how to take care of babies:

"It is—or at least it should be—the business of everyone to see that babies—their eugenic or not—are properly taken care of. I say that no child should be allowed to suffer just because it might happen to have been born outside legal marriage. As a matter of fact in England no law prevents a free union.

"Is it not far better, for instance, that a healthy child should be born of a healthy and happy free union than of an unhealthy and unhappy legal marriage? Certainly the child will be happier in the first! Surely it is not right to expect that a couple unhappy in married life should remain chained together for the rest of their lives for the sake of appearances, or because they can neither afford a divorce nor bear the financial burden of keeping up two homes. I believe that human beings ought to be enabled to change their partners in marriage if they so desire without be-

ing penalized therefore. Of course, though, I think a life long union of affection the ideal to aim at and to hope for.

"It so happens that I personally do not care who knows that I am not legally married. I know that many women feel they cannot afford to adopt the same attitude. Yet, in fact, even in legal marriage there is little protection for a woman if the man is determined to evade his share of responsibility. And another thing: There is no marriage problem for the rich. It is only the poor who have difficulties."

Views on Marriage. Speaking tirelessly and without hesitation, the famous champion of the rights of women presented a picture such as would have delighted a pastelist. Outside, night had fallen. The room in which she expressed her opinions was in semi-darkness. Her graceful profile was enhanced by the glow of a coal fire that made one forget the east wind which howled in sinister fashion. Soon her arguments developed into a plea for what she termed "true equal rights" for the sexes.

The rich, she explained, were able to afford: (1) To pay a proper allowance to divorced or separated wives enabling the children of the marriage to be brought up properly; (2) To bear the financial burden of keeping up two homes in the event that the courts would not grant legal separation from the partner.

"But this is not so in the case of the poor," she added.

French Planes Drive Moors From Position

MOSCOW, June 17, (U.P.)—Russia's Two thousand mountain Moors are still firing spasmodically in a guerrilla warfare upon the loyal troops of France, but airplanes, which continued throughout the day yesterday to scatter the rebel forces with machine guns and bombs, have succeeded today in clearing the immediate vicinity of the French outpost at Ait-Yakoub, in which 360 men are quartered. They are reported to be equipped with plenty of food, water and ammunition.

Brother Daniel Fails to Rise From Dead

SEATTLE, June 17, (U.P.)—The Rev. Daniel Swait, self-proclaimed "seventh messenger" of the Biblical revelation of St. John, had not risen from the dead tonight as his followers of the Seventh Elect Church of Israel of the House of David said he would.

The long-haired, bearded disciples of the 34-year-old leader stood guard over his embalmed body at an undertaking parlor—still hoping, still praying that "Brother Daniel" would return to life.

FEDERAL PEARL FISHERIES. CARACAS, Venezuela, (U.P.)—Venezuela's pearl fisheries are hereafter to be operated by the government. With the close of a 2-year contract with one Salim Abouhannad, Minister of the Interior Cardenas announced that the farming-out system would be dropped and pearl-oyster beds are situated on Margarita Island, and their product has usually been shipped direct to London jewelers.

AMERICANS ENRICH PARIS. PARIS, June 17, (U.P.)—American visitors spent \$190,000,000 in France in 1928, paid \$15,000,000 to French liners for their passage to and from the United States and \$5,000,000 to these same ships for extra baggage and goods shipped back to America.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Quarantined

Western States Seek Protection From Dangerous Pest Which Is Devastating Florida.

Nevada is joining with the other western states in an effort to protect the west against the scourge which is devastating the orchards of Florida.

Another and more serious menace is now threatening our fruit industry. The Mediterranean fruit fly imported to Florida from Europe has made a national spread over many counties in that state during this past spring.

Just now the Mediterranean fruit fly is regarded by the horticulture department as the most dangerous pest known. A brightly colored fly, about the size of the ordinary house fly, lays its eggs in all kinds of fruits and in many fruit vegetables. The eggs hatch into maggots which feed upon the fruit. Imagine what would happen to the fruit and vegetable growers and consumers of southern Nevada if this fly should become established here.

The fly is slightly smaller than a house fly. It is a strikingly beautiful insect and is of the same general shape, except that the abdomen ends in a sharp point which is used as a hypodermic to place the millions of eggs under the skins of fruits.

Its general color is yellowish, with gaudy black and white markings on the raised, rounded thorax. At first glance, the most characteristic feature that would probably be noticed by the average

Ex-Kaiser Is Worth More Than \$100,000,000; Leads in Wealth

By JOHN A. BOUMAN, Associated Press Staff Writer. BERLIN—(U.P.)—In the midst of the discussion of Germany's capacity to pay the reparations recommended at Paris, Rudolf Martin, writing in Westermann's Monthly, a widely read periodical, emphasizes that in the five years just past the wealth of the German people has increased as perhaps never before in a similar period.

Just before the world war there were, he says, 15,547 mark millionaires in Germany. In 1923, after the inflation period, the number had dwindled to 3,917. But in 1928 that number had been doubled and he predicted that if no catastrophe occurs, the millionaires would be as numerous in 1933 as they were before the war.

These conclusions followed a survey of big individual fortunes which revealed the former emperor, Wilhelm Hohenzollern, as what he was in 1914, the wealthiest man in the fatherland. Not being allowed to reside in his own country, he maintains a Hohenzollern Family

grower and which would quickly distinguish this bafeul species from the common house fly is the peculiarly banded wings, which are partly transparent, and each marked with four irregular yellowish blotches, one at the base and three at the broad end.

The abdomen is dull yellow, with two silvery or light purplish bands crossing it. The body of the insect is more or less hairy, and the adult carries its wings in a drooping manner. Its eyes are dark purple and the legs a dull yellow.

For the purpose of eradicating this pest the United States congress has appropriated \$4,250,000.00

Administration in Berlin to manage his fortune. The ex-kaiser's wealth today is placed at 430,000,000 marks (about \$103,200,000) of which roughly 200 landed property. This category includes 81 castles, situated in Pomerania, Saxony, Silesia, West Prussia and Schleswig-Holstein.

Of the rest of the Hohenzollern family, the ex-crown prince Wilhelm alone is a big landowner in his own right. He possesses besides other realty, the 25,000 acre estate of Oels in Silesia, estimated to be worth \$6,720,000.

Big landowners, bankers and industrialists have suffered least by the havoc of war and inflation, according to Martin. Brewers and big newspaper owners have lost little, if anything, while the chief proprietors of the big department stores of Wehrheim, Tietz and Karstadt are all richer than in 1914. The Bleichroders, Mendelssohns, Oppenheims, Warburgs and Goldschmidt-Rothschilds, have made more money in banking than they

and we are asking for the cooperation of every individual. Growing and climatic conditions in Southern Nevada are very favorable for the spread and establishment of the Mediterranean fruit fly. We do not now know the exact extent of infestation throughout the United States, therefore, for the protection of agriculture and of your own fruit industry, do not carry fruits over long distances.

We are asking all dealers and consumers to get rid of as soon as possible any Florida fruit they may have on hand, and to refrain from creating more until further investigations are made.

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MOM'N POP
WHAT! DINNER ISN'T READY!! WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NEW KITCHEN FURNITURE?
HILDA HAS HAD A BEAU ALL AFTERNOON. SHE DIDN'T FINISH THE IRONING TILL SIX O'CLOCK SO SHE'S LATE WITH DINNER. I WISH YOU'D GET HIM OUT OF THERE.
WILL I? LEAVE IT T' ME. I'LL PUT THE SKIDS UNDER THAT BABY IN SHORT ORDER.
SINCE ONE O'CLOCK, EH? WELL MY FAVORITE EXERCISE IS BOUNCING ROMEO'S WHO OVERSTAY THEIR TIME.
HA! HA! HA! DAS BANE GOOT VUN, O.L.I.E. TELL ANODDER VUN.
OF COURSE, MR. GUNN, AT \$75 ONLY THE EXCLUSIVE CLUBMAN AND FELLOWS WHO ARE IN THE KNOW, WHOSE FIRST THOUGHT IS THE UNIQUE, CAN AFFORD THEM.
UM, LET'S SEE. GIVE ME THE ONES WITH THE RED FIGURE IN THEM.
SEVENTY-FIVE BUCKS. WELL MOM'S ALWAYS SHOWING ME ADS WITH MEN WEARING THIS SORT OF STUFF AND WISHING I WAS LIKE THEM AND WHAT'S THE USE OF HAVING A TRUCK LOAD OF MAZUMA IF YOU CAN'T ENJOY A FEW LUXURIES, ANYWAY?
SOMETHING NEW FOR THE BETTER SET OF MEN! WHAT IS IT, POP? SOUNDS LIKE A RITZY CLOTHING AD.
JUST WAIT TILL I GET INTO THEM. DON'T DEEM NOW. ALL THE FELLOWS IN THE KNOW ARE WEARING THEM.
YEP, LOUNGING PAJAMAS.
LOUNGING PAJAMAS! WCAN I--AND LOOK AT THE PASSIONATE PATTERN, POP!
POP LOOKS FUNNY.