

LAS VEGAS AGE

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings by Charles P. Squires, Editor and Publisher, at The AGE BUILDING, 411 Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada and entered in the Postoffice at Las Vegas as Second Class Matter.

MEMBER OF— THE ASSOCIATED PRESS - UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By Carrier or Mail—Per Year \$5.00 Six Months \$3.00, Per Month fifty cents. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1929.

CONSIDER CAREFULLY

AN ORDINANCE has been introduced and given its first reading before the board of city commissioners to substitute cesspools for outside toilets. On the face of it there is need for an ordinance of some such nature. It cannot be denied that open vaults are a menace to health. In the face of a certainty that there will be a large influx of population during the coming season it would be wise to provide for the best sanitary measures possible where sewers are beyond reach.

But a cursory reading of the proposed ordinance leads to the belief that it should be given thoughtful consideration and be modified in several respects before being enacted into law.

For example the proposed ordinance requires that property owners more than two hundred feet removed from sewer lines shall within 30 days after the ordinance is passed provide cesspools at least 10 feet deep on their property. It is obvious that a requirement of ten feet in depth for cesspools is impracticable. It would be difficult to reach that depth in the formation underlying Las Vegas and the cost would be prohibitive.

Some of the outlying districts would find it impossible to comply with the terms of the ordinance as at present written. In the Westside district especially great hardship would result from an attempt to enforce such an ordinance.

It will be but a comparatively short time, we assume, when sewers will be built to serve outlying districts. So far as possible a duplication of expense for cesspools and sewers should be avoided.

Those whose interests are affected should discuss the matter with the board and assist them in arriving at a proper solution. The commissioners we are sure will welcome advice and assistance.

CITY PLANNING BOARD

THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION has done much work and made some excellent and very helpful reports to the city commissioners. Not all the suggestions have as yet been acted on, notably the city zoning question, but with the information furnished the city commissioners are in a much better position to act.

In the city planning commission we have an instrument of great value. Its duties are to study city problems, gather information and report to the city board. The latter body of course, has the power of legislation and must assume the responsibility for whatever action is taken. Its duties are lightened and action expedited if they have the results of preliminary studies by the planning commission before them.

The Age would respectfully suggest that the planning commission proceed with investigations on the sewage problem, designating new territory and outlining plans for additional sewer lines. It is a work which should not be delayed unduly and the planning commission seems the proper body to take the lead.

ZONING ORDINANCE

THE NECESSITY for a zoning ordinance is each day becoming more pressing. The absence of such an ordinance is acting to discourage investment and building and is a definite bar to advancement.

Under old conditions the matter of zoning was of but minor importance. Now when we expect major building operations requiring the investment of large capital, it is absolutely essential. Capital is notoriously timid—that is it will not knowingly invest in a location the value of which may later be deteriorated by undesirable neighbors. For a laundry next to a hotel would be destructive of values as would a garage or a filling station next to a modern apartment house. Residential districts should be protected against the encroachment of business and businesses of various kinds should not be left unprotected.

A study and report by an expert on zoning would be desirable. If this is not feasible an ordinance should be passed by the board according to their best judgment and then modified from time to time as conditions warrant.

THE SCHOOL BONDS

THE PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE for the school bonds is most reassuring. It indicates a unified public confidence in our future growth and in the business ability of our school management.

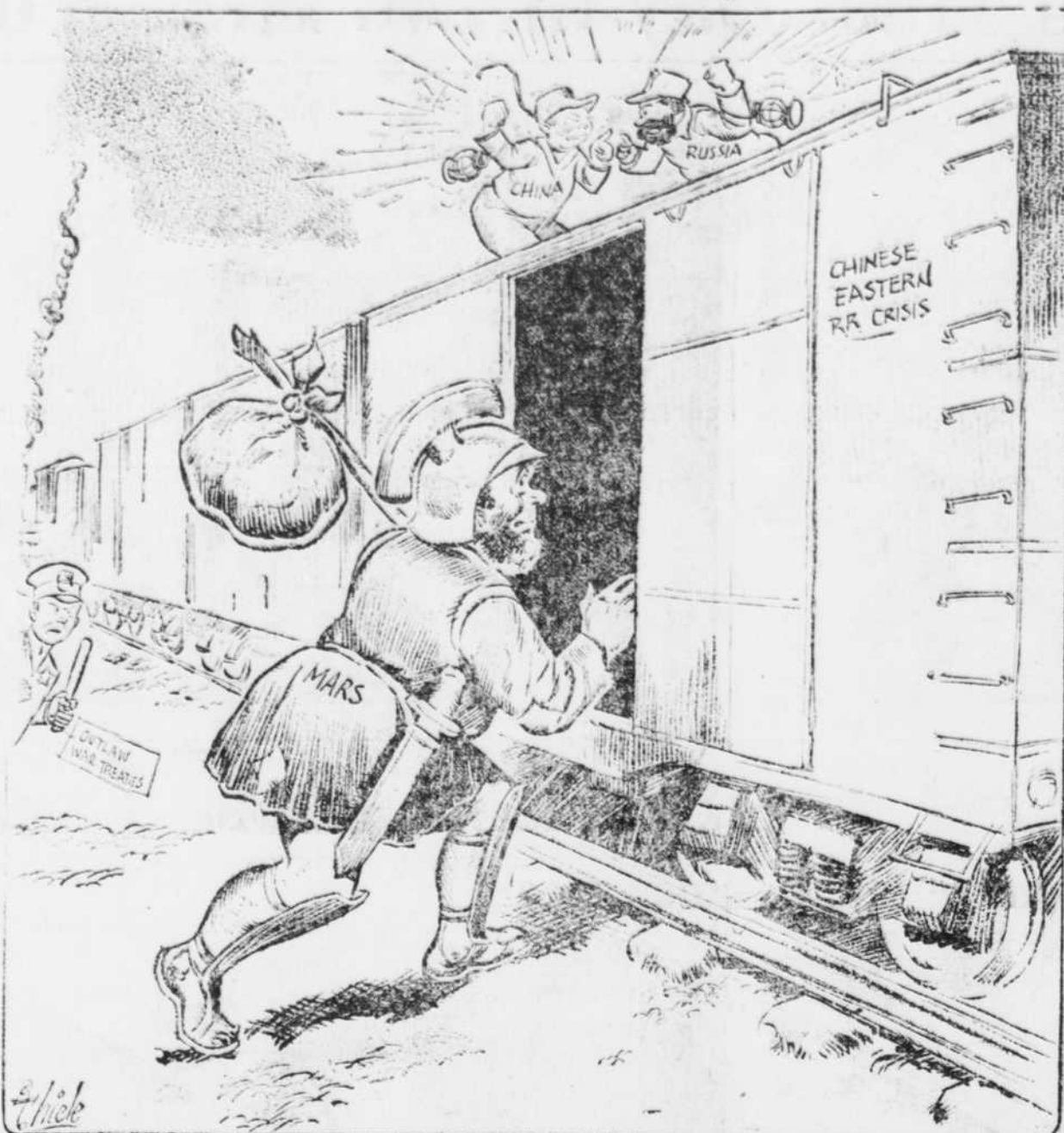
LIGHTING STANDARDS

THE BOARD of city commissioners is adopting specifications for ornamental street lighting standards for Main, Fifth and Fremont streets, has provided for two-light standards of either reinforced concrete or others equally as good.

The petition of 55 percent of the property owners affected was signed with the understanding that a handsome two-light standard of marbelite, as shown by the petition, should be used.

The important question to be decided by the board

The Other Fellow's Pasture Looks Greener!



WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Few if any goats have ever risen to the international renown of the goat William Hamilton Bones. Perhaps that is because Washington correspondents, who have contrived the fame of William Hamilton Bones, would rather write about a goat any day than about a politician. Although, if the capital were full of goats, one might also eventually weary of writing about goats.

William Hamilton Bones probably would not now be within our gates had it not been for the widely credited report that he was the personal goat of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. Not even the Department of Agriculture, which feared that William Hamilton Bones might have foot and mouth disease, surra, indigestion or pleuropneumonia, could hold out forever against the Secretary of State's own personal goat.

As a matter of fact, William Hamilton Bones is and was the own personal goat of Capt. Eugene Regnier, the secretary's military aide. One hesitates to suggest just how much culpability attaches to Capt. Regnier for letting the story get out that it was the secretary's goat—a story which so immensely strengthened the position of William Hamilton Bones.

A Very Lucky Goat Probably William Hamilton Bones does not know his luck, for this government has barred in recent years a count and a countess, the Karolyis and a member of the British Parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala, for less. These and others who were kept out were never suspected of hoof and mouth disease or rinderpest.

Now that he's here, the citizenship of William Hamilton Bones will be taken for granted. He will not have to promise a judge, as Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer and Martha Graber refused to promise, to fight our enemies William Hamilton Bones is willing—nay, pleased—to butt anybody at any and all times.

The fact is that William Hamilton Bones, the world's most famous goat and probably the world's most widely traveled goat, has always had extraordinary luck. Once he was a poor orphan in the Hills of Hawaii, bleating piteously and barely old enough to wobble. Then he was taken to live in a palace. Now he is an American citizen! There are few success stories to beat that. It has all happened to William Hamilton Bones in two short years.

Some goat hunters killed his mother in Hawaii and it was there that Capt. Regnier adopted him at the age of eight or ten days. Two quarts of milk the captain fed him every day, at first through a rubber nipple. Two quarts of milk he sucked every day until the time he left his leather riding gloves on a chair near William Hamilton Bones and returned to find them vanished except for the two buttons. He was then put on a general diet.

At the age of six months, William Hamilton Bones went to Manila with Capt. Regnier, who became Stimson's aide. Stimson was governor-general of the Philippines and so William Hamilton Bones moved to the Malacan Palace, the governor-general's mansion. With fastidious tastes and an eye for color, he went on a diet of roses.

When bids are opened is, which standard, assuming both to be on a par as to style and beauty, will cost the least in the long run, cost of installation and cost of future upkeep being considered. Whether concrete standards or metal ones is not so important to the property owners as assurance that the one selected has a material advantage in economy over the others. And the question of lasting qualities and upkeep are quite as important as that of first cost, perhaps more so.

Mining Industry Needs Aid Says Senator Oddie

LOS ANGELES, July 22. (U.P.)—The time has arrived for congress to consider the six billion dollar mining industry, Senator Oddie, chairman of the senate committee on mines, told a recent meeting of the Development association here.

Senator Oddie made a plea for national attention to the mineral industry and for congressional appropriations sufficient to make the survey. He said funds were provided to make the survey, but money to make it possible to distribute the findings to those interested never has been provided.

"There is a crying need for this country to become mineral-minded," the senator said. "Agriculture has received a lot of deserved attention, but the mineral industry is also large. It has been more than difficult to make congress realize that.

"We have budget bureaus in Washington and I guess they are manned by bookkeepers. What is needed is chemists, mineralogists, and engineers who can understand the needs of the geological survey and the bureau of mines.

"If one were to ask the experts the difference in cost of kalsomining and coal mining they wouldn't know," Senator Oddie declared.

How to Prevent Puncture Vine

J. H. Wittwer, district extension agent, is aiding in the campaign to eradicate the puncture vine which is getting a considerable hold in Las Vegas and some parts of Clark county.

To further the work he is sending out the following bulletin:

- CITIZENS: Do you wait until pneumonia takes its toll? Do you wait until your electric washer burns a bearing before you think of oiling it? Friends, the puncture vine has cast his destructive self upon us. Are you going to let him take possession when a sure means of control, "prevention" is very easy and cheap?

- 1. When small plants appear immediately hoe out. Be sure and cut below the crown.
- 2. When plants contain burs carefully uproot, oil and burn. Sweep or pick up all loose burs under the plant.
- 3. By keeping your ground constantly wet the seed will germinate thus making it possible to eradicate puncture vine within one season.
- 4. Constant cultivation and irrigation is the cheapest method of control.

Riding a Cow Breaks an Arm

RENO, Nev., July 22. (U.P.)—A miniature rodeo show ended disastrously for Clifford Matley, 15, when he suffered a fractured arm when thrown from a cow he had saddled and attempted to ride.

Oddie Urges Gypsum Duty

Chairman Senate Committee on Mines and Mining Urges Tariff of Three Dollars Ton on Plaster Rock.

In a letter to Senator James Couzens, chairman of the sub-committee on minerals on the free list of the senate finance committee, dated June 15, Senator Oddie, chairman of the mines and mining committee of the senate, urged the importance of imposing a duty of \$3.00 per short ton on plaster rock or crude gypsum.

Senator Oddie called attention to the fact that the act of 1922 put this material on the free list, and that in that year the imports amounted to 130,953 tons, continuing to increase to 999,412 tons in 1928, an increase of 740 per cent. In 1925 the total quantity of plaster rock mined in the United States amounted to 5,678,302 tons. In that year there were imported into the United States 566,440 tons, a little over one-half of the amount which was imported in 1928, and the production in the United States had declined in 1927 to 5,346,888 tons and in 1928 to 5,102,250 tons.

It would seem obvious from these figures, said Senator Oddie, that the increasing importations of raw plaster rock, which have been at the average rate of 105 per cent a year for the past six years, will operate to reduce production in this country. If the importation increase at the rate since 1922, still more serious decline in the production will occur. Therefore, in order to maintain the domestic industry against this increasing competition from foreign sources of supply, it will be necessary to impose a duty on the raw material.

The beneficial use of land plaster as a fertilizer has long since been demonstrated, Senator Oddie stated. There are soils in every part of the United States which respond most favorably to the use of land plaster. It is an absolute prerequisite. It is important to the agricultural industry that land plaster be made available at a minimum. The cost of transportation to a minimum.

Senator Oddie emphasized the fact that land plaster is in a sense a by-product of the construction industry. It is not such a scarce material available only so long as the operation of the domestic industry is maintained; i.e. if the plaster industry is compelled to shut down because of increased competition from foreign sources of supply, plants located at the most strategic points from an agricultural point of view will no longer be able to supply this essential fertilizer. At the present rate of increased importation, it would not be long before foreign producers would be in a position to dictate the price for this material. It is important, therefore, that the country maintain a vigorous plaster industry in order to afford that competition which is necessary to keep the price at a reasonable level.

It is the opinion of Senator Oddie that with a duty of \$300 per ton on crude gypsum rock the domestic industry would be able successfully to compete with foreign sources of supply and the price of land plaster to the farmer, plus the cost of transportation, would be less under the duty than it would be if permitted to enter free. Failing to provide such protection for the plaster industry, foreign producers soon would so control the price that it would be greater to the farmer and the maximum cost of transportation from the seaboard to the interior would prevail. A duty on plaster rock, therefore, should be regarded as of primary importance in any program for the relief of the agricultural industry. Under the strictest interpretation of the President's program of revising the tariff in the interest of the agricultural industry, this item must be included.

In the recent legislative assembly of the state of Nevada a resolution was passed, and approved March 21, 1929, which requested this duty of \$300 per ton on plaster rock. Senator Oddie has submitted this resolution to the committee and it will be published in the record of hearings on the metal and mineral schedule. Nevada has already made considerable development in the gypsum industry which is serving the agricultural industry, not only of Nevada but also of adjacent states, with land plaster for use as fertilizer, and Senator Oddie feels that unless this duty is provided the plaster industry in Nevada will be seriously handicapped and with increased importations it is altogether probable that the plants will be shut down, in which event a large agricultural area would suffer.

One Day Only To Shoot Hens

RENO, Nev., July 22. (U.P.)—Nevada nimrods will be permitted to shoot sage hens one day only this year—August 1, with the exception of Washoe and Ormsby counties, where the season will not be opened at all, the state game and fish commission announced.

A reward of \$25 will be paid by the state and an additional \$25 by a group of Reno sportsmen for the conviction of anyone unlawfully killing sagehen.

RIVER FALLING The Colorado fell Saturday to 21,500 second feet at Grand Canyon, and yesterday morning the daily dispatch from the federal office there placed it at 21,500 second feet.

Las Vegas Stock Exchange

Closing Bids and Asked Quotations LOS ANGELES CURB AND EXCHANGE STOCKS

Gold Ace Mine Mill Handles 75 Tons Daily

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—G. Ray Boggs of Los Angeles, manager of the Gold Ace Mining company, operating a regular gold producing mine near Carrara, Nevada, reports the company is now milling from seventy to seventy-five tons of ore daily. The mill heads, he says, average about \$14 in gold to the ton and a recovery of 85 per cent of the assay value of the heads is being recorded. The gold has a fineness of 183.30 per ounce.

The Mat-O-Gold set employed in milling practice is giving excellent satisfaction, Boggs states, its product being treated by barrel amalgamation in gold recovery. All or milled is produced in the performance of development work only leaving large tonnages of commercial ore untouched pending regular stopping operations. Gold bullion shipments are being made direct to the mint at regular intervals.

The new double-compartment shaft, quite recently completed to a depth of eighty feet, is now being deepened at the rate of four feet daily. At ninety feet new ore was cut in the shaft having an average value of \$15 per ton in free-milling gold. The present objective in shaft-sinking is to reach the mill rock under the limestone formation where it is anticipated a large body of high-grade ore will be uncovered. The company is giving employment to a force of forty-five men, and most satisfactory progress is being made in mine and mill operation. Considerable activity is noticeable in mining affairs throughout the district, Mr. Boggs reports.

Kaiser Wilhelm May Return to Germany Now

BERLIN, July 22. (U.P.)—After midnight tonight, former Kaiser Wilhelm, head of the House of Hohenzollern, who has been in exile in Doorn, Holland, since collapse of his dream of world conquest, is free to return to Germany if he chooses.

For at that hour the special law expires which entitles the German government to veto the former monarch's return to the fatherland. However, it is most unlikely that Wilhelm will take advantage of the new situation.

BOULDER REALTY SELLS 160-ACRE FARM TRACT

Sale of a 160-acre tract of farm land to a party from McGill, Nevada was completed by Boulder Realty corporation a short time ago, according to Al Minette, of the corporation.

The land lies five miles from the center of the city, across the highway from the Winterwood ranch.

It is believed the purchase was made as an investment.

Stocks - - Bonds Investments

MINING PROPERTIES NON-METALIC DEPOSITS

PURSEL-MARTIN CO.

Member Las Vegas Stock Exchange

Las Vegas, Nevada

Correspondence Invited.

FIRST NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Las Vegas, Nevada

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

A corporation organized to help build and finance Las Vegas during the rapid growth that is coming with the building of Boulder Dam.

Under the management of experienced bankers and business men of Las Vegas.

A REAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

8 Per Cent Preferred Stock

With a Bonus of Common Stock Now

Open to Public Subscription

Send For Booklet

First National Securities Corporation

Delkin Bldg. P. O. Box 266-A. Las Vegas, Nev.