

LAS VEGAS AGE

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1931

\$31,000.00 IN DIVIDENDS

WE are wondering, since reading a report handed to us several days ago, how many of our readers realize that there is in Las Vegas a business organization that has, in the seven years of its existence, paid to its stockholders more than \$31,000 in the form of dividends.

We will venture to say that there are very few of us, outside of the shareholders themselves, who realize this fact. There has been no ballyhooing, no large expenditures for big salaries or luxurious offices, but nevertheless, the organization referred to has, since its beginning in the latter part of 1923, increased its assets to in excess of \$120,000, issued over \$250,000 of an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, been instrumental in financing over 80 homes, paid its stockholders eight percent for the first five years, and nine percent during the past two years.

We refer to the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Las Vegas, Nevada, whose annual report is appearing this month in the Saturday issues of the Age.

Slowly, at first, but safely and surely, this organization a home institution has developed under the leadership of a handful of business men, until it has attained an exceptionally sound condition, even in times as dubious and doubtful as those of 1930.

With men like M. M. Riley, W. E. Ferron, Cyril S. Wengert, A. H. Harrington, T. D. Fanatia and others as dependable at the helm, the affairs will continue in an even more prosperous condition than before, as increased opportunities knock at our doors. And with such men in charge there will be no ugly defalcations or shortages, for these are our friends and neighbors, tried and trusted.

Advertising? Well, perhaps a bit, but you must admit that with all the publicity given cases like the Beesmyer tragedy, it is only right and fair to give an organization like the Mutual Building and Loan Association at least a small pat on the back.

THE GASOLINE TAX

THE gasoline tax in Nevada is levied by the state law and collected by state officials; it constitutes a purely state fund to be used solely for highway purposes. The legislature may, as it often does, turn portions of this fund over to counties to expend. For the past two years the state has retained the entire fund in order to match federal funds for the purpose of state highway construction. An effort will be made in the legislature by representatives of certain counties to recapture fifty per cent of the gasoline tax to be used in county road work. The question before the legislature will be one of policy. How will the money derived from automobile owners, for the purpose of building better roads and maintaining them, be best expended? By the state highway department viewing the road plans from the standpoint of the entire state, with trained engineers and equipment, or by county officials with a purely local viewpoint, with no engineers and ordinarily with poor equipment? Shall this special tax on gasoline, amounting to 16 per cent of its cost, an enormously high tax as compared to any other tax, taken from the automobile owner to build roads, go into main-traveled roads which all automobiles travel, or shall it go to patch up roads off the main lines which should be taken care of by the counties in which they are located? Until our state roads are completed is it not the part of wisdom to devote the purely state funds to their completion? Is any other method playing fair with the automobile owners, all of whom constantly use the state roads and few of whom use the so-called farm-to-market roads?

The automobile owner in Nevada has been a willing and patient taxpayer because he has wanted good roads and has realized that a gasoline tax has been a fair method of securing them. He asks, and he has the right to demand, that the money he pays in special taxes for good roads be used solely for that object and with the utmost efficiency. Does he, or anyone, think that state funds turned over to counties will be used with great efficiency? Few people, even the owners, realize how heavy automobiles are taxed in Nevada. The following figures compiled by the Oregon State Motor Association show the average tax and fee burden on automobiles in ten western states in 1930:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Arizona | \$36.20 |
| California | 35.59 |
| Colorado | 33.91 |
| Idaho | 35.19 |
| Montana | 35.70 |
| New Mexico | 45.99 |
| Oregon | 42.00 |
| Utah | 31.56 |
| Washington | 43.98 |
| Wyoming | 41.51 |
| Average | 38.26 |
| Nevada (close average) | 41.40 |

Probably nine out of ten of the automobile owners in the state, not especially interested in some local or community road, would vote to have the state gasoline fund remain in the construction and maintenance fund of the state highway department until the main-traveled roads are completed.—Nevada Tax Review.

What we would like to know is what radio announcers used to do before they were radio announcers.

Some of our internationalists seem to think that unless we join the League of Nations or the League Court within the next week or so, war will break out in Europe.

The chances are that if you don't take yourself seriously nobody else will.

Leave Your Address With Western Union

Senate Wields The "Big Stick" This Time; Usually President Threatens With Special Sessions

By HERBERT PLUMMER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—It's a curious situation with which the executive and legislative branches of the government find themselves confronted on this question of a special session of congress.

In the vernacular, it might be expressed "The shoe is on the other foot."

Traditionally it has been the President who has used the threat of an extra session to put an end to dilatory tactics on the part of congress.

Now it is the congress — particularly the senate — which is making use of the extra session as its "big stick" to force the President to agree to legislation which it wants.

It is generally agreed that an extra session of itself would be as unwelcome to those now most outspoken in their threats (with a few possible exceptions) as it would be to the President and administration leaders themselves.

But those who are insistent that the government come to the relief of the drought-stricken areas in the form of a \$25,000,000 appropriation realize that in the threat of an extra session they possess a powerful weapon to try to force the administration to their view.

Thus on one side there is Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic leader, and Senator Borah of Idaho, whose recent speech, in which he served notice that no more appropriations should pass the senate until provision has been made to supply food to the hungry, stirred the senate to cheers.

Arranged against them are the two administration leaders — Senator Watson of Indiana, republican floor leader of the senate, and Representative Tilson, republican leader of the house.

Such is the attitude of Senator Robinson, the picturesque Arkansan whose voice has thundered time and again in the senate for government relief to stricken areas.

He voices his demands with clenched fists which pound the desk before him, tabecking him in debate in some what like tackling a locomotive at full speed. Of late he has proved as much a fighter. Simple in his habits and temperate, the Arkansas senator is fond of outdoor sports, but has little time for them. "The democrats apparently are willing to have an extra session. The country does not want it. I accept the challenge."

Thus speaks Senator Watson, the republican floor leader in the senate.

Conservatives of conservatives, the Indiana senator has a conservatism that is ingrained. Personally he is one of the most popular men in the senate and is among that body's most profuse handshakers and backslappers. He lives modestly, seldom entertains, has no time for recreation.

Well equipped buildings and some machinery are on the ground. A new eight-drill compressor is to be installed at the North shaft and the one there moved to the South shaft, about a mile away. Cyanide tests have recovered 97 per cent of the gold in the ore, and it is planned to build a mill to treat the ore.

He will either feed these people or we will stay here and tell the American people why we do not feed them.

Such is the ultimatum laid down by the shaggy-headed, furrow-browed and blue-shouldered Senator Borah.

An eloquent speaker, he usually fills the galleries when he addresses the senate. On the occasion of this remark he stirred both the senate and galleries to cheers. A skilled debater, Borah keeps on the prosaic side of eloquence.

His choice of words is easy and apparently effortless. He makes few phrases, coins few epigrams. He displays little passion.

Dubbed the "Lone Lion of Idaho," he daily rides before coming to the senate on his favorite mount in Rock Creek park, then chatters himself to work.

"There is no legitimate excuse for an extra session—there is no proper place for compromise."

This speaks Col. John Tilson of the famed trimvirate of Longworth, Tilson and Snell, republican floor leader of the house.

He is the kind of a man whom you shew about him, nothing spell-binding, nothing of the dramatic. He is famed among his colleagues for what they choose to describe as his "solid worth."

Energetic and sharp-witted in debate, an expert parliamentarian, he is conceded to have a knowledge of house rules and precedents unsurpassed by any other.

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Divorce Bill Amends Incurs Wrath

By CARSON CITY, Feb. 9 (Special)

A divorce bill introduced by J. L. Finney of Clark county last week threatened to disrupt the Clark delegation for a while.

The bill, A. B. 55, is an amendment to the divorce law proposing to make it possible for a divorce to be granted in contested cases where it is shown that both parties are at fault.

Finney stated the bill was prepared by the Las Vegas Bar association and that it was presented by him in good faith.

Fred S. Alward, the other member of the Clark county assembly delegation, however, denied that the measure was sponsored by the Las Vegas Bar association, but claimed it represented the views of a man.

Mulcahy of Sparks at first moved for the rejection of the bill, but subsequently withdrew his motion and allowed the bill to be returned to Finney.

Moapa Valley Pirates Trim Lincoln High

By J. DONAL EARL

OVERTON, Feb. 9.—The M. V. Pirates started out strong in the second half of the league basketball game by trimming the visiting Lincoln county high school quintet to the tune of 33-16. After the game was well under way there was no doubt as to the eventual outcome of the game.

M. V. drew first blood but Lincoln soon retaliated and then it was nip and tuck with no scoring for several minutes. The locals finally hit their stride and started rolling them in. With the score 14-2 and the half but a minute or two away the Lynx staged a brilliant rally which netted them three field goals and a foul pitch to finish the half 10-14.

The home boys came back strong in the last half, scoring 19 points and holding their opponents to three field goals.

The game was rough at times but very few fouls were committed—there being a total of seven called—four on Lincoln and three on Moapa.

U. S. Boxing Team Victorious

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—A New York boxing team, representing the United States, defeated a combined team from Belgium, Canada, Ireland and Norway, nine bouts to five, here tonight before a crowd of 15,000.

The Norway team made the best showing, winning two of their four matches from the Americans.

There were three knock-outs, two by Americans and one by Norway. Justin Sirtus, United States heavy weight, knocked out Mack Slanagan, Ireland, in the first round; Andy Mella, United States, 147, knocked out Jan Arnould of Belgium.

Four hundred and forty-two cities in the United States have adopted the city manager plan. The experiment was first made in 1912. It has proved to be the most efficient method ever found for the government of American cities.

already developed. John S. Cooper of Los Angeles is president of the company. W. D. Plowden is vice president, and R. K. Garratt is secretary-treasurer. Sol Camp is superintendent at Carrara.—Denver Mining Record.

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M. V. H. S. Boys Make Records In Farm Work

By J. G. KENNARD

There were 28 agricultural home projects conducted, by boys from M. V. H. S. last year. All but seven of these were very successful. Lorne Barnum and Leonard Marshall did exceptionally well as may be seen from the following figures:

Lorne made a total net profit of \$407.70 from his two projects in dairying and turkey production. In addition to this he allowed himself 25 cents per hour for his own labor which brings his total income to \$533.44. Lorne is increasing his flock this year to 50 turkeys which he has carefully selected for breeding stock. He aims to have 500 good turkeys to sell by next Thanksgiving.

Leonard also carried two projects. His major project was in hog raising. His total net profit in dairying and his minor project in dairying were \$434.25 and his labor income came to \$497.75. Leonard has purchased two pure Duroc Jersey hogs from Utah which will be used for breeding purposes to improve his herd.

The following is a list of the M. V. H. S. members who are carrying projects this year and the projects they have selected for 1930-31. This information is taken from the preliminary report sent to the state supervisor of vocational education on Dec. 19, 1930.

Floyd Gibson, baby chick project, 500 White Leghorns.

Emerson Leavitt, baby chick project, 300 White Leghorns.

Earl Leavitt, baby chick project, 300 White Leghorns.

Earl Leavitt, egg laying, 75 laying hens.

Ferris Bunker, egg laying, 150 laying hens.

Rulon Conger, egg laying, 80 laying hens.

Laurence Marshall, egg laying, 150 laying hens.

Gleaves Anderson, egg laying, 90 laying hens.

La Mar Winsor, poultry (meat production), 38 Jersey B. Giants.

Lorne Barnum, turkey production, 50 turkey-breeding stock.

Rondy Tobler, turkey production, 6 turkey-breeding stock.

Lorne Barnum, dairy production, one cow.

Leonard Marshall, swine production, 6 brood sows, 1 boar.

Jack Wayne, broiler production, 500 baby R. I. R. chicks.

Heber Toblason, vegetable production, 1/2 acre.

Byron Pierce, onion production, 1.05 acres.

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Wooden Beads Newest 'Jewelry'

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Parisienne

are wearing wooden beads! Having tried almost everything else around their necks, the smartest women in the world are looping ropes of wooden marbles around their throats.

The beads are generally plain in color, two shades such as red and white, green and orange, or black and white being alternated on the same strand.

A stump burner that cuts the average cost of clearing from \$250 to \$120 an acre has been perfected by Washington State college instructor.

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