

LAS VEGAS AGE

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings by Charles P. Squares, 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.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1931.

HOOVER DAM PROGRESS

Resume of Present Activities and Those of the Near Future on Greatest Engineering Project of the Age

MAIN CONTRACTS

Bids were opened March 4 at Denver. Lowest bidder was Six Companies, Inc., of San Francisco, a combination of Utah Construction Company of Ogden, Utah; Henry J. Keiser and W. A. Bechtel, McDonald & Kahn, Morrison-Knudsen Company, J. F. Shea Company, and Pacific Bridge Company.
Amount of bid \$48,890,999.00.
Letting of contract to be announced Tuesday March 16.
Contracts will cover tunnels, penstocks, outlet works, spillways, coffer dams, excavations for main dam, main dam construction, valves and gates, and power houses.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—Main line to Boulder City, 22 miles, completed. Cost estimated at \$890,000.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD—Boulder City to dam site, 3.6 miles under construction by Lewis Construction Company. Contract price \$455,609.50.

GOVERNMENT HIGHWAY—Boulder City to dam site, 10 1/2 miles of 22-foot highway, under construction by E. G. Le-Yocazean, Inc., subcontractors. Contract price \$329,917.15.

BOULDER CITY

Excavation for water tanks—Contract let to Butterfield Co., Los Angeles.
Pumps for water system—Contract let to Lacy Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles.
Residences—Bids for first group of 12 three- and four-room cottages will be opened at Las Vegas office of Reclamation Service March 12.
Laying out of final plans for the city—As soon as these are approved, contracts will be let for the streets, sidewalks, curbs, paving, water system, sewer system, pole lines for electricity, etc. Administration buildings, dermatology, garages, etc., to follow as soon as possible.

POWER SUPPLY—Transmission line from Southern California under construction by Southern Sierras Power Company.
Substation—Earl Roche, General Construction Company of Las Vegas, grading site near dam for Southern Sierras Power Company.

COMMUNICATION LINES

Telephone Lines—From Las Vegas to Boulder City being built by Southern Nevada Telephone Company and is nearing completion. Phone service to Boulder City new available.
Telegraph Lines—Joint Western Union and Union Pacific line to Boulder City now in operation.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—To be installed by the government and includes turbines, alternators, switchboards and transformers.

\$200,000.00 FOR SEWERS

THERE is scarcely any dispute of the fact that there should be an extension of the Las Vegas sewer system in the very near future, but the fact that the sum of \$200,000.00 is estimated as the cost of three mains and a disposal tank is causing considerable discussion.

The original sewer system which has been in use for 20 years, and which covered all of Clark's Las Vegas Townsite, and portions of Buck's and Wardie additions, cost \$40,000.00 including laterals and septic tank. Just why the cost of sewers for a part of Buck's and Wardie Additions and West Side should reach a total of \$200,000.00 for the mains and disposal tank alone has been puzzling many of the folks who must foot the bills.

Perhaps we are aiming at a more elaborate system than will be justified. At any rate it would seem that the expenditure of \$80,000.00 or \$100,000.00 should round out our sewer system quite satisfactorily and should include the cost of the laterals so that the property owners will not be forced to stand the tax for the bonds and assessments for laterals.

We do not claim to be familiar with all the facts of the case, and we find that to be the case with many of the property owners. There should be more publicity given to the proposed details, and some one who is competent to do so, should tell the taxpayers why the extension is to cost five times as much as the original system.

THE "MARRIED WOMAN AND WORK" CONTROVERSY

NEVADA is not the only state at present considering a law to prohibit married women from holding positions as school teachers, or in state, county or city offices. Such a bit of proposed legislation has just been tabled in Committee in the California Assembly, which is equivalent to killing it for this session at least.

We believe any such regulations to be unwise and unfair, both to the class of workers, and to the officers who would be prevented from hiring the help they deemed best suited to the positions for which they are responsible.

In Nevada especially it has been found that the married woman as school teacher very often fills a particular need. The position of substitute is filled almost entirely by married women in most Nevada cities. Many local school boards have regulations providing that married women, unless the heads of families, may not serve as regular instructors, but avail themselves of the convenience of securing substitutes from among the married women who are qualified to teach.

It is the sincere conviction of the writer that where there are children in the family, a married woman can do the greatest good for herself, her family and the community by engaging in the important business of running her home. But there are always varying circumstances

Leave Your Address With Western Union

'MISSING WOMAN', UNMISSED, REVAMPS WALLACE MYSTERY

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Jacqueline Logan, American film actress, has suddenly stepped into the previously all-male cast of "Smoky Cell" by Edgar Wallace, England's most prolific man of letters.

But Miss Logan's part wasn't "written in" as an afterthought; it was in the original version but was withdrawn temporarily, the literary surgery being so delicate that the audience never suspected they were only seeing part of a play.

"The woman part has always been in the play," Wallace explained. "It was boarded up and painted over, but all the experts who saw the play said 'That is where Wallace

had a woman character and cut her out."

"I had to put on 'Smoky Cell' in a hurry, and although I had a good part for Jacqueline Logan, she was tied up with film contracts. So I rearranged the story and produced it with an all-male cast until Miss Logan was free."

Until Miss Logan's arrival, the management of the theater was mystified by orders that the star dressing room was to be reserved for "the leading lady." As the cast was composed entirely of men, it didn't seem to make much sense until Miss Logan suddenly appeared on the scene.

Suits Filed In District Court

Bessie Edis Pratt, plaintiff, vs. Spencer Charles Pratt, defendant. The complaint recites the marriage of the parties at Ventura, Cal., on August 8, 1917. There are no minor children. Failure to provide is charged by plaintiff. Roland H. Wiley, attorney for the plaintiff.

Katherine James, plaintiff, vs. Milton H. James, defendant. The parties married at Eugene, Oregon, June 29, 1929. There is one minor child. Description and failure to provide are alleged by the plaintiff.

Ham and Taylor, attorneys for the plaintiff.

Merrel Uriah Martin, plaintiff, vs. Edna May Martin, defendant. The parties married October 12, 1910, at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin. Extreme cruelty is alleged by Ham and Taylor, attorneys for the plaintiff.

Jessie L. Palmer, plaintiff, vs. Billie Christine Palmer, defendant. The parties married June 13, 1921. Extreme cruelty is alleged in the complaint filed by plaintiff's attorney, A. A. Hinman.

Fines collected from Missouri violators of fish and game laws increased nearly 200 per cent in 1930 over 1929.

A collection of 423 cream pitchers from 29 states and 15 foreign nations is owned by Mrs. Josefa Parks of Raymondville, Tex.

and needs to be considered with regard to individual families.

The present tendency of married women towards working outside the home is in a great measure due to the education of women during the past generation.

Since women first began competing in the business world, we have considered the transition a great achievement. There has been a tendency to treat with contempt the woman who is willing to accept the career of homemaker. Newspapers, magazines and books have had a lot to say about women with the brains to achieve careers in the business world, forgetting all the time that it takes ten times as much brain work and skill to successfully and economically conduct a home and raise a family as it does to hold down any job in a store or office. Some women through force of circumstances, struggle in an attempt to do both, and as a result both jobs often suffer, it being the fate of the more important job of homemaker to be slighted in favor of the business job.

It would be of great benefit to the nation if women should turn about and start a movement in favor of the career of housewife and home maker, but this cannot be achieved by unfair legislation. The right kind of education could do much, however.

A start along that line would be the requirement that every high school girl take the two year domestic science course provided by most high schools now. We have been doing a fine job of educating school teachers and stenographers, when what the nation needs most is capable wives and mothers. Education and not legislation will obtain the desired results.

State, County and city officers should be given the privilege of hiring deputies satisfactory to the incumbents. It is the officers themselves who are held responsible to the people and they should be given the greatest possible liberty in the conduct of their offices.

Just because a position in a public office is open does not mean that any person in need of employment is capable of filling the position. The officer who must employ the help, and who must be responsible for the acts of his deputy, should have the privilege of selecting the person whom he thinks best fitted for the job. If that person happens to be a married woman, the responsibility for her employment should be left with the officer. If his acts displease his constituents he will have to answer to them at the next election.

FIVE-CENT GASOLINE TAX

THE proposal to increase the gasoline tax to 5 cents per gallon, as set forth in A. B. No. 205, introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Nye County, is, we believe, worthy of immediate adoption. This will mean an increase of only one cent, and will be paid by those using the highways.

The gasoline tax is, for the most part, an example of equitable taxation, and since 1919, when first introduced into the states of Oregon, Colorado and North Dakota, has been adopted by every state in the Union, New York being the last to fall in line in 1929.

There are now nine states with a gasoline tax of 5 cents per gallon, and in South Carolina the tax is 6 cents. In the majority of the remaining states 4 cents is the tax in effect.

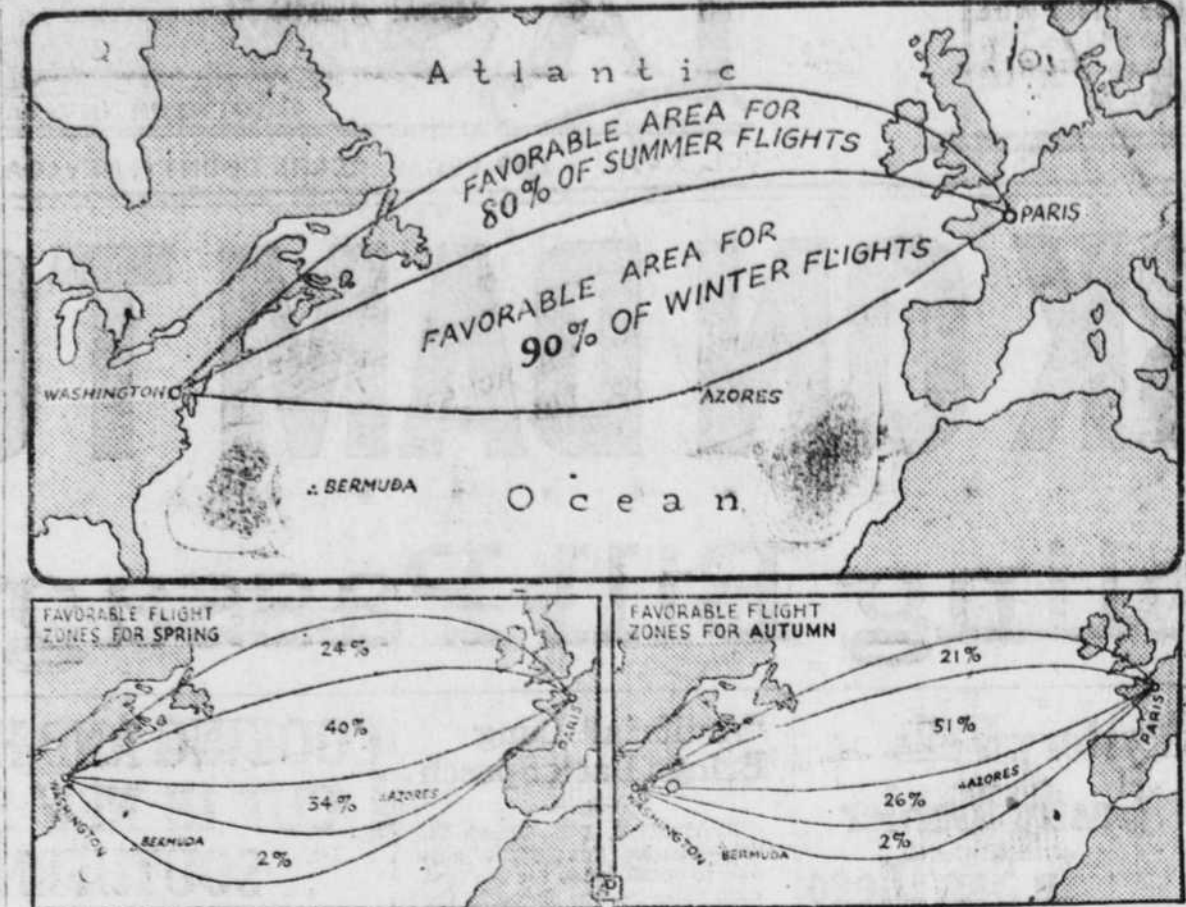
It seems advisable however, that the legislature should resist any tendency to increase the tax above a reasonable amount. Five cents should be considered as being about the maximum.

In the bill introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald there is a provision that "One cent of said excise tax, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall go into the state treasury for the state highway bond interest and redemption county bond interest and redemption funds."

If this means that the respective counties are to receive one cent of each five cents collected to apply towards county bond interest and redemption funds, we believe there will be less opposition from the Boards of Commissioners of the various counties.

On the whole it would seem that the expenditure of gasoline tax by the State Highway Department secures more benefits from the money, and places it where it should be placed, on state highways and not on county roads. Some provision, however, whereby the counties might receive the benefit of one cent, or a portion thereof towards County-State highway bond interest and redemption should be acceptable to all.

Airship Service Across Atlantic Is Projected; Routes Mapped by Five Years of Paper Flights



Over a period of five years 522 hypothetical airship flights across the Atlantic have been mapped on the basis of actual weather conditions. These maps show areas of most favorable weather in different seasons, the percentages indicating the proportion of flights that most probably would encounter good flying weather in the given areas.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Atlantic ocean has been bridged 522 times by dirigibles—on paper—in studies of proposed merchant airship service.

The flights were conducted by a group of aeronautical engineers for the International Air Line Transatlantic Corporation, which is planning a transatlantic line between the United States and Europe.

Hypothetical air flights were started simultaneously from Paris and Washington every Saturday night over a period of five years, and their courses were traced according to actual conditions shown for each date by weather maps.

The students concluded a schedule of two and one-half days may be safely set up for flights from Washington to Paris, and of three to three and one-half days for more difficult westerly flights from Paris to Washington.

They showed that a 58-hour schedule in summer and a 64-hour schedule in winter could be maintained for the eastbound journey, 70 to 80 hours on the return, and that ships would be on time or ahead of schedule on 80 per cent of the journeys.

The average westward flying time for the five years was 64 hours; in the opposite direction it was 54 hours. The fastest theoretical crossing was made in 40 hours, seven more than Lindbergh took.

The Lindbergh, or Great Circle, route was found favorable only for summer east-bound trips. Otherwise fog and freezing fogs generally prevailed.

Students on the project included Ward T. Van Orman, America's premier balloonist; Alan Mac-Cracken, Van Orman's aide in his last two Gordon Bennett race victories; T. A. Knowles, an airship pilot; and Herman Liebert, an assistant in the building of many war-time zeppelins.

Comm. J. C. Hunsacker, war-time chief of construction of airships and airplanes for the navy and now vice president of the zeppelin transport organization, was in charge of the study. He presented the results to a congressional committee holding hearings on a bill providing for federal legislation on the international line.

No two of the 522 flights were identical, but general "lanes" were found to exist for each season of the year with the shorter northern zone available mainly in the summer.

Washington and Paris were assumed as the terminals though the skies have not been selected. Studies of weather conditions and suitability of sites are being made in sectors around each city.

The merchant air line is projected as a cooperative American-German venture. Legislation predicated American participation on guaranteed mail revenue and placing the proposed line on a basis similar to the surface merchant marine is sought in the McNary-Parker bill pending in congress.

With a dirigible at each terminal it is planned that weekly sailings would be inaugurated. By the cooperative scheme, Germany would furnish one, which has been designed by Dr. Hugo Eckener and associates, and American interests would furnish one. Later the plan calls for each to furnish another ship to increase the service to semi-weekly sailings from each point.

When Drumm returned, he found his keys gone and also a note to call at the police department, which he did. Drumm's case is expected to be heard sometime today, regardless of the fact that he has left Las Vegas.

New Planet Reveals 'Personality' Like Mercury's in Year of Study



Within a year after the discovery of the new planet Pluto, astronomers have charted the planet's path in the skies (above). Pluto was first seen by Clyde Tombaugh (below), youthful astronomer, at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. One of the big telescopes there is shown at right.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE (Associated Press Science Editor)

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 9 (AP)—Pluto—the new "planet X"—has an "albedo" probably quite resembling that of his innermost brother, the speedy Mercury.

Albedo is the celestial "it," being the astronomical term for the way a planet's face reflects light. As in humans, this "it" reveals an astonishing amount of information about the character of a planet.

The light has filled in already some details of the amazing picture which confronted the astronomical world when the discovery was announced just a year ago in March, by the Lowell Observatory. The last doubt whether Pluto was a planet disappeared recently when a British medal was awarded to Clyde Tombaugh, youthful astronomer from Kansas, who first spotted Pluto's image on a photographic plate.

Tombaugh found the planet just about where the late Dr. Percival Lowell predicted, and where astronomers had been searching for years.

Pluto reflects incompletely all the wavelengths of sunlight, but more, relatively, of the yellows. This gives him a yellowish tinge. His two nearest neighbors, Neptune and Uranus, have albedos which give them a bluish-green cast. They have atmospheres which for some reason absorb a quantity of the longer yellow and red rays.

Mars is reddest, on the other hand, because his surface generally takes up more of the blues and greens from the sunlight reflects.

Absence of any special color absorption of light by Pluto might mean that he has little or no atmosphere. His yellow color strongly implies that this is true, say astronomers.

Pluto ranks as a good reflector, and in this respect resembles a little his famous sister Venus. But her "it" is due to the opposite cause, literally to having plenty of "atmosphere." She is eternally veiled as if by high, continuous and permanent clouds, that throw back the sunlight.

Romantic Old Ship To Quit Alaskan Trips

SEATTLE, March 11 (AP)—Development of faster transportation and necessity for enlarged facilities will cause the passing of the most romantic boat that continues to ply between the United States and the far-flung territory of Alaska.

The Arctic ship Boxer, which has carried school supplies to government posts for years, will be replaced by a larger, faster vessel provided for in the first deficiency appropriation bill.

Natives of Alaska, as far north as Pohna Barrow, look forward to the annual visits of the little motor schooner Boxer, which carries government teachers to their bases, distributes winter supplies, administers medical aid to isolated points, and returns with a cargo of furs, ivory and reindeer carcases.

The new ship will accommodate 30 passengers instead of 10 provided by the Boxer, and will be equipped with Diesel engines of 1,200 horsepower, capable of a speed of 14 knots compared to the nine knots which is about top speed for the Boxer in good weather. A sheathed hull will protect her from ice floes of the Arctic.

Refrigerator space for 2,000 reindeer carcasses, compared with 500 provided by the Boxer, will be provided, and the new ship will carry a clinic attended by a physician and dentist.

The new vessel will serve Northern Alaska and the Alaska peninsula, making three trips annually. The Boxer will continue to operate, but will be kept in the protected waters of Southeastern Alaska.

Alabama foresters find that many trees have put on two growth rings during the drought year, thus causing time-honored age calculations.

Filipino Aids Countrymen By His Federation

Protects and Guides Islanders Thruout The World

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—One million Filipinos scattered from Ketchikan to New Orleans, Harlem to Baguio, have accepted the moral tutelage of a quiet-mannered young Filipino philosopher, Dr. Ricardo Moncada.

Professing a faith derived from the study of Comparative Philosophy, Dr. Moncada asserts no purpose except to educate his countrymen, practically and morally. He is organizer and president of the Filipino Federation of America, which he says has about one million members in the Philippine Islands, and 23,000 more in continental United States, Hawaii and Manila.

Dr. Moncada studied philosophy in India, China, and other countries of the Orient. He learned something also from the American thinkers, particularly Thomas Jefferson, and he seems to have acquired in a well-worn faculty for universal propagation of his ideas.

The Federation is engaged in a variety of educational and fraternal enterprises, it claims 100 per cent employment for its members, for whatever employment they undertake. It looks to the welfare of the 10,000 Filipinos who work in the fisheries and canneries of Alaska; and it spends large sums for the education of its members in mechanical and agricultural vocations.

The Filipino Federation also is active in the Territory of Hawaii, where Dr. Moncada will attend a Territorial Convention in August.

Dr. Moncada came here to protest against Congressional bills to restrict immigration of Filipinos, and alternatively to appeal for immediate independence.

MARK BARRON ENTERTAINS YOU IN HIS COLUMN

A NEW YORKER AT LARGE

NEW YORK—The people inhabiting this island are probably the most inconsistent folk in both hemispheres. New Yorkers do the strangest things. Consider:

Amid the roar of riveters, taxi horns and elevated trains, New Yorkers decided to abate the noise nuisance by banning police whistles, which couldn't be heard anyway.

When several scandals were exposed in the judicial system they shrugged their shoulders and debated over what to name the new Hudson river bridge.

They look upon Berlin, Paris and London as more sophisticated cities, yet when visiting one of them consider they are dull compared to New York.

New Yorkers rave about Crepes Suzette, Moule Mariniere, Bouillabaisse and Zabaglioni, yet they would walk ten miles for chicken pie with dumplings, possum with candied yams and peach cobbler.

They boast about how hard boiled and cold hearted they are, yet there are beggars in New York who ride around in limousines.

Lure of Home

They enter at the country boy in to see the sights of the big city, yet they rush daily to the "Yankee Times Square that sell out-of-town newspapers to see what the folks are doing back home.

Your New Yorker constantly complains that the rush of the metropolis is killing him, yet he patronizes restaurants that feature speed rather than quality.

He submits to the pushing and shoving of subway guards without a whimper, yet he screams to the four heavens because he can't make a turn on Broadway during rush hours.

When traveling he always says he is from New York, but when in New York he is from Toledo, Waco or Portland.

He believes no prize fight or wrestling match is on the level, yet he will pay exorbitant prices for a seat.

He protests at delays in change of traffic lights, yet he stands for hours uncomplaining in line to see some star's new picture.

He is very proud when the Yankees or Giants win a pennant, yet in the world series of 1926 the Cardinals had more fans in New York than did the Yanks.

City Pride
When away from here he acts like a sophisticated, cosmopolitan fellow, but in New York his proud moment is when a night club head waiter greets him by name.

He acts very annoyed with the prohibition law, and at the same time knows the phone numbers of a dozen bootleggers who can supply him with "real goods" on 30 minutes' notice.
He acts snobbish if spoken to by some one he doesn't know, yet he will invite perfect strangers to visit in his home without question.
He will argue volubly on any subject of world affairs, yet he is more interested in whether subway fares will continue at a nickel or be boosted to seven cents.
He acts so obviously interested in Russia and can discuss every angle of the five-year plan, yet secretly believes it to be a country under a deep blanket of snow and doesn't give a darn.