

MINES, MINING, LOCAL STOCKS AND COPPER

Average Price Copper To Higher Levels On Exchange Adjustment

Average Price of Copper for the Month of September Is 17.50 Upon Which Next Month's Wages Will Be Based; Better Feeling Enjoyed in Copper Metal Circles Since the Flotation of Credit Loan and Adjustment of Exchange.

Local Conditions Flourishing in Every Respect; New Company Starts Operations in Few Weeks on Winwood Claims; Director of Bureau of Mines Visits Warren District; More Rumors of Possibilities of Denn Re-opening.

With the price of copper metal rising 75 of a cent in a week, from 17.057 to 17.79, with the details completed for the elimination of exchange troubles, and the extreme probability that a readjustment of the trouble will mean a resumption of a foreign movement, together with good producing conditions, the entire situation offers much encouragement to the Warren District and its people.

Never before has there been more activity in the producing circle of the District. Copper Queen, Calumet and Arizona and Shattuck, with blow or bluster are making records and it would appear that the three local producers, in the last six months period of 1915, will establish a record output of metal and develop an extraordinary amount of ore.

The situation, as far as copper stocks and copper metal is concerned, has been gradually bettering during the past month. Copper threatened to seek lower levels than have been endured for some months, about the time that foreign exchange was mimicking a jumping jack. With the announcement of France and Great Britain that they would float a credit loan in the United States there was an immediate brace. With the consummation of the details of the loan and of the actual flotation of it in the United States that feeling has been felt in every channel of trade—and especially in the movement for copper.

Copper might be classed as an auxiliary of munitions, and consequently cannot be bought with the proceeds of the loan. This fact, however, has little effect. The reason for this is that exchange has been brought to a position of stability and the European buyers do not have to pay premiums, as well as a high price, for the red metal. It is no doubt a fact that the big copper producers of the United States and the munition manufacturers were just as anxious to float the credit loan as was the fiscal agent of the allies, J. P. Morgan and Company.

The fact that the Bank of Bisbee is now offering a limited amount of the loan to local investors, in sums of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, at 98, is proof of the published statement that the loan is a reality. Its good effects can hardly be estimated by the layman. It will, and already has to a wonderful extent, lift the restraint which has been upon general American trade with European nations for several months.

MANNING'S VISIT.

In the visit of Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, and the chief engineer of the bureau, George S. Rice, to the Warren District the local people enjoyed for the first time in many years the presence of the head of Uncle Sam's most important (yet neglected) industries, to local fields.

Mr. Manning has only lately been director of the bureau, having succeeded the late Dr. Holmes, the father of the bureau and one of the most beloved students of mines and mining in the world during his lifetime.

The director and the chief engineer of the bureau had just returned from San Francisco where they attended the several meetings of the engineering societies, in connection at the exposition city.

Speaking of the showings made by the various mining companies and districts, in the matter of first aid and rescue work, the director, said:

"The most remarkable part of the contests, to me, was the fact that the teams represented forty-two states and represented very divergent sections. A glance at the prize winners will show teams from Alaska, Illinois, Nevada, Arizona, and where not.

"The excellence of the contests, themselves, was wonderful. It is indicative of the strides that are being made in the United States and its possessions in the matter of efficiency—for that is what rescue work and first aid is. It was one of the greatest exhibitions of the mining world that has ever been seen in the country."

Mr. Manning spoke of the possibility of establishing a mining experimental station in the state, probably at Tucson. Congress, at the last session, established a fund from which eight experimental stations should be built. One, undoubtedly, should come to Arizona and, though some of the mining districts lay claim to the honors, justly, yet the University of Arizona, with its mining department and with the state bureau of mines is entitled to the most consideration.

After looking over the Warren District properties Mr. Manning and Mr. Rice left for the east.

WHAT THE MEN THINK.

The men of the Warren District are satisfied with their lot. The present difficulties in Clifton, brought about by the falling destinies of the Western Federation of Miners, received nothing but condemnation in the District. There are many here who approve of organized labor. But all declare that it must be sensible. The attitude of the local miners is pleasant to contemplate. They do not want any disturbing factors in Bisbee. Familiar contact with the rank and file of the men discloses that there is less sympathy for the activities of the Western Federation here than in any other part of the state. The merits of the question are not entered. They need not be. The local people feel, and justly so, that they are not willing to be made the sufferers by an organization, the motto of which is "rule or ruin".

THE WINWOOD GROUP.

With the receipt of a permit for the sale of sale in the Bisbee Copper Mining Development Company the Winwood group of claims, located just (Continued on Page Two.)

GOLD REED NEWS IS GOOD TO LOCAL PEOPLE.

Number one drift, on the 365 level of the Gold Reed mine at Outman, has indications that one of the best ore bodies in the now famous Tom Reed-Gold Reed district is about to be opened up. Under the management of Lou Moore, this drift in question has been driven 50 feet and at places the ore is exceedingly rich and an excellent average is maintained throughout. One of the samples taken from a portion of the drift ran \$45.90 a ton. This was a selected sample, but is indicative of what may be expected when the foot wall is reached. The crosscut has now been pushed 55 feet and it is expected that the footwall will be reached within a few days. The officers are confident that when this is reached some real good news will be available for the holders of Gold Reed.

OIL FLOTATION IS ENTIRE SUCCESS IN INSPIRATION PLANT

Better Results Have Been Obtained Than Were Thought for and Production Increased, Materially, By New Methods.

MIAMI, Oct. 2.—With better results being obtained from every department, inspiration appears to be fast getting into its stride. The big property, in its entirety, is rapidly being placed in a condition where it will work at its maximum efficiency.

At present four sections of the mill are operating, and between 2500 and 4000 tons of ore are being treated per day. By the end of this year the officials of the company expect that approximately 25,000 tons of ore will be passing through the mill daily. It is stated that the company is saving 28 to 30 pounds of copper to the ton of ore.

This is better than was generally expected, for it had been figured that the recovery would be only slightly more than 25 pounds per ton. A continuance of this high recovery will mean an addition of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds to the company's production annually. Treating 15,000 tons of ore a day, the company will be a producer of approximately 125,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

Officials of the company are gratified with the outcome of the oil flotation process. It was stated late Friday afternoon that this system should have been started much sooner, but the management insisted upon a long tryout so that it could be sure of success. All doubt as to the efficiency of this system has now been removed. An official pointed out that, with the old system, the recovery amounted to between 58 per cent and 74 per cent, while with the use of oil this figure will be raised to between 80 per cent and 90 per cent.

DRESDEN INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

DRESDEN, Oct. 2.—Although Dresden's fame lies principally in her art treasures, since the beginning of the war she has achieved unusual importance in an industrial way.

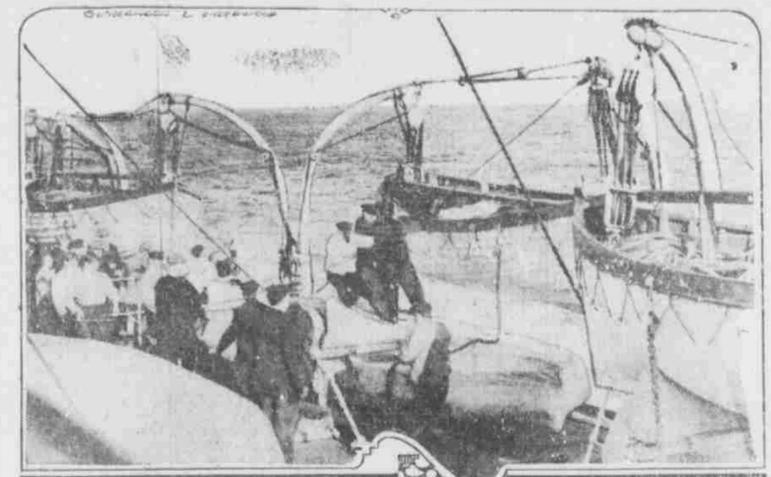
Her physical position on the Elbe River, enabling her to import vast quantities of grain which her mills can make into flour for the troops, and to store up huge stocks of tobacco and foodstuffs of all sorts is largely to this new industrial importance.

The municipal elevator was planned and begun before the war was contemplated, but it took the great conflict to demonstrate fully the desirability of the institution. Dresden put \$400,000 into the building.

It is situated along the bank of the Elbe, so cargoes that constantly go and come along the river can be easily hoisted into the storage rooms. The newest and most up-to-date electric appliances for gulling has been installed. The elevator's principal stock consists of tobacco and cigarettes, and not only are the Saxon armies supplied almost entirely from these stores but vast quantities of materials belonging to private concerns are packed away here. In addition there are dried meats in sufficient quantity to last a long time.

Only a few hundred yards distant, and on a branch of the Elbe, is Germany's largest flour mill, one of three that lie in or near Dresden. All three today are engaged in supplying a large percentage of the food that Saxon soldiers are eating.

LIFE-BOAT DRILL TAKES PLACE ON LAPLAND IN MID-OCEAN



Life-boat drill on the Lapland.

Aboard the steamer Lapland which is now on its way to Liverpool, passengers and crew are being drilled daily in the manning of life-boats so that should the commander of a German submarine send a torpedo at the big liner, the passengers will be prepared to save themselves. Passengers on all liners are wary these days; in fact, most of them carry life-belts with them all the time while in the submarine war zone.

CANANEA, DESPITE TROUBLES, APPEARS GOOD TO INVESTORS

Indication of Possible Change in Political Complexion of Mexico Is Reckoned as Good Omen in Financial Circles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Whenever in the recent past Greene-Cananea Copper shares could be obtained in the market at even a slight recession from the \$40 price, which has been the ruling quotation of late, there has always appeared in the market a quiet aggressive buying power. The fact that President Wilson is endeavoring at this time to bring an end to the Mexican revolution, and to establish a responsible government, is again beginning to center a good deal of attention on Greene-Cananea stock.

Rumors persist that the stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange within a week or two. This event may be celebrated by some good Mexican political news, which would undoubtedly mean a quick rise of at least \$10 a share in the stock.

Last week it was officially reported that the company was gradually increasing its big complement of employees at Cananea, Mexico. It was stated that an increase in output would result, although it is not the intention of the company at this time to put the production much above 2,000,000 pounds of copper per month, which is now being made.

Greene-Cananea is in the category of those issues which are very attractive purchases at this time because of intrinsic value in excess of market value, and because every indication favors a sharp rise whenever fortuitous circumstances, that have nothing to do with the property itself, show improvement. The strength of the copper-metal market is another big factor.

The length of rope to be allowed for a loop when attaching clips depends largely on the number of clips to be used, which in turn depends upon the loads to be handled. This length will vary from 30 to 35 times the diameter of the rope; that is, for a 1-inch rope, from 30 to 35 inches should be allowed for the short end after passing around the thimble.

Sulphocyanide amounting to about 2.7 lb. is carried in solutions at the Tonopah-Helmont mill. While this cyanide combination does not hinder the dissolution of gold and silver—except in so far as this or any last salt tends to increase the viscosity of the solutions—still it is a combination of cyanide that it is almost impossible to break up, and must therefore be considered as a part of the cyanide consumption.

Sulphuric acid weaker than 66° B., or 1.84 specific gravity, should not be put into iron drums, as they will be attacked by the acid.

Cost of making aluminum is approximately 18c per pound.

HELPS U. S. WIN BIG TRADE WITH RUSSIA



Ambassador George F. Gary.

As a result of diplomatic negotiations instituted by American Ambassador George F. Gary, a big boom in the trade of the United States with Russia is at hand.

LA COLORADA MINES CLOSED DOWN UNDER TROUBLE WITH YAQUIS

Celebrated Mine in Sonora Closes Its Workings After Receiving Orders From New York; Americans Come to the Border

The La Colorado Mines have closed down for an indefinite time and, with the exception of two men left to guard the property, all the American employees have come to the United States or are now on the way.

F. M. Estes, Manager of the Mines, W. C. Taylor, Mine Supt., P. S. Speyer, Mill Supt., R. J. Johnston, Master Mechanic and T. G. Brown came into Nogales Saturday evening by automobile and W. E. Hale, Axel Heisen, Magnus Hansen, Earl Loy and John Koehler reached there yesterday.

The ladies and children and some of the men went to Guaymas and will go by boat to San Francisco from there. Mr. Estes stated that the mines were closed on orders from the New York office of the company, and that the local representatives were ignorant as to the reason, although supplies were running short and lack of transportation would have rendered closing imperative in a short time.

SHORT MINING COURSE ATTRACTS MANY MEN TO SCHOOL OF MINES

Indications Point to a Big Enrollment in Short Mining Course at the University of Arizona This Year.

The number of students registering in course No. 1 of the miners' short course to be given by the University of Arizona is increasing so rapidly that it looks as though this course would be a great success. Practically every district in the state will be represented by men who desire to study prospecting.

The first course, which starts on Monday, October 4, is in elementary mineralogy and blowpipe analysis, which deals with the fundamental work necessary for more scientific prospecting. The work will consist of lectures, recitations and laboratory practice on the mode of occurrence, uses and classification of minerals, with particular reference to field methods of determination. Underlying all the value of prospecting must be the correct determination of the rocks and ores with which the prospector comes in contact.

This is the first of a series of five courses to be given for the prospector, and these will be the last given for the prospector for a year. It is hoped that those who intend registering will report at the university on Monday, although there is no penalty for late registration.

The short course, which starts on October 18th, will be a continuation of course No. 1, elementary geology and petrology. Course No. 2 will have considerably more field work and laboratory work, and will lay particular stress upon the interpretation of government topographical maps. It is perfectly possible for a student to register for course No. 2 without having taken the first course, but unless one has had by reason of experience or education some work in mineralogy, it is highly desirable that he take the first also.

A LOCATION NOTICE.

The Contact Miner, of Nevada, published a location notice, found on the Granite range, dated June 11, 1889, on ground that bore no evidence of ore. The text was in poetic diction, but for fear of shocking our readers, it is given in prose form: "We, the undersigned men of worth, just to show we are on the turf, do hereby locate for ourselves alone 7500 feet radius around this stone, together with mineral and water rights, all placer lands and townsites. We claim all ledges and veins within our lines, of brass, gold and other mines, and all coal and oil as well, from the top of sagebrush down to hell, and all the air and sunshine, too, up to where the sky shines blue."

House rent at the Treadwell mines is \$10 to \$15 per month for homes with baths and steam heat, and electric light. Room rent for single men \$4 per month; board \$25 per month.

WINWOOD GROUP ABOUT READY TO START WORK

Bisbee Copper Mining Development Company Is Newest Organization to Extract Red Metal From Warren District.

WINWOOD CLAIMS ARE CENTER OF COMPANY

Company Will Be Headed By Bisbee People and Will Be Financed in the District; Roseate Is Outlook for the Promoters.

With the filing of applications, with the Arizona Corporation Commission, and the receipt of a permit to sell stock, the first step in the actual development of the Winwood claims, under the name of the Bisbee Copper Mining Development company has been made. The permit arrived from Phoenix Thursday and the officers will, immediately, proceed to the raising of sufficient funds to pursue development work.

The Winwood claims are among the best in the camp. There are nineteen in number and comprise of 273 acres, of admirable ground. Twelve of the claims have been patented, while the balance, as yet, have to go through that process of law.

Some of the best surface and near-surface indications possible, have been secured from the Winwood claims. The officers are of the opinion that the ore will prove to be equal, if not better, than that which is now being taken from the White Tail Deer, and similar to it.

There has been considerable development work done on the property. This consists of shallow shafts, open cuts and tunnels, at various places on the property. Samples of ore, taken from the Windy claim, discloses an assay of 1.27 per cent copper. Another from the Pauline claim gives 2.50 per cent copper while another from the Gulch claim yields 2.97 per cent copper. All of the samples were taken from the surface croppings of the ore bodies, plainly discernable on the surface.

There has been little development work done on any of the exposed ore bodies, up to the present time. The shaft on the Gulch claim is bottomed in soft, red iron oxide and is now down only thirty five feet.

According to the plans of the officers of the company, the development will be held up until such funds are available as to permit a comprehensive and economical work to be done. It is understood the first work will be to develop ore bodies on the Gulch, Pauline and Windy claims, as the ore will, in all probability, be oxide and closer to the surface than in any other part of the property.

The officers of the company comprise the following: C. T. Winwood, president; Dan R. Seed, vice-president; H. A. Livingston, secretary; Walter B. Hubbard, treasurer; Direct. ors, Dan R. Seed, William Hagemeyer, Joseph Waters, H. A. Livingston, Walter Hubbard.

The property of the company lies on the north side of the canyon and near what is known as Winwood Addition, just north of Johnson Addition. They join the old Copper King group and also the Denn-Arizona groups. The claims are 3000 feet north of the Junction shaft.

All indications point to a successful venture for the Bisbee men who have backed the company. The property is in an area where there is known to be ore. Some think that it is very deep at this point, but, on the other hand, the surface indications do not point in that direction. The officers and others interested feel most optimistic over the prospects of making a big mine of the property.

The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, the same number of shares, par value, \$1. The stock, it is understood, will be placed on the market at twenty-five cents and will be assessable up to its par value.

The front head of a machine-drill receives the hardest wear and the roughest usage of any part.

Canvas air-pipes have been satisfactorily used for ventilation at the Source mine on the Rand.