

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, Editor and Manager

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TONOPAH AND MANHATTAN.

Immediately after the Manhattan Post issued the preliminary program of Manhattan's celebration of Labor Day, Tonopah woke up. Up to that moment the sleepy merchants of that great camp had formulated no plans for Labor Day, and but for the attractive program put out by her lusty young sister, Manhattan, the day would probably have been spent in that quiet spirit which was so manifest in that town on July 4th. As soon as it was publicly announced that this camp had offered a big prize for a tug-of-war contest and that the Manhattan team would accommodate the Montana-Tonopah team with any sized side bet that would suit their swelled bank accounts, the Montana team began to talk of coming to Manhattan, just to see what it felt like to be pulled all over the Big Four hill. Tonopah at once saw that this meant that a goodly crowd of its citizens would enjoy Labor Day in the gold camp that is making history, and at once offered all kinds of inducements to prevent its champion team leaving its own town on that day.

It might mean some Tonopah money spent in Manhattan. Perish that thought. What if Manhattan does obtain all its supplies through Tonopah, does all its banking business in that town, ships all its bullion to the Tonopah banks and its budding millionaires constantly run over for a few days and spend their Manhattan gold in Tonopah. These are no reasons why Tonopah should ever visit Manhattan and spend as much as a dime.

Let it be so. Manhattan cherishes no resentment towards Tonopah for her unsisterly conduct. The Cinderella of Nevada camps will gladly work out her own destiny and the recognition of her beauty as a lavish dispenser of gold bullion will yet make Tonopah more jealous.—Manhattan Post.

From the above evidently the editor of the Post is trying to create a discord, or either has a very poor conception of why labor day is observed. Tonopah is greatly interested in developing and booming Manhattan, and many of our citizens have invested their money in that camp and can be found among its most ardent boosters.

Labor Day is set aside for the toilers, and if the editor of the Post would give the subject of the above editorial consideration, he would realize that very few wage-earners of either camp could afford to pay \$15 for transportation, and even if they could, only a few could be accommodated.

We would like to ask if Mr. Garside expects the people of Tonopah to go into mourning just because Manhattan has planned to celebrate, as have nearly all towns in Nevada, the one day set aside for labor to make merry? At the very outside there are not more than six automobiles that could be pressed into service for Manhattan transportation, and Tonopah has 3000 laboring men who wish to celebrate on the 4th of September.

Better use a little common sense, Editor Garside.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

The present paralysis of industry and traffic in England, with its awful consequences of famine and suffering, is the culmination of dissensions that have long been brooding. Today the British government is facing a far greater crisis than that provoked by German aggression in Morocco, and in comparison with the present issue the long and vexed constitutional struggle over the state of the peers seems an insignificant and trivial incident. Men daily are leaving their work by the hundreds of thousands, the entire railway system of the United Kingdom is tied up, and the prospect of conditions is so appalling that government officials admit that within the next sixty days starvation will prevail in four-fifths of the homes in the larger cities throughout Great Britain.

Anarchy, impelled by hunger, already exists in Liverpool, and clashes between rioters and the troops are frequent in this and other great centers of population. The presence of 50,000 soldiers is considered necessary to preserve order in London, normally the most orderly city in the world. How grave the conditions already are is considered by the fact that the troops have been ordered to shoot to kill—that "after the riot act has been read, ball cartridges, with one hundred rounds of which each soldier has been supplied, are to be used."

In reality England is on the verge, if not already in the state, of actual civil war. The

proposal of the government to appoint a royal commission to arbitrate the differences between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the railway companies has been accepted by the employers, but rejected by the employees whose representatives express fear that the commission's inquiry would mean a long delay in the adjustment of their grievances. It seems very doubtful if this fear is shared by the men who are facing starvation in their homes, but their leaders evidently are confident that they can achieve a victory similar to that recently won by the laborers in the dockyards and the seamen. At that time England, dependent on imported food supplies, already faced the danger of famine. The few days that have elapsed of the present general strike already make widespread suffering inevitable.

In the recent labor troubles, which precluded the present strike, the employers in most cases readily granted the demands of the men, for higher wages in some instances and shorter hours in others, and this result must be accepted as proof that generally the men's claims were founded on necessity. The crux of the economical problem in England is that the population is far beyond its productive and industrial possibilities. Hence, there is a plethora of unskilled labor, and as long as there is intense competition for opportunities to work, wages will remain at a low scale. How low those wages are, from an American point of view, may be realized when hundreds of thousands of men seek jobs that only yield 5 and \$6 a week. In one instance, during the recent strike of dock-laborers, the strikers were asking for a raise of twenty-one to twenty-four shilling a week.

The present British ministry has attempted to meet the problems of underpaid labor, of poverty and distress by various socialistic schemes. Its program includes feeding the children at the public schools, old age pensions, compulsory state insurance against death and sickness, and other paternalistic devices. Meanwhile, the general burden of direct taxation is being enormously increased, and there is neither marked diminution of poverty and distress nor any cessation of restlessness and revolt from existing economical conditions.

Asquith, Lloyd-George and Churchill, the leaders of the liberal government and the promoters of the semi-socialistic program, may find in the present strike—unless they are able to meet its exigencies—the end of their tether. In the event of the downfall of the present ministry, the conservatives will return to power, and dropping the schemes of state aid and paternalism, will advocate a protective tariff as the best insurance for making more jobs and paying higher wages. Meanwhile, Great Britain is facing a greater crisis than any that she has feared at the hands of Germany in the last decade.

CIVIL BAPTISM.

Some amusement is being caused by the idea of a French mayor of devising a "civil baptism." But why not? It is apparently taken for granted that baptism is purely a religious ceremony. But is it? It might be pointed out that, rightly or wrongly, marriage has ceased to be regarded as under the exclusive protection of the church. A solemnity is cast around the wedded relation by the state as well as by the church. Why should not baptism, the occasion of a child's ceremonial entering upon life, be made the opportunity for parental resolves and prophetic symbolism, even though it may happen that the parents do not believe in the dogmas of any particular religious society?

Baptism is the true commencement of life, or should be if men and women are fit to be parents. At first, interest still lies with the mother, whose life may have hung in the balance. By the time of baptism, the life of the child is already forming. With its tiny hands it is grasping out for health and adventure. Already it has a mind and will, even though circumscribed by a cradle, and knowing no law but a mother's smile, no guiding thought but a loving voice.

Is it true that mere absence of dogmatic faith means lack of all conception of duty in relation to offspring? If so, sad it would be for the human race. But breaking away as she is from the dominance of her historic priesthood France may well continue to teach her children the laws of human right and wrong and begin it at civil baptism.

The bill of Senator Works making it unlawful to publish details of crimes or accidents is a good move. The yellow press fairly gloats over the sickening details of every horror, and such disgusting journalism should be discouraged.

If this "careless camper" proposition is to result in the total destruction of all the watershed in the mountains of South California, let campers be excluded entirely from the mountains. The destructive fires are becoming altogether too numerous.

Just about the time they get an automobile speedway across the continent from ocean to ocean, the aeroplanes will probably come into such general use that the auto will be an antiquated contraption of travel in comparison.

Those new hides hanging up on the senate fence belong to Smoot and Aldrich, and La Follette did as neat a job of skinning as ever was seen in the senate.

The world cares less about the "prerogatives of the senate" than it does about the abandonment of war as a means of settling international differences.

Science in condemning the roller towel was a long way behind the persons who had to use the towel.

The Stock Market

Sanfrancisco closing quotations furnished by
Harry E. Epstine, Broker

TONOPAH.		Tonopah Mining..\$5.75 \$6.00	
Bid.	Asked.		
Tonopah Nevada..\$5.70	\$6.00	Montana .....	.68 .71
Montana .....	.69 .71	Tonopah Ex. ....	.85 .90
Tonopah Ex. ....	.86 .87	Rescue Eula ....	.14 .17
MacNamara .....	.18 .19	Midway .....	.18 .20
Midway .....	.18 .19	Belmont	6.43 6.56
Belmont	6.45 6.50	Jim Butler .....	.26 .28
North Star .....	.12 .13	Goldfield Con.	5.50 5.75
West End .....	.58 .60	Mizpah Ex. ....	.50 .60
Rescue Eula ....	.15 .16	West End .....	.58 .59
Jim Butler .....	.26 .28		
Mizpah Ex. ....	.50 .55		
GOLDFIELD.		SALES.	
Bid	Asked.	Forenoon—	
Goldfield Con.	\$5.65 \$5.70	200 West End	\$.59
Booth .....	.09 .10	2000 Kewanas .....	.13
Blue Bull .....	.08 .09	2000 Oro .....	.06
Merger Mines .....	.24 .25	1000 C. O. D. ....	.09
Atlanta .....	.16 .17	3000 Manhattan Con. ....	.10
Jumbo Ex. ....	.19 .20	5000 Diamondfield .....	.03
Florence	1.35 1.40	1000 Atlas Wonder .....	.10
Spearhead Gold. ....	.10 .11		
Comb. Fraction. ....	.08 .09	Afternoon—	
Kewanas .....	.11 .13	800 Tonopah Extension.	\$.86
COMSTOCK.		1000 MacNamara .....	.19
Bid.	Asked.	2000 Midway .....	.19
Ohprie	\$1.67 1/2 \$1.70	3000 Midway (b-60) .....	.20
Mexican	4.02 1/2	200 Belmont	6.45
Sierra Nevada .....	.47 .48	1000 West End .....	.59
Union Con.	1.50 1.55	350 Goldfield Con.	5.65
MISCELLANEOUS.		1000 Comb. Fraction. ....	.10
Bid.	Asked.	11,000 Comb. Fraction. ....	.09
Pitts. Silver Peak. \$.68	\$.70	7000 Kewanas .....	.12
Nevada Hills	3.45 3.50	3000 Atlanta .....	.17
Manhattan Con. ....	.10 .11	100 Nevada Hills	3.55
Man. Dexter .....	.04 .05	13,200 Nevada Hills.	3.50
Man. Mustang .....	.02 .03	700 Nevada Hills	3.45
Man. Big Four. ....	.21 .23	100 Nevada Hills	3.47 1/2
NEW YORK CURB.		2000 Spearhead Gold.	1.0
Bid.	Asked.	1000 Merger Mines .....	.24
		5000 Manhattan Con. ....	.10
		7000 Man. Con (b-90) .....	.11
		4000 Manhattan Dexter .....	.05

PERSONALS

Comings and Goings of Our Local People and Others

R. T. Harris was a passenger for San Francisco this morning.

Miss Swartz left this morning for Greeley, Colorado, where she will attend school.

Mrs. R. F. Gilbert, James Forman and John Selli were Consolidated auto passengers this morning for Manhattan.

INDIAN CHILDREN BARRED FROM LOVELOCK SCHOOL.

While the board of school trustees at its meeting last Saturday turned down the proposal of the government for the permission of Piute children to attend the local public schools, there is every promise that the matter will be appealed to higher authorities. The board maintained that the proposition was in direct violation of the laws of the state of Nevada, but it is claimed by others that the laws of the state indirectly provide for the admission of the Indian youngsters. It is more than probable that the matter will eventually be thrashed out before the state officials—Lovelock Review-Miner.

STORY THAT ELKO DOG COMMITTED SUICIDE

The Elko Free Press tells this one: A few days ago the high-bred dog "Zip," owned by L. A. Goldsmith, deliberately committed suicide in the hot springs west of town. While out walking with the boy they passed the hot springs bridge, and as usual the dog plunged into the river repeatedly, bringing out sticks thrown into the water by the boy. After some time had passed the boy noticed the dog trotting up the river towards the springs and called on him to return.

There is one pool, not very large or deep, where the temperature of the water is away above boiling point, and is used by the people to scald their hogs, and by hoboes to boil their clothes to rid them of creeping things. Towards this pool the dog trotted, and pausing a moment on the rocky edge of the basin, deliberately plunged head-first into the hot water. The boy hurried up and, lying on his stomach, caught the dog and threw him out onto the bank, but life was extinct. "Zip" could not have been mistaken in the water, as it has been noticed repeatedly that all live animals know instinctively that this pool is dangerous, and it is

next to impossible to get them near it. The only conclusion is that the dog had become tired of life and yearned for the happy hunting dogs of dogdom and hastened matters by taking his own life.

NOTICE TO TRIAL JURORS

All trial jurors are hereby notified not to appear in the district court until Thursday, August 24th, 1911, at 10 a. m. of that day. (Signed) ROBT. G. POHL, County Clerk

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