

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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Tonopah Bonanza Publishing Co., Inc.



W. W. BOOTH, Editor and Manager

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties who do not receive their papers, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige The Bonanza by notifying this office.

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No advertising cut, one inch square or smaller, will be accepted unless made of metal. No wood base cuts of this size will be used. Wood cuts are dangerous to forms and press.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The frightful loss, waste and suffering and enormous public inconvenience occasioned by strikes and lockouts are economic anachronisms that should not be tolerated in our modern day. They should be made impossible with respect to industrial enterprises in which the concern of the public is vital. An industrial dispute should not be permitted to halt the operation of a public service corporation.

A quarrel between employers and employes should not, for instance, be allowed to paralyze the railway service. The interest of the public in the uninterrupted operation of railway lines, whether steam or electric, is greater than the interest of owner or workman. It is time that the superiority of that interest should be respected and that the rights of the public should be safeguarded. There is but one way to achieve that result, the achievement of which annually becomes more necessary as communities become more and more dependent on transportation for subsistence. That method is compulsory arbitration.

Various attempts, attended by varying results have been made elsewhere to introduce this method of settling industrial disputes that in their very nature subjected all the people to enormous injury. Some have been attended with a fair measure of success, others have failed. There is no reason why an adequate method should not be devised. Society has compelled the individual to arbitrate and it will compel groups of individuals. The law does not permit two men who have quarreled to go into the public street and shoot at each other to the great danger of the public until their ammunition is exhausted. And yet that practically is what two opposing groups of men in substance do during a great railway strike, which is just such a duel.

At the bottom, every strike or lockout occurring in an industry devoted to public service has its root in wages. If men strike for recognition of the union, it is because the union seems to be the only weapon by which to get and maintain good wages. Let the ostensible cause of a strike be what it will, when reduced to its last analysis it resolves itself into wages.

Government claims and exercises the right to regulate the charges made by public service corporations. Those charges should be regulated in such a manner as to permit the payment of just wages and the payment of such wages by public service corporations should be compelled by law. Government now regulates, as for railways, the maximum hours of continuous employment. It is but a natural extension of these powers that is proposed in the suggestion of compulsory arbitration—a course of procedure that the increasing complexity of civilization will render necessary. The rights of the whole people are paramount. The welfare of the public is a consideration of greater weight than any, and groups of men fighting each other should not possess the power to destroy that welfare as an incident of their conflicts. When the welfare of the people is menaced by industrial disputes, those who menace the welfare should be made to arbitrate their disputes whether or not they are willing to arbitrate them.

CANADA'S HARVEST HELPS US.

With reciprocity and anti-reciprocity arguments "flying through the air" just now up in Canada, some Dominion crop figures may not be wholly out of place. It has been estimated by government and other experts that in the three northwestern provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta alone the wheat crop this year will measure up fully two hundred million bushels. An official of the Canadian Pacific railroad has recently announced that at least one hundred and sixty-two thousand farm-hands will be in demand for the harvesting of this enormous wheat yield; and the growers say that the local supply of labor is short fully fifty thousand hands—consequently that number will have to be brought into the three provinces from somewhere in order to ent, trash and house the growing wheat. Already the three great railway systems of Canada are preparing to haul the harvest by increasing their equipment; and for months past myriads of workmen have been engaged in laying new tracks in every direction; and by January 1 the track mileage will be about two thousand in excess of that in 1910. "All this means," says the Boston Post, "that the Canadian farmers will have plenty of money to spend. They will find a ready market for their wheat, and their pockets will literally bulge with wealth." And what ought to happen then? With the

reciprocity agreement ratified at Ottawa, these "big-wad" Canadians will probably be found spending lots of their cash in "the states" for American products and manufactures. But it is quite as likely that right now the anti-government orators throughout the Dominion are arguing that all this money ought to be kept at home and used for the development of Canadian manufacturing in order to bring about commercial independence—no more dependence on the United States! The Canadian farmers are not expected, however, to listen with patience to any such contentions. In the urban districts the talk will "take."

WHO IS THE OWNER?

As the development of wireless telegraphy proceeds and as the financial and commercial features of the business demand recognition and protection, it becomes plainer every day that a lot of legislation—probably both state and federal—must be had before the industry can "come into its own." The state courts in California have just been wrestling with one of the new problems projected by the wireless.

Who owns an air-currents message? Does the title to the communication vest in the sender, in the addressee or in anybody who happens first to capture the thing? Three Los Angeles boys caught a wireless message on their amateur apparatus; they took it to Edwin T. Earle, owner of the Express and the Tribune, which newspapers published the message on July 31; through the efforts of the wireless company that had sent out the message Earle was indicted for larceny under an existing law enacted for the protection of telegraph companies and their patrons before the wireless was ever dreamed of; the publisher was acquitted. "There is no law," declared Judge Bordwell in his decision, "that makes the interception of an agram a crime. If a man has apparatus, he may take from the air any message that passes. Only employes of the company transmitting such messages may be prosecuted for divulging them." In a sense, this looks reasonable; for many wireless messages are sent out simply with the hope that somebody will pick them up and make them public, for they might never reach the addressee through any other channel; and if any risk of prosecution were to be involved in "catching" and using the communication, persons with apparatus for that purpose would be likely to let the passing message severely alone. On the other hand, those with money invested in the business are entitled to protection—and the law-makers must devise some means of providing it for them.

OUR MERCHANDISE SUED.

Some of the publishers of the less conspicuous newspapers of the interior have been commenting lately on the fact that seldom does a bundle of mail reach an editorial desk without one or more sheets of ready-made copy. This ready-made copy is always well written, generally contains a small portion of interesting matter, and invariably mentions this, that or the other exposition or some semi-public concern conducted for private profit. The idea, and it is based on fact, is that editors usually are careless as to business matters, free of charge, if it is furnished free of charge. The idea has spread until it has become a nuisance, men having turned the working of newspapers for free advertising into a profession.

The space in newspapers costs money. A certain part of publications is devoted to reading matter for the benefit of subscribers, and subscribers are valuable more as an audience than for the price they pay. The bulk of the revenue of a newspaper is derived from the sale of advertising space, and in most cases the customer receives good values for his money. It is as much of a commodity as is transportation, and when a newspaper publisher allows any one to bamboozle him into giving any of it away, he is not giving those who pay for space square treatment. For these reasons this paper does not intend to make use of this boost literature to any noticeable extent. We are here for the purpose of giving the news to our readers in the best shape we are able. Anything for the benefit of the town, the county, state or nation is entitled to and will receive our support. When it comes to advertising, that is different. We have this article on the shelves, in all sizes and assorted colors. Customers are assured of polite treatment, and there is one price to all. But none of it is given away. We have bills to pay, and those with whom we deal expect their pay in money. Therefore, for our principal article of merchandise we must receive money.—Wonder News.

We are very much mistaken if the individual who is being paraded around San Francisco as the last survivor of a tribe of Indians who never saw or heard of white men and knew nothing of their arts of civilization does not turn out to be a humburg of the first water. It is incredible that the mythical Deer Creek tribe could have inhabited the region described as their habitat without coming in contact with white men. That region has been explored and traversed by prospectors from the time gold was first discovered in California; it is not remote and it is not inaccessible. The trouble about this alleged aboriginal is that he knows too little—he pretends to be to ignorant. Also the manner in which he is being utilized for publicity purposes clearly indicates that he is destined to be the drawing card in a freak show. It is safe to class him with Barnum's wild man of Borneo and the Cardiff Giant. Everything relating to him indicates a put-up job—a studied scheme to bilk the public. He is too unsophisticated for a real Indian.

Many a man thinks he's ahead of his time when he is merely off on the wrong road

Some progressive political moves look more like progressive euchre than anything else.

The Stock Market

San Francisco closing quotations furnished by Harry E. Epstine, Broker

TONOPAH.	
Bid.	Asked.
Tonopah Nevada..	\$6.50
Montana .....	.76
Tonopah Ex.....	.89
MacNamara .....	.18
Midway .....	.26
Belmont	6.62 1/2
North Star .....	.18
West End .....	.60
Rescue-Eula .....	.27
Jim Butler .....	.24
Mizpah Ex.....	.50

GOLDFIELD.	
Bid.	Asked.
Goldfield Con....	\$5.70
Booth .....	.09
Blue Bull .....	.08
Merger Mines .....	.23
Atlanta .....	.16
Jumbo Extension..	.24
Florence	1.20
Spearhead Gold..	.08
Comb. Fraction..	.09
Kewanas .....	.11

COMSTOCK.	
Bid.	Asked.
Ophir	\$1.62 1/2
Mexican	3.42 1/2
Sierra Nevada....	.40
Union Con.....	1.47 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bid.	Asked.
Pitts. Silver Peak..	\$.87
Nevada Hills	2.65
Manhattan Con....	.09
Man. Dexter.....	.04
Man. Mustang.....	.02
Man. Big Four....	.18

NEW YORK CURB.	
Bid.	Asked.
Tonopah Mining..	\$6.12
Montana .....	.73
Tonopah Ex.....	.90
Rescue Eula.....	.27
Midway .....	.25
Belmont	6.50
Jim Butler .....	.23
Goldfield Con....	5.50
Mizpah Ex.....	.50
West End .....	.60
North Star .....	.17

SALES.	
Forenoon—	
500 Montana	\$.77
500 Tonopah Ex.....	.90
1000 Midway .....	.28
500 West End .....	.61
3000 North Star .....	.18
6000 Rescue Eula .....	.35
4000 Rescue Eula .....	.30
3000 Rescue Eula .....	.33
1000 Rescue Eula .....	.32
1200 Rescue Eula .....	.31
1000 Jumbo Extension..	.27
3000 Jumbo Extension..	.28
500 Booth .....	.09
2500 Booth .....	.10
100 Florence	1.20
2000 Kewanas .....	.11
1000 Atlanta .....	.19
300 Nevada Hills	2.90
7000 Merger Mines .....	.23

Afternoon—	
2000 Midway .....	.27
2000 Midway .....	.28
2000 Midway .....	.29
300 Belmont	6.70
100 Belmont	6.62 1/2
100 Belmont	6.60
600 West End .....	.60
133 West End .....	.60
1300 West End .....	.61
666 West End .....	.60
4000 North Star .....	.18
8000 North Star .....	.17
3000 North Star .....	.18
500 Jumbo Extension..	.26
7000 Jumbo Extension..	.25

PERSONALS

Comings and Goings of Our Local People and Others

"Doc" Blaker and family of Manhattan are in town sightseeing.

G. C. Penrose has returned from a month's visit at Santa Cruz and other coast points.

Mrs. Ed Dale, Mrs. J. H. Dale and Mrs. A. R. Martin of Millers are registered at the Mizpah.

Mrs. Tillie Meyers and Miss Lucy Mitchell have returned from San Francisco after a month's absence.

James Golden, the Klondike leaser, is in from his camp, and reports much mining activity in his section.

Mrs. W. J. Trevathan and Mrs. C. K. Loring returned this morning from Santa Cruz and other coast points, where they have been enjoying the sea breezes for the past month.

NOTICE!

The Sanctuary society will give a card party at Knights of Columbus hall (formerly the Bartlett residence), Friday evening, September 15th. Cards and refreshments, Tickets 50 cents.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of Nye county, state of Nevada, for the year 1911, have been delivered to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, and will remain in the office of said clerk for public inspection until Monday, September 18, 1911, upon which latter day the board of equalization will meet to equalize assessments.
 Dated September 11, 1911.
 (Seal) ROBERT G. POHL,
 Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Nye County, Nevada.
 9-11-11

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—At once, dining-room girl at Agan Cafe. 9-9-11

SUMMIT HOUSE—Furnished rooms \$5 per month and up. Board if desired; reasonable terms. Oddie avenue, near Hirschler st. tf

WANTED—To purchase about 1500 feet of old or new rustic. Communicate Box 813.

LOST—Some one left a package containing shoes on the counter in the Bonanza office. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

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Fastest and Finest on | Freight via These Lines
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San Francisco Freight via Pacific Navigation Co.

C. E. REDMAN, TRAFFIC MANAGER, GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

THE TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

...Organized 1905...

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY FOR POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

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NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO., PHONE 112

The BONANZA for First Class Printing

B. Altman & Co.

WILL MAIL, ON REQUEST, A COPY OF THEIR NEW CATALOGUE No. 104, FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, 1911-1912.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.