THE WEATHER
Showers tonight and probably Sunday

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Metal Quotations

	Close
Silver	.57½
Copper	.14¾

VOL. XIII, NO. 348. TONOPAH, NEVADA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1914 PRICE 10 CENTS

WORST TEMPEST IN HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA MAROONS BOTH LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO

Southern Cities Without Street Cars, Light, Power, Telephone or Railroad Service--Great Damage to Buildings on San Francisco Exposition Grounds.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Los Angeles and San Diego vicinities are "off the map" with absolutely no wire or rail communication, as a result of the torrential rains of the last fifty hours.

Transcontinental service eastward is demoralized.

High water continues to menace the whole State from here south, with scores of minor accidents, although few deaths. It is too early to estimate the aggregate damage.

A portion of the great dome of the exposition palace of manufacturers collapsed at a height of 160 feet during a fifty-mile gale yesterday, causing damage of $20,000.

Two thirty-ton trusses placed, but not secured, were sent crashing to the ground in the gale. Nobody was hurt. Los Angeles is reported without street car, light, power or telephone service. All wires are down, as the effect of the worst storm in its history.

Five are known to have died in the floods since Wednesday. Coast shipping is demoralized.

Lord and Lady Decies are "lost" somewhere near Bakersfield aboard their private car, en route to Los Angeles.

The Southern Pacific is unable to locate where the train is. They were stormbound since they left San Francisco Thursday.

More rain is predicted. Fragmentary wireless reports indicate Los Angeles and vicility is desolated, with damage probably reaching millions.

HALF AN INCH OF RAIN LAST NIGHT DRIVEN BY A TERRIFIC GALE

Half an inch of rain fell last night or almost as much as fell in the shape of snow during the entire month of February last year when the mercury ruled as low as during any similar period in the records of the United States weather bureau maintained under the direction of Observer Piercy.

The temperature which had been crisp and cool all day accompanied by flurries of snow and rain, moderated at dusk and at 6 o'clock rose to 44 degrees which was the warmest of the 24 hours. At 8 p. m. the mercury sank to 30. Between 6 and 9 o'clock the wind rose to the velocity of a hurricane and for a minute registered 60 miles an hour. The greatest velocity for a five minute period was 42 miles, but, after midnight this declined until at 4 o'clock this morning there was scarcely a zephyr stirring. At 5 a. m. the anomometer indicated a wind movement of 6 miles an hour. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the rain turned to snow which covered the ground with a mantle like a heavy frost that quickly vanished with the coming of the sun.

The precipitation was the heaviest known in this section for years and the surrounding mountains this morning showed a heavy snowfall. Over at Belmont ten feet on the level was reported and at Manhattan the fall was so great that the auto stage did ot arrive until midnight. Down in Smoky Valley the rain fell in torrents and the roads were converted into rivers, making travel impossible. The Wittenberg truck which passed Rye Patch early in the evening had to return to the pumping station and remain all night, as it was impossible to make any headway through the mud. The water company reported ten feet of water running at Rye Patch this morning and rising rapidly indicating that a warmer wave had struck the distant mountains and that the snow was coming out fast.

One pipe line laid in an open cut was washed away, but the monetary loss was insignificant, as the line can be restored in a few hours after the water subsides.

Train No. 24 did not arrive from the north until close to noon, owing to the unsettled conditions on the main line through California.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT ON THE GIPSY QUEEN

An assessment of one cent a share has been levied on stock of the Gipsy Queen Mining Company delinquent after March 25. This is the third assessment placed against the stock of this company since its reorganization on the assessment basis.

NOT THE SAME GUNDRY AS THE ONE MENTIONED

Dispatches from Reno in connection with the double murder in that place last Saturday night are responsible for mixing the name of Mrs. J. M. Gundry, formerly of Tonopah, by confounding her with Mrs. Gertie Gundry, the dead woman. Developments show that Mrs. Ethel Gundry was not concerned in the affair, as she is now at Grass Valley, and feels keenly the insinuation that she could have been mixed up in the affair.

THREE PERSONS SLAIN IN TRAIN ROBBERY

(By Associated Press.)

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Feb. 21.—The Great Northern Railroad has offered a reward of $5000 for the capture, dead or alive, of three bandits who held up a passenger train fifteen miles south of here last night, and killed three.

WORKED UP TO FEVER PITCH ON THE BORDER AND WILSON POLICY IS ROUNDLY DENOUNCED

Band of Mexicans Attempt to Raid American Barracks Repulsed After Two Are Wounded and Captured--Fate of American and Two Englishmen In Doubt.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Feb. 21.—All Nationalities are stirred by the intensely thrilling developments since the announcements of William S. Benton's execution Tuesday night at Juarez by Villa.

A great mass meeting adopted resolutions condemni United States policy in Mexico.

United States troops exchanged shots last night with of Mexicans, who attempted to filibuster the American b secure arms, ammunition and horses. Two Mexicans were ed and captured. The remainder of the invaders escape darkness.

Uncertainty of the fate of Gustav Bauch, an American, Englishmen, Lawrence and Curtis, who disappeared fro and are believed to have been shot, crystallized public to a high pitch.

The resolutions which the mass meeting adopted with a acterized the assassination of Benton as "cold-blooded and charged the state department at Washington with "persistently pressed the true conditions in Mexico"; declared "our governm boring General Salazar who has committed outrages against also Bandit Chief Castillo.

Anxiety and conjecture over the fate of Bauch, Curtis an also Samuel Stewart, alias Thompson, a soldier of fortune, a went to Juarez to search for Benton, kept excitement at an int It is reported that Bauch was accused of being a spy.

United States troopers, it was learned today, were aware o passed filibuster. The two captives probably will be released, pears they were workmen who inadvertently mixed with the party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Villa's version of the execution of forwarded by constitutional headquarters were that Benton enter apartment unexpectedly and demanded that his ranch interests hus be protected, insulting Villa and the rebels.

Villa replied he would pay him the value of his property. B asperated, drew a revolver, was knocked down, disarmed, jailed, special military court, sentenced to death and duly executed, law

Secretary Bryan notified British Ambassador Spring-Rice o formation and instructed Consul Edwards at Juarez to demand for Bauch.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 21.—Newspapers published the execution of Benton under large headlines, denouncing Villa. British residents plan to demand more adequate protection from their government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Fall read in the senate a telegram from El Paso friends that Benton was "murdered like a dog." The message denounced the "watchful waiting" policy in the strongest terms.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Benton execution created a sensation throughout Europe. There is no concealment of the fact that England is likely to t an aggressive attitude to secure protection of its subjects. The pu s aroused. Newspapers blame Wilson's policy and say the United S s is responsible.

WOMAN OF THE UNDERWORLD SLASHED BADLY WITH A KNIFE BY SUPPOSED THIEF

Lillian Frazier is at the Mine Operators' Hospital suffering from ten serious knife wounds, and Bill Pappas, a Greek gambler, is in the county jail to await the results of an assault committed at 4 o'clock this morning in a house on Corona street.

There were no witnesses of the sanguinary struggle which converted the house into a shambles. The walls were covered with blood and the floor was slimy with gore that flowed from the wounds in the woman's left arm and breast. The woman would have bled to death before the arrival of a physician had it not been for Jimmy Welch, the prizefighter. Welch was at the Casino when he heard the screams and ran up the street to find the victim weltering in her gore and almost at the point of exhaustion from loss of blood. A stream gushed from the breast and arm, but Jimmy, who had seen service in the army, was equal to the occasion. He gave first aid by making a tourniquet and twisting it tightly around the injured member until the flow ceased. By this time Dr. O'Neal arrived and the girl was removed to the Mine Operators' Hospital, where her injuries received proper attention after an anaesthetic had been administered. The worst wound was directly over the heart, where a stab wound struck the bone. Nine other gashes and stabs told of the fury of the assailant, who would have ended by killing her if she had not succeeded in breaking from his clutches.

Lillian Frazier says she woke up about 4 o'clock this morning to find Pappas up and dressed rummaging her room, evidently with the intention of finding her diamonds. She arose and he begged to be let out the rear entrance. As the woman turned the knob Pappas is said to have drawn a knife and lunged at her with a fierce thrust that drove the knife to the bone over the heart. As the girl screamed the assailant kept on driving and slashing, cutting her severely in the left arm, where the keen steel went to the bone, severing the main artery and sending the blood in a spurt over the interior of the cabin. Lillian managed to elude the man and staggered out of the front door. Her outcries brought the denizens of the surrounding district and a phone was wired for Dr. O'Neil. It is impossible to say what the injuries will amount to, but it is believed the girl will be crippled for life in the left arm, as it is supposed the nerves have been torn and cut.

Lillian Frazier came here from Reno three months ago and her parents live at Pendleton, Ore.

Pappas was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning in his room at the Robinson lodging house on Main street. He professed not to know anything about the events mentioned and declared that he never drank liquor and was not drunk. His clothing showed traces of blood and the door of his room was stained with blood. The wash basin had traces of blood and his clothing was torn indicating that he had been engaged in a struggle. Pappas explained that he had been in a fight with some unknown at the Casino, but the police could not find anyone who saw any trouble. Pappas is a Greek, who has been operating as go-between for his countrymen in buying and selling stocks, although it is said that at one time he was employed at the Desert mill at Millers and afterwards worked as a porter.

ARBITRATION IS RATIFIED BY THE U. S. SENATE

EIGHT FOREIGN COUNTRIES COVERED BY A BLANKET TREATY

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Without amendment whatever the senate, by over two-thirds vote, ratified the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland and Spain. Speedy ratification is not expected.

The Indian appropriation bill of nearly $10,000,000 was passed by the house and went to the senate committee on Indian affairs.

BIG HAUL IS MADE BY ROBBERS OF TRAIN

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Robbers who held up Queen and Crescent passenger train No. 1 near Birmingham last night got between $40,000 and $60,000 from registered mail, according to an estimate of C. E. Shorts superintendent of the Birmingham & Chattanooga division of the railway mail service.

TEMPERATURE REPORT

Highest temperature yesterday, 44; a year ago, 26.

Lowest temperature last night, 35; a year ago, 12.

GALLOWS FRAME ARRIVES FOR THE EAST END D. C.

CULLINAN COMPANY PROPOSES TO DO SOME DEEP DEVELOPMENT

E. P. Cullinan, chief electrician for the Belmont Development Company, has received from Goldfield a 38-foot gallows frame for installation on the East End Development Company's ground where work has been in progress for some time. Now it is proposed to sink a shaft to a depth to test the claims which are believed to have an excellent showing of mineral. The company has a shaft down 75 feet and will continue to sink as soon as the new gallows frame is installed. The gasoline engine and hoist are on the ground. The head frame is a substantial piece of workmanship as the timbers are all 10x10. They are being hauled to the claims today.

RITCHIE PAYS INCOME TAX TO GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Ritchie voluntarily paid the income tax amount anounced. He is believed to be the first pugilist to settle with the government.

Evils of Large Combinations Being Probed by Government

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Does the monopolistic system contain in itself the seeds of its own decay?

That question Commissioner Joseph E. Davies, of the bureau of corporations, declared, in his annual report made public today, a federal investigation now under way hopes to answer.

In a review of a working program for the bureau Commissioner Davies points out that aside from an economic study of the trust question, retail price maintenance is one of the questions to be taken up. Trusts, their efficiency and reforms, however, are to comprise the principal work for the coming year. The need of some federal body for the purpose of investigation and publicity in trust affairs, whether it be the bureau of corporations as now organized, or a commission as proposed in the pending administration bills in congress, Commissioner Davies emphasized.

Conclusion Reached.

In his report he discussed the monopoly question at length, saying in part:

"The question is whether the trust form of organization is really efficient. If it be found that smaller competitive units in industry can produce commodities more cheaply, or even as cheaply as monopolistic units, and that they have other and greater advantages than those claimed for the monopolistic or trust system, then the problem is finally settled in favor of the competitive system, and the chief argument for the regulation of monopoly is destroyed. This is a scientific question of fact, and it is the plan of the bureau to investigate this question.

Some New Aspects.

"While from a governmental point of view there are various aspects of the trust question which are of great importance, such as the relation of trusts to popular government and their effect on the social and economic conditions of labor, there are two aspects of it which are peculiarly within the domain of the bureau, namely, the effects upon the cost of production and distribution and the effect upon the price to the consumer.

Increase in Size.

"It is contended by some that with the increase in the size of industrial enterprises there goes a reduction in the cost of extraction, manufacture and distribution, and that such reduction in cost is accompanied by lower prices to the consumer and does not involve a reduction in wages, or an impairment of the conditions of labor.

"Even if these claims were true the question would still remain, of course, whether the evil resulting from large combinations would not be greater than the alleged advantages of cheaper production and distribution. It is contended, on the other hand, that the source and origin of monopoly is found chiefly in the desire to exploit the general public by stock-jobbing schemes for the immediate profit of the promoters, or for the purpose of obtaining control of the market and exacting unduly high prices from the consumer.

Failure of Combinations.

"Many large combinations have failed and demonstrated their economic inefficiency. Combinations which have obtained control of the market and it is admitted, have prospered, but this is alleged to be due to their monopolistic position, and not to superior efficiency. According to those who hold this view, there is a point beyond which the increase in size of operations does not result in an increase in economy and efficiency, but rather in loss and waste, so that the maximum efficiency is not attained by large combinations, but instead by concerns of moderate size. If this latter contention be true, then, as has been said, the monopolistic system contains in itself the seeds of its own decay.

Superior Efficiency.

"Again, some of those who dispute the superior efficiency of large combinations contend that this claim is made merely as a blind for the purpose of selling watered stock. They say that such organizations are established for the purpose of either getting control of the market and exacting excessive prices from consumers, or of issuing large amounts of watered stock for the purpose of selling such stock to the public. In the first case, it is argued such combinations are not concerned with the promotion of greater efficiency, but merely with obtaining a monopoly; in the second case they are chiefly concerned with selling the stock, and as they cannot claim to the general public that it has a great value due to monopoly, they are obliged to find another selling argument, namely, superior efficiency.

Price Policies.

"Of almost equal importance with the determination of this question of comparative efficiency is that of the price policy of such large industrial combinations as have achieved a substantial control of the market. Those who allege that such industrial enterprises result in greater economy and efficiency in production often overlook the equally important question whether or not they absorb all the benefits of such economies in increased profits without conceding any share thereof to labor in higher wages, or to consumers in relatively lower prices or improved quality of goods, etc. The determination of the facts in respect to this question also might not be such as to warrant broad generalizations or conclusions, but the importance of having the facts is none the less obvious."

TAKE FERTILIZER FROM ATMOSPHERE

WILL HARNESS WATERFALLS TO FURNISH POWER TO PLANT

(By Associated Press.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—An English company is planning to harness Dettifoss, one of the largest waterfalls in Iceland, with the plan of turning its estimated 410,000 horse power into an agency to extract fertilizer from the atmosphere.

The engineers estimate that the falls will develop more power than the works at Hardangerfjord and Odda in Norway. The engineers say they will have no difficulty in producing calcium nitrate fertilizer from the air. The electric power will be transmitted to a nearby port where splendid shipping facilities exist, and where factories for the production of the fertilizer will be built.

It is better for a railroad to be unmerged than submerged.

MOTOR MEETING POSTPONED TO MARCH SIXTEENTH

STATE AUTO ASSOCIATION POSTPONES MEETING CALLED FOR TOMORROW

The Nevada Automobile Association will hold its annual meeting March 16 in Tonopah instead of tomorrow, as was announced last month. The reason for the change of date is the bad weather that has put the roads in the eastern end of the county in poor shape for travel. As White Pine county wants to be represented here in a body and a delegation from Reno also wants to come the local committee decided to defer the meeting for another month to accommodate the greatest number of motorists.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF TONOPAH MINES

	Feb. 21 Tons.	Feb. 14 Tons.
Belmont	3,562	3,330
Tonopah	2,590	2,800
Tonopah Ex.	850	1,071
Montana	308	1,309
West End	1,150	1,090
Murgey		300
MacNamara	225	225
Fim Butte	550	600
Midway		50
North Star	975	210
Total	10,210	10,995
Value	$249,540	$264,440

A modern college degree is somewhat of an all things to all men.

AUSTRALIA BEGS FOR SUPPLY OF HOUSEMAIDS

WIRELESS EMPLOYED TO SECURE SERVICES OF HOUSEHOLD HELP

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The long cherished theory that the world's surplus feminine population could be married off if it could be persuaded to migrate to the Antipodes is not borne out in a report of the Dominions Royal Commission upon the demand for women in Australia. Women are wanted badly in the great island continent, but not so much for marriage as for domestic servants.

So great is the demand, according to the report, that many of the girls sailing from England have been engaged by wireless as cooks and servants in Australian households before their steamer reached port. In some cases men have been so hard up for cooks that they have gone out in tugs to meet incoming vessels to make sure that they have the first pick of girls seeking employment. The first few days following the landing of the immigrants resembles an old hiring fair. The employers besiege the labor bureau in hundreds and in a short time every newcomer desiring domestic work is pretty certain to have secured a situation at wages more than double the sum which she could command in England.

The commission learned of complaints that the scarcity of servants in Australia involves such a burden on housewives that it was affecting seriously their health and even acting as a check upon the much desired increase of the population.