

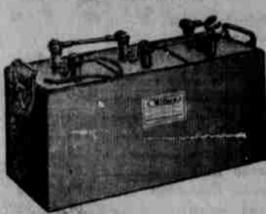
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**LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE WAR**

Correspondence of the Associated Press

SALONIKI, Greece, Jan. 26. — The French and British troops stationed in Saloniki since the beginning of the allied Balkan undertaking never cease to marvel at the number of newspapers able to live in a city of, normally, only about 150,000 inhabitants, of whom a very large percentage cannot read or write. Though the second city of Greece since its conquest by the Greeks in the last Balkan war, Saloniki has never been and is not now in any real sense a Greek city. Indeed, a scant 25 per cent, of the population is Greek. Yet the city supports five Greek daily newspapers, three morning and two afternoon journals. Besides these, probably the most widely read of all is the unique daily, the Forward, which is printed in Hebrew characters for the benefit of the overwhelming Jewish population of the place—but Hebrew characters spelling out Spanish, not Hebrew words.

The newspapers of all Greece play a very important, if not a dominant part in the politics so much the leading occupation of the Greeks. There is no such thing in Greece as a politically independent newspaper, in the sense that a newspaper may be politically independent in the United States or in France. Every Greek daily is either for or against Venizelos—

that being the cardinal political test. This is true, of course, of those in Saloniki as well.

The Light, a morning, and the New Truth, an evening journal, are the Greek anti-Venizelist organs, though the former in addition to being bitterly opposed to the late premier is also pronouncedly pro-German, the Macedonia and the Greece, both morning journals, are the Venizelist organs in Saloniki, though the Anchor, an evening journal, while more militarist than anything else, also supports Venizelos. The Spanish-Hebrew evening paper, the Forward, is, as its name implies, socialist in politics and pro-German.

While a mixture of Spanish and Italian is the current tongue spoken by the great majority of the inhabitants of Saloniki, French is also spoken widely, generally understood and universally read. There are, therefore, four French dailies published in Saloniki—a morning and an evening paper for each political point of view. But in respect to the newspapers published in French, there is more partisanship on the subject of the European war. L'Opinion in the morning and L'Independent in the evening are the word-bearers of the entente powers and especially of the French, though both are edited by natives of Saloniki.

On the other hand, the Sourier of Saloniki and the New Country, both in French, are accepted as almost official pro-German organs. The former is a socialist paper closely affiliated with the German socialist party, and the latter is virtually the mouthpiece of the Austrian consulate at Saloniki.

One other French newspaper is worthy of mention: the Journal of the French warship Charlemagne, while while not technically published in Saloniki has its circulation there. It is by far the newsmost sheet to be had in Saloniki, for it prints all the official communiques of the various countries at war, as well as a great deal of information gleaned from the wireless service of the French battleship. It is distributed free of charge to all the allied ships lying in the harbor, to the headquarters and various other offices of the allied armies on land, and may be subscribed for by private individuals at the rate of fifty cents a month.

Since the arrival of the British troops, an English newspaper has also been started and is said to be very prosperous. It is called the Balkan News, and is published under the auspices of the editors of the French journals L'Opinion and L'Independent.

**LARGEST PRODUCTION OF ANTIMONY ORES**

DATA COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Antimony prices in 1915 were probably the highest known since the metal became a regular article of commerce. The high prices led to the largest production the United States has made and probably the same statement is true for the world's production.

According to preliminary figures collected for the United States Geological Survey by Frank L. Hess, the production of antimony ores in the United States is estimated to have been about 5000 tons containing 3000 tons of antimony, valued at about \$325,000. The largest previous domestic production was in 1892 when 150 tons of metal was produced in San Francisco from Nevada ores and 389 tons of ore carrying 55 per cent of antimony was exported. Practically all operations of the past year were new, most were small, and they were widely scattered so that it is difficult to obtain close figures immediately after the close of the year.

Antimony which in July, 1914, had been down to a monthly average price of 7.11 cents for Cooksons, and from 5.44 upwards for other brands, rose gradually though unsteadily, to the end of 1915, when Chinese, Japanese and American antimony were quoted at about 40 cents a pound.

Quotations for Cookson's antimony ceased in May, 1915, some time after an embargo had been declared against the shipment of antimony metal or ores from the British possessions, and 50 cents a pound is said to have been paid for it about June 1st, when Chinese was selling for about 35 cents or less. In the fall American antimony appeared on the market for the first time in many years. At first it sold slightly below Chinese and Japanese, but was soon quoted at the same price. Miners and smelters, apparently thinking that the high prices would be temporary, did not begin production as quickly as they otherwise might have done, but before the close of the year properties in Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington were producing.

Prices for ores ranged from \$1.00 to \$2.10 per unit of antimony. At first only ores carrying 50 per cent or more antimony were in demand, but before the close of the year 20 per cent ores were being shipped from Nevada.

From Alaska, according to data collected by Alfred H. Brooks, about 685 tons of stibnite ore carrying 58 per cent antimony was produced in the Fairbanks district from properties on Eva, Vault, Treasure and Chatham creeks. It is reported that 132 tons were shipped from Nome, but it seems probable that more was mined.

The largest production was made from deposits near Wild Rose Spring, on the northwest slope of Telescope peak in the Panamint range, California. These deposits have been known for many years but have been too far from railroads for profitable exploitation until the past year when prices were high and a branch railroad was built to Trona on Borax Lake, within about 25 miles of them. The deposits contained considerable antimony as well as stibnite and were mined by the Merchant's Finance Co. (Western Metals Co.). The same company operated deposits 30 miles northeast of Mojave, which are 10 miles from the S. P. R. at Neuralia, in Kern county. Other deposits were mined in California at many points in Kern county, in the eastern end of San Benito county, and on Moore's Flat near Grass Valley. In Nevada considerable quantities were mined at many points mostly in the northwest quarter of the state with Lovelock as

a center, but ranging from Pass canyon in the Pine forest range southward to the vicinity of Tonopah and eastward to Joy.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho produced small tonnages of ore and in Arkansas a company was organized to work old properties west of Gilham.

The Chapman Smelting company of San Francisco which had been idle for a number of years again started the smelting of antimony ores. The company mined ore at Bernice, 60 miles east of Fallon, Nevada, and brought ores from other points in the western states, Alaska and British Columbia.

The Merchant's Finance company built an antimony smelter at Industrial Harbor, Los Angeles. Besides operating California mines the company operated mines in Nevada and bought ores from the western states, Alaska and foreign countries.

The Antimony Smelting and Refining company of Seattle started a plant at Van Asselt the last of the year and made oxide, but metal is to be smelted also.

The International Smelting company bought ores to be smelted at its South Chicago plant. The Great Western Smelting and Refining company of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Smelting company of Pittsburg

have also smelted some ores. The Magnolia Metals company found so much difficulty in obtaining needed supplies of antimony at a reasonable price that it bought and mined ores in Nevada, smelting them at Brooklyn.

Harshaw, Fuller and Goodwin company of Cleveland were in the market for pure ores from which to make antimony salts, heretofore made from Chinese "crude antimony."

The tendency has been for some companies to go to an expense for mine development, machinery and mills, not wholly warranted by the circumstances. The present high prices are temporary. The Chinese deposits are extensive, and worked by very cheap labor, and other deposits are being developed in other parts of the world, and as soon as the war is over, and possibly before, prices will probably drop to a level with or close to those of 1914.

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**NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF TONOPAH BONANZA MINING COMPANY TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK, AMEND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND AMEND BY-LAWS.**

To the Stockholders of the Tonopah Bonanza Mining Company, a Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Board of Directors of the Tonopah Bonanza Mining Company, a Corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arizona, duly and unanimously adopted at a meeting of said Board of Directors held on Saturday, the fifteenth day of January, 1916, at the office of said Corporation, at No. 265 Bush street, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at which meeting a quorum was present, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Tonopah Bonanza Mining Company is hereby called for and will be held at the office of said Corporation at No. 265 Bush street in said City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose and object of considering and acting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Tonopah Bonanza Mining Company from One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000) divided into one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares of the par value of One Dollar (\$1) each, in Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000) divided into two million (2,000,000) shares of the par value of One Dollar (\$1) each.

Said meeting has been called and will be held also for the purpose of amending Articles IV and VI, respectively, of the Articles of Incorporation of said Corporation, so as to read as set forth in the minutes of said Directors' meeting held on the fifteenth day of January, 1916, which are hereby referred to for information as to the nature of said amendments, and also to amend said Articles in any other respect or in any other manner as the Stockholders at said meeting may authorize or direct.

Said meeting has been called and will be held also for the purpose of amending Article XIII and XIV, respectively, of the By-Laws of said Corporation, so as to read as set forth in the minutes of said Directors' meeting held on the fifteenth day of January, 1916, which are hereby referred to for information as to the nature of said amendments, and also to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in amending Article XIII of said By-Laws as set forth in the minutes of said Directors' meeting held on the fifteenth day of January, 1916, and also to amend said By-Laws in any other respect or in any other manner as the Stockholders at said meeting may authorize or direct.

Said meeting has been called and will be held also for the purpose of transacting any other business that may be legally done at said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Tonopah Bonanza Mining Company, Dated San Francisco, California, January 21st, 1916.

HERMANN ZADIG  
President of Tonopah Bonanza Mining Co.  
ALF. K. DUBBOW  
Secretary of Tonopah Bonanza Mining Co.  
Office, No. 265 Bush street, San Francisco, California. J2478

**ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 5**

**CASH BOY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY**

Location of principal place of business, Carson City, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of January, 1916, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the branch office of the company, Tonopah, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment still remain unpaid on the 16th day of February, 1916, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, March 20, 1916, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors.  
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.  
Tonopah, Nevada. J15F17

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