

ECONOMY SCARE DISLOCATING ALL BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY

(By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The war department announces that the man who married since the declaration of war will be treated the same as if single in drafting.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE
 TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY
 Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.
 Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of April, 1917, an assessment (No. 11) of One (1) Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 265, Russ Building, San Francisco, California.
 Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
 By order of the Board of Directors,
 CHARLES D. OLNEY,
 Secretary.
 Office: Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California, April 19, 1917.

development of new sources of supply. The dictates of common business sense requires the utilization, as far as possible, of existing machinery.
 "It seems therefore, that a plain statement of general policy is most desirable.
 "Upon the industrial side of the war three great tasks confront us. First and foremost, we must facilitate the flow of raw materials and finished products to our allies and must provide the means of rail and water transportation therefor.
 "Second, we must create our own great military and naval building schedules.
 "Third, we must plan to do all this with the least possible disarrangement to our own vast commercial and industrial machines.
 "Through it all we must keep a close eye on the possible coming of peace after the present war. We must assure the prosperity of the country during the war if we are to hold our present strong place among nations in the commercial competition of the future.
 "Patriotic service does not of necessity mean the making of shells, or the carrying of a musket over the shoulder. There is no doubt of the willingness of any manufacturing plant or individual to serve should the call come. But until the call does come it is best to stick to the job. Let us make better business our watchword and keep our factory fires burning."

NUMBER OF AFRICAN MILITARY WORKERS TO BE INCREASED
 (By Associated Press.)
 LONDON, April 20.—The corps of African military workers behind the lines in France is to be very largely increased this spring. By summer it is expected that the native labor army will be multiplied to many times its original size. The experiment, according to army reports, has been a brilliant success. The chief fear, when the first detachments of natives were sent to France, was that climatic conditions would prove an obstacle, particularly the rigor of the European winter. The mortality last winter, however, was very low, and the disease that was most dreaded was pneumonia, hardly existed among them.

GERMAN RAIDER SIGHTED
 (By Associated Press.)
 BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—A German raider has been sighted off Montevideo. A British cruiser is on the watch off the river Platte.

drawn from the banks; reports show that some people have begun to hoard food supplies and thousands of workers are being thrown needlessly out of employment. All this is wrong.
 "We need prosperity in war time, even more than when we are at peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The declaration of war can have no real evil effect on business. What bad effects are apparent are purely psychological and largely of our own foolish making. For our markets are the same in April that they were in March. We need more business, not less. There is real danger in hysteria. Indiscriminate economy will be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle.
 "Every day the advisory committee of the council of national defense receives offers of support from business firms and individuals with requests for immediate information as to how this service may best be rendered. This spirit is a most encouraging tribute to American patriotism. But we must remember that in the great struggle in which we now have become a part there is much to consider besides munitions, troops and battleships.
 "In this country of vast resources we already have a tremendous equipment for munitions making, built up on foreign orders and now immediately available through expiration of these orders. Except in limited cases there is little need for the

development of new sources of supply. The dictates of common business sense requires the utilization, as far as possible, of existing machinery.
 "It seems therefore, that a plain statement of general policy is most desirable.
 "Upon the industrial side of the war three great tasks confront us. First and foremost, we must facilitate the flow of raw materials and finished products to our allies and must provide the means of rail and water transportation therefor.
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RESULT OF BEFORE SEASON OPENED

(By Associated Press.)
 NEW YORK, April 20.—American League baseball teams made a much better showing in the recent ante-season inter-league games against the National clubs that was the case a year ago. Out of the fifty-odd contests scheduled during the preliminary and training season just closed, 38 were played, of which the National League won 19, the Americans 18, and one ended in a tie. Last spring 39 games were played, of which the senior league clubs captured 24 and the Ban Johnson clansmen 15.
 The improvement of the American League combination in these early season contests is shown in other ways aside from the winning of games. A year ago the Nationals scored 29 more runs than their rivals; this spring the margin was but three. In the batting the junior league players outdid their opponents by a total of 15 hits, while 12 months ago the Nationals had piled up a lead of 19 safeties at the end of the play. In the error column the final figures show that the Americans made 77 to the National's 75. In 1916 the total was Americans, 58; Nationals, 61.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

(By Associated Press.)
 PETROGRAD, April 20.—The Russian newspapers devote considerable space to accounts of a brilliant attack by a Russian regiment in the region of Auberville, on the French front in Champagne. All the Russian regiments in France have received long official accounts of the revolution, and most of them have held meetings to endorse the new government.

NOTICE OF SALE OF COUNTY PROPERTY

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the board of County Commissioners of the County of Nye, State of Nevada, made and entered on the 21st day of March, 1917, authorizing and directing the County Treasurer of Nye County, to sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, who must bid sufficient sum to pay the amount of delinquent tax on the property therein mentioned for the year 1913 for which the County of Nye purchased the same, besides all costs and interest thereon to date, all the right, title and interest of the County of Nye, State of Nevada, of, in and to all the certain described property, formerly assessed to Greater Nevada Mining Company, situated in the Lew Mining District, County of Nye, State of Nevada. Survey No. 2930, Swan Hilda, Swan Hilda No. 1, Swan Hilda No. 2, Swan Hilda No. 3, Swan Hilda No. 4, gasoline engine, galloos frame and mining equipment.
 Now, in pursuance of the foregoing order, J. John Barrer, County Treasurer of the County of Nye, State of Nevada, will on the first day of May, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house door in the town of Tonopah, sell as above specified, all the right, title and interest of the County of Nye, State of Nevada, and in such cases made and provided.
 Dated, Tonopah, Nevada, this 21st day of March, 1917.
 JOHN BARRER, County Treasurer.
 First publication March 24, 1917; last publication April 29, 1917.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY

(By Associated Press.)
 PARIS, April 20.—Two-thirds of the court martial cases at the war front and immediately behind the front have developed from either drunkenness or fear, sometimes from both, according to Monsieur Rene de Fanhol, who has had more than ten years experience as counsel for the defense in such cases. Drumhead court martials, with summary executions of spies and deserters, have been far less frequent than might be imagined. Not only have sentences of death been infrequent, but, extraordinary as it appears, the verdicts of justice at the front are seldom executed.
 The general in command of the sector has the power of suspending all court martial sentences until the end of the war, and he exercises that prerogative nearly always, even in cases of second offences. The only penalties immediately applied are those of death and punishment that involves military degradation. Even in these cases the condemned man usually begs to be sent back to the battle line and his request is sometimes accorded after a certain lapse of time.
 Sentences to prison and hard labor are few. It is considered absurd to lodge in prison rugged soldiers whose misdeeds would have the effect of relieving them from fighting while well behaved soldiers are risking their lives. That is why military jurisdiction at the front has become essentially a jurisdiction of honor.
 The changed conditions of warfare have developed situations to which old martial laws are not adaptable. A much disputed point is: When an infraction of discipline or a crime has been committed in the presence of the enemy, "an aggravating circumstance" under military jurisprudence. In trench warfare the old definitions of "presence of the enemy" have become obsolete; great latitude is now given for leniency on this point and it is exercised in all but the most flagrant cases.
 A frequent and effective means of defense involved by counsel for accused soldiers is the citation for gallant conduct on the battlefield. It often happens that a soldier refractory to army discipline is a great fighter and, between court martials, accumulates honors and decorations that it is difficult to ignore.
 One of the most obstinate drinkers and most insolent men of his regiment when under the influence of liquor, went back to the front by favor of a suspended sentence and won the signal honor of an individual citation in an engagement in which his regiment was collectively cited. He appeared before the courtmartial with a new bar on his war cross ribbon and his judges couldn't refuse his request for "another chance at the Germans."
 Cases of desertion with downright fear as the cause are not uncommon, and Monsieur de Fanhol concludes that very few soldiers are totally exempt from fear. Men who have fought bravely in numerous actions, he says, finally give way to what he calls "nervous wear"; their moral courage is no longer sufficient to overcome physical fear and they run away from danger. Their number, though, is small in comparison with those who forget their duty in the stupefaction of excessive drinking. Even these, considering the millions of men mobilized, are so small a percentage as to constitute no reflection on the army as a whole.

of his party, and thus all parties in the house were represented.
 In the house of lords, Earl Curzon said the entry of the United States in the war stamped the struggle as a great uprising of the conscience of mankind to end the rule of Satan on earth. The president's speech to congress, Earl Curzon added, was a trumpet call, the sound of which would ring through the ages.
 Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, alluded to the same lofty ideals animating both the United States and England.
 The marquis of Crewe, admitting that the material resources of the United States were unpeepably welcome to the entente, said that even more welcome was the moral force of which Earl Curzon had spoken. The archbishop of Canterbury said that when the elementary principles of right and wrong were set al naught, it could be no permanent neutrality among honest men.

ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR WARMLY WELCOMED

(By Associated Press.)
 LONDON, April 20.—In all the speeches in both houses yesterday, particular reference was made to America's purely disinterested intervention, "the most disinterested in history," as Mr. Asquith phrased it—the complete absence of any motive of self interest, calculation or ambition. Mr. Asquith pointed out that neither the liberty nor the independence of the United States was imperilled. "It was the constraining force of conscience and humanity," he added.
 John Dillon, one of the Nationalist leaders, in a fervent speech supporting the resolution, predicted that Irishmen in proportion to their population, would outnumber all other races among the soldiers of the republic. To America, Mr. Dillon said, "will fall the blessed task of basing peace upon liberty."
 George Wardle, laborite, also spoke in favor of the resolution in behalf

of his party, and thus all parties in the house were represented.
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PETTICOAT SOLDIERS WILL NOT BECOME EXEMPT
 (By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The war department announces that the man who married since the declaration of war will be treated the same as if single in drafting.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE
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 By order of the Board of Directors,
 CHARLES D. OLNEY,
 Secretary.
 Office: Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California, April 19, 1917.



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Change in Time Table
 Effective Sunday, Feb. 4th, 1917
 No. 23 arrive Tonopah 8:50 a. m.
 No. 23 leave Tonopah 9:05 a. m.
 No. 24 arrive Tonopah 9:05 a. m.
 No. 24 leave Tonopah 9:25 a. m.

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