

GEN. JOFFRE APPEALS TO AMERICAN PEOPLE TO GET INTO ACTION

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Marshal Joffre told the people of America yesterday through the Washington newspaper correspondents who called upon him that France cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States soon would fly on her battle lines.

Victory is sure to be won by the soldiers of the two republics, once more fighting shoulder to shoulder for liberty, declared the hero of the Marne and will hasten the end of the war and lighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States.

As the last word of Gen Joffre's prepared statement was read and the correspondents realized the importance of the remarks, there was a burst of applause.

A translation of Marshal Joffre's formal statement, issued through the state department, was expurgated and did not contain vital passages relating to the marshal's previously known desire for the presence of an American force in France. The translation follows:

"The very cordial welcome given me by the city of Washington and the expressions of sympathy which

reached me from states and cities throughout the United States, have moved me deeply, since they are a homage paid to the whole French army which I represent here.

"The heroism and resolution of the soldiers of France indeed deserve all the affection the United States has shown them. After having in a supreme effort defeated and thrown back a barbarous enemy, the French army has untiringly labored to increase and perfect its efficiency. And now in the third year of the war it is attacking the enemy with greater vigor and material force than ever before.

"Side by side with it and animated by no less heroic spirit stands the British army, whose formation and development will ever remain the admiration of the world. The Germans have realized its wonderful growth. Every encounter has made them feel the increasing menace of its strength. The contempt they pretended to feel for it in the early days of the war are gradually become a dread more openly avowed each day.

"Led by its illustrious president, the United States has entered into this war. By the side of France in the defense of the ideals of man-

hood, the place of America is marked.

"France which has long recognized the value of the American soldier, cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States will soon be unfurled on our fighting line. This is what Germany dreads.

"France and America will see with pride and joy the day when their soldiers are once more fighting shoulder to shoulder in the defense of liberty. The victories which they will certainly win will hasten the end of the war and will tighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States."

When the cheering died away, the marshal, his countenance wreathed in smiles, leaned a little forward expectantly, rubbing a heavy fist into the palm of his other hand, as the questions began. The replies were most frank. Only once it was explained that the marshal did not think he should discuss a detail for the reason that the question still was under consideration by France's war mission and representatives of the American government.

The marshal, replying to questions, said he deemed it advisable to send one American unit at a time to France rather than to wait for the complete equipment of a big army because of transportation problems. He said, too, that he did not think Americans now with the French army should be withdrawn to serve under the American flag, except possibly a few specialists, who might be useful in developing the training of the new American force. He paid hearty tribute to the valor of Americans now fighting for France.

American officers, he believed, were fully competent to train American men.

ENTERING THE LAND OF CANAAN AFTER A YEAR ON THE DESERT

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE, March 30.—After 12 months of incessant toil in the Sinai desert, sometimes fighting hard, always digging, making military works, building railways, constructing pipe lines and roads, and forever marching over inhospitable wastes, the British troops have at last come into the Promised Land, says the story of the British official eye-witness with the expedition.

What a marvelous change of scene! Behind them are a hundred miles and more, of monotonous sand, blazing and shimmering under a torrid sun, with here and there a group of palms to relieve the sameness of the desert. Behind them, too, is the intolerable glare of the noonday sun, which is never softened except when the khamsin lifts the dust and forms a screen through which the sun appears as during an eclipse. But the sandstorm is a worse torment than the penetrating rays, for it brings addition heavy la-

bor to men with parched throats and scorched skins.

The British troops in the desert column are now free from these trying conditions. They are in Palestine. Before them, as far as the eye can reach, is unfolded a picture of transcending beauty. When the troops from the desert come up over the ridge to Rafa and look out over the hilly downs, they invariably break into rounds of cheers.

Before and around them everything is green and fresh with the greenness and freshness of springtime. Big patches of barley, for which the plain south of Gaza is famous, shine like emeralds, and the immense tracts of pasture are as bright and warm as the rolling downs of Berkshire. There is an abundance of gorgeous flowers lighting up the vivid greenness of the plain as if in welcome to the oncoming army. The effect of this scene on troops who have become desert veterans can better be imagined than described.

DESPAIR RULES OVER GERMANY

(By Associated Press.) SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 30.—"Germany over all" has now decided to "We hope we'll pull through." This at least, was the general opinion of the feeling in Germany as expressed by a party of 21 American consular officers and their wives, recently stationed in Germany, who were in port a few hours en route from Cadix to Havana and home. Until very recently, according to members of this party, there had been no change in the German mind—that victory was not as certain as at the beginning of the war. There is less certainty now.

"Germany is gradually becoming exhausted, although she still has great power," said a member of this party. "She is exhausting her men, her food supply and her supply of all raw materials."

"The greatest exhaustion in Germany today is in her supply of men," said another consul. "All of the men from 17 to 65 have already entered the service. Many of the boys under 17 have gone in so that when the new classes are called there is no one to respond. In the cities and in the country one sees women, old men, cripples and children. Nowhere is an able bodied man seen except in uniform."

"There isn't the war enthusiasm there was although the determination of the people to keep on fighting is wonderful. It isn't a question of conquest or a 'place in the sun' now, it's a question of preservation."

Fully 50 per cent of the people of Germany had a warm, friendly feeling for the people of the United States, said another consul.

MEN'S WAGES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

MOVEMENT STARTED BY SUFRAGE LEADERS TO REGULATE LATE COMPENSATION

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 30.—Equal pay for women who take men's places during the war was urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national American Woman's suffrage association, in letters sent to chambers of commerce throughout the country.

"We contend that the work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the rate of pay," she wrote. "Furthermore, the women who take men's places in the war's emergency have to bear the men's burdens in the support of their families."

MEXICAN SMELTERS MUST RE-OPEN THEIR PLANTS

(By Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, April 30.—Metal foundries, smelters and metallurgical plants have been instructed by the department of fomento to resume operations before May 28 as conditions, it is asserted, now are such that the raw materials from the mines are available.

Possessors of misinformation dispense it liberally.—Albany Journal. Any fool can start a perfectly working self-propelling rumor.—Albany Journal.

American embassy at Berlin telling of the breaking of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States.

"I was talking over my telephone when the wire was cut," said one consul. "No, I didn't inquire why. But it took three and four days to get messages that ordinarily reached us in a few minutes by telegraph or telephone. I don't think any of us inquired why the general notice from the embassy advising us of the diplomatic break was not delivered. But it wasn't and we left Germany more than a week after Ambassador Gerard did."

FLOODING OF THE TREADWELL MINE

ONE OF THREE MINES SAVED FROM THE INRUSH OF THE OCEAN

Late on the night of April 21 the workings of the Alaska Treadwell, Alaska United, and Alaska Mexican mines had to be abandoned on account of an inrush of water from the sea, that is, Gastineau Channel, the strait separating Douglas Island from the mainland. Fortunately ample warning was given, so that no lives were lost. An intermittent settling of the ground has been noted since July last. Another area of subsidence is shown over the Mexican mill-site, but this has given no sign of movement recently. These two danger-spots are immediately related to faults along the two dikes; both are on the edge of the old shore line, which, by discharge of tailings and other filling, has been extended about 500 feet into the channel. The final collapse came suddenly, but watch had been kept at each known area of settling so that the evidence of further caving was detected on the surface and reported in time to permit the men to escape from underground. Then the water broke through the cracks and filled the three mines that are contiguous. Luckily the Ready Bullion mine is separated from the others, and the only connecting working, the 1350-foot level from the Mexican, had been carefully bulkheaded in two places. The latest report states that the bulkheads are holding, so that the Ready Bullion mine is likely to be saved. To what extent the position may be retrieved cannot be known immediately; if the subsidence does not go too far, that is, if the caving does not reach out along the fault so as to present a larger opening to the sea water, there will be a chance of surrounding it with a coffer-dam, and thereby re-winning the three mines now completely drowned. If that cannot be done then the Ready Bullion shaft can be sunk and drifts extended to tap the virgin ground under the lost workings of the three other mines. This deeper ground has been giving promise of improvement in gold content, and it is protected from caving by several hundred feet of unstopped rock. The staff, more particularly their chief, F. W. Bradley, are not the kind of men to throw up their hands helplessly so long as engineering skill can save the mines or any part of them. Fortunately J. H. Mackenzie happens to be at Juneau just now and his mature experience is at the service of the local management. The three mines immediately affected by subsidence and flooding have produced 22,261,748 tons of ore yielding \$54,886,968 in gold, from which a profit of \$23,972,567 has been earned from August 1885 to June 1, 1916. The reserves of ore amounted to 6,000,000 tons, besides about as much more in pillars and caved ground. The Ready Bullion mine, of the Alaska United company, has produced 3,802,299 tons, yielding \$7,910,491, of which \$1,966,011 was profit. The three companies have distributed \$21,337,651 in dividends during their lives. As regards the force of workmen, it happens that a scarcity of labor exists in southeastern Alaska, owing largely to the work on the government railway from Anchorage, so that any men discharged from Treadwell will be welcomed at Juneau, where the shortage of labor threatened seriously to interfere with the success of the Alaska Juneau operations, now coming to fruition.—Mining & Scientific American.

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RESERVE OFFICERS AT THE PRESIDIO

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—"To provide the first 10,000 officers for the new armies of the United States" the final call has just been issued here from the western department of the army. It has to do with the camp to be established at the Presidio of San Francisco, a superb location of more than 1000 acres of woods and fields washed by the waters of San Francisco bay and looking straight out to sea. A stream which supplied water to the earlier Spanish explorers, who delighted to camp on its banks, still trickles into the ocean at one edge of the reservation. Ocean, bay, hills and forests, all will be used in an intensive course which, starting with the proper adjustment of a soldier's kit, will reach well into tactics and strategy. There will be other camps in the country, each designed to train officers. The one at San Francisco is for men from the following states: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

The prize, for which any man, between the ages of 20 years and nine months, and forty-four years may try, is a commission, bearing the high responsibility of many lives besides his own. Men of particular qualifications will therefore be considered first, the announcement says.

For Associated Press news read the Bonanza.

FORECAST FOR THE WEEK

Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, local rains and snows at beginning of the week, and generally fair weather after Monday; first part of the week will be unseasonably cool, but after Wednesday it will be warmer.

MILLIONS OF TONS HAULED FOR NOTHING

That it cost the Nevada Consolidated Copper company a little less than nothing to ship its 4,009,068 tons of ore in 1916—in other words that the company had this huge tonnage carried for nothing 14 miles from the mines to the mill and smelter, and received a profit besides—is indicated by the recently issued annual report for 1916. The copper company owns the Nevada Northern railroad and the records show that the copper company paid the railroad \$1,054,997 freight charges on ore in 1916, which is at the usual rate of 25 cents a ton. On the other hand the railroad paid back \$900,000 in dividends, added \$519,437 to cash during the year and added \$175,000 more to investment fund, and evidently enjoyed a very profitable year. Accounts payable increased \$236,450, so that residual profit for the year would seem to have approximated \$1,257,987 for the railroad company. The copper company paid its railroad \$1,054,997 during the year and the railroad showed \$1,257,987 profit. In other words through ownership of the railroad, the Nevada Consolidated Copper company received back directly or indirectly all its transportation expense on ore and a profit of \$202,990 besides. The railroad handled 4,845,894 tons of freight and 368,577 passengers. Of the freight, about 10 per cent, or 479,366 tons, was commercial freight. Evidently the commercial freight and passenger traffic paid the entire cost of railroad business and left a little profit besides, leaving ore transportation cost last year nil.

CHICAGO MEN FIGHT

(By Associated Press.) MEXICALI, April 30.—Joe Galinde won from Jack White, both of Chicago, in the 14th round of their fight here yesterday. Both men are light weights.

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, or in and to all the certain described property, formerly assessed to Greater Nevada Mining Company, situated in the Lee Mining District, County of Nye, State of Nevada. Survey No. 2920, Swan Hilda, Swan Hilda No. 1, Swan Hilda No. 2, Swan Hilda No. 3, Swan Hilda No. 4, gasoline engine, galloways frame and mining equipment.

Now, in pursuance of the foregoing order, I, John Barber, 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, of in and to all the foregoing mentioned property, and the whole thereof upon the terms and conditions mentioned and in accordance with the statutes of the State of Nevada, and in such cases made and provided.

Dated, Tonopah, Nevada, this 21st day of March, 1917.

JOHN BARBER, County Treasurer.

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