

FOOD COST DOUBLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The retail cost of food in the United Kingdom has more than doubled since the beginning of the war, says the National Food Journal, the organ of Lord Ribbotta, the British food controller. Some of the causes of this increase are given as follows:
"The high prices charged in countries from which imports of foods are obtained, owing in large measure to either exceptional demand or general shortage in supply. These high prices are outside the control of the home government."
"The rise in price due to inflation,

which may occur either directly through an increase in currency or more indirectly through the additional extent to which credit is increased, when loans are raised, and the government which borrows is a large spender.
"The high freight rates on the Atlantic routes, the great increase in war risk insurance, and the difference in rates of exchange."
"The public, of course, suspects profiteering," adds the Journal, "and asks what is being done with the middlemen who come in between the retail purchaser and the consumer. The answer is that the predatory middleman without legitimate trade interest who buys merely in order to resell at a profit has been almost wholly eliminated. The necessary middleman who is merely out to make what he can is being taught that he must not make undue profits out of the nation's necessity and cost. Accountants of the ministry of food, with their patriotic provincial helpers, have been brought into existence for the express purpose of ascertaining what profit is fair and what profit is excessive. The food controller will fix profit-restricting prices at every stage."

HEAVY LOSSES FALL TO UNITED KINGDOM

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.—Reports said to be prevalent in America and elsewhere that troops from the British dominions are used more freely on the western front than are those from the United Kingdom are denied in an "authoritative statement," published by Reuters.
"The proportion of casualties on the western front is actually higher among the troops from the United Kingdom than among those of the dominions," says the statement. Figures showing the proportion of divisions from the dominions and from the United Kingdom employed in the battles on the Somme, around Arras and Ypres and at Messines are given to show that troops from the "Motherland" exceeded those

from the colonies in the ratio of from two to one to five to one.
"The casualties also are compared," the statement continues, "showing that those of the United Kingdom troops have been higher than those of the troops from the dominions."
"Clearly there can be no question that the 'Motherland' troops have been spared at the expense of the colonials. On the contrary, the evidence points to the fighting having been shared very equally between the available troops irrespective of the part of the British empire from which they came."
Assertions that large numbers of trained soldiers fit for service are retained in idleness in the United Kingdom also are denied.

SOLDIERS HONORED FOR FIELD SERVICE

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Oct. 9.—Of the methods of honoring soldiers for distinguished service on the field of battle, the "fourragers" conferred upon the crack regiments of France is one of the most original. It consists of a colored cord ending in a brass tag, the name being derived from the French word for a tethering rope for horses. Every officer and man in a regiment rewarded for gallantry in action by the fourragers has the right to wear this cord round the left shoulder. There are two classes of the distinction, one having a green and red cord to correspond with the Croix de Guerre, and the other being in green and yellow, on the lines of the rarer Medaille Militaire.

MANHATTAN MAPS FOR SALE

Both folding and wall maps of the Manhattan mining district as surveyed by William J. Moran are on sale at this office. The pocket maps are \$2.25 each and the large wall maps \$5.50. This map includes the latest surveyed locations and is the only up-to-date map of the district.
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INFORMATION GIVEN RELATIVE TO BONDS

To the Public:
Mr. Roy Shurtliff, special representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of this District, in his recent visit to Tonopah, in the interest of the United States of America Liberty Loan, gave information in regard to the First Liberty Loan, which should be of interest to all subscribers to that loan, and to others of our community who through patriotism or for investment purposes will become subscribers to the second and succeeding loans. Many inquiries have been directed to the banks, and to others in charge of the First Liberty Loan Campaign, regarding the non-delivery of the First Liberty Bonds. Mr. Shurtliff states that these bonds are in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco, and ready for delivery to subscribers. Interim Certificates of the United States Government, in large denominations, covering all subscriptions made by and through the local banks are now in the possession of the banks.
The campaign for subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan, now under way, closes October 27, 1917. The new bonds, as anticipated, bear a

higher rate of interest than the first issue, viz: Four per cent. In subscriptions of less than \$5,000, the fours are as tax free as the 3 1/2 per cent bonds of the first issue, no matter what the income of the subscriber. There will be a small tax on larger subscriptions. For the moderate subscriber they are in every way as desirable as the 3 1/2 per cent bonds, and have the advantage of the higher rate of interest. It seems highly probable that a very large percentage of the subscribers to the First Liberty Loan will prefer to wait a short time for the 4 per cent issue, rather than take immediate delivery of the 3 1/2 per cent bonds, thus avoiding the annoyance of transfer.
The 4 per cent bonds may be converted into any succeeding issue which may bear a still higher rate of interest. However, a subscriber who fails to convert his 3 1/2 per cent bond into a 4 per cent bond may not later transfer his 3 1/2 per cent bond into any succeeding issue bearing a higher rate. Again, it is hardly to be expected that the market price of the 3 1/2 per cent bonds will be maintained at par, after the flotation

of bonds of a higher rate. The 4 per cent bonds will be ready for delivery to subscribers about the middle of October. They will not begin to draw interest until November 15, 1917.
In view of the above, subscribers of the First Liberty Bonds are urged to hold their bank receipts until November 15th, and then take delivery of the 4 per cent bonds in fulfillment of their subscriptions. In addition to their bonds, drawing 4 per cent interest from November 15th, they will then receive accrued interest on the 3 1/2 per cent bonds from June 15th to November 15th.
It seems so apparent that every subscriber, when acquainted with the facts, will desire to have the 4 per cent bonds, that both the Tonopah banks have decided to make delivery of the fours for all subscriptions to the First Liberty Loan, unless specifically instructed, not later than October 31, 1917, to make delivery of 3 1/2 per cent bonds as originally contemplated. Since the fours do not commence to draw interest until November 15th, the exchange of Interim Certificates will not be made by the banks until that date, thus avoiding any loss of interest. Very truly yours,
NYE COUNTY LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

MINING NOTES OF STATES IN EAST

Virginia.—Virginia mines produced \$846,838 worth of metals in 1916, according to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, divided as follows: Gold, \$885; silver, 783 ounces; copper, 553,800 pounds; lead, 1,439,690 pounds, and zinc, 4,551,237 pounds. Lead and zinc ores were produced in Wythe, Pulaski, Louisa, Tazewell and Spotsylvania counties. Copper ores were shipped from Buckingham, Charlotte and Halifax counties.
Maine.—The mines at Blue Hill, Me., are being reopened by the American Smelting and Refining company, which is installing a flotation plant. The geologist of the geological survey who examined this region in 1903 has recently been detailed to make further studies in it, with special attention to the possibility of developing its pyrite resources.
Vermont.—The Pike Hills Mines company is opening the Union, Eureka and Suprum mines, and the Vermont Copper company is opening the Elizabeth mine at South Strafford, all in Orange county.
Alabama.—The production of gold in Alabama in 1916 was 418.44 ounces, valued at \$8,650, an increase of \$3,407 over the production of 1915. In 1916 Alabama mines produced 53 ounces of silver, valued at \$35, an increase of 41 ounces over the production in 1915. The 1916 production was won from three placers and two deep mines in Chilton, Cleburne, Talladega and Tallapoosa counties.
South Carolina.—The production of gold and silver in South Carolina in 1916 was the smallest since 1905, consisting of 15.48 ounces of gold, valued at \$320, and six ounces of silver.
Maryland.—Silver-bearing copper ores were produced during 1916 at the New London and Liberty Bell mines, in Frederick county, Maryland. No gold output was reported from mines in Maryland, though prospect work near Great Falls is still continued.
New Hampshire.—The Silver Lake mines, in Carroll county, New Hampshire, produced lead and zinc concentrates during 1916, which were the only mines in the state reporting an output.
HELEFFERICH TO RESIGN.

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PEACE NEGOTIATION INFORMATION NEEDED

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Sept. 9.—The obligatory declaration by French citizens of property, real or person, belonging to them and situated in countries at war with France, decreed recently, is explained officially to be "necessary to determine what measures should be taken concerning the interests of French citizens in the enemy's territory and to negotiate with the allies as to concerted measures."
This information will also be required in peace negotiations. It is pointed out, to enable the government to defend both public and private interests and safeguard an important part of the national wealth.

Similar measures were long agitated by Germany, but with a more radical purpose in view—the actual confiscation of the property of French subjects, according to the view held here. Retaliation has been advocated and even recommended by parliamentary committees. The decree does not intimate that the government intends to go that far. The main object is to arrive at an approximate estimate of the value of the pledges of this kind held by Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.
The decree applies to property held by the Germans in occupied French territory. There are some necessary exceptions arising from obvious difficulties of application.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Tonopah, Nev., Oct. 6, 1917.
List of advertised letters remaining in the Tonopah post office for the week ending Oct. 6, 1917. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised: Miss Lily Allen, Fred Corckiel, J. W. Cogswell, Mr. Davis, care Davis & Langille; Jonas H. Erickson, Wesley Fitzgerald, J. W. Gleason, W. L. Harrington, Mrs. Williams Higgins, Mr. John Kauppila, Mr. John Murka, Charles Oja, S. T. Ramsey, Mr. Tony Selak, J. Edwin Sherry, Gideon Stevens, John Tully, Mr. Ben Thomas, Joe Thompson, Mr. J. Wilkins.

LAUNCH GOES ASHORE.

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—The launch Fernando, which is believed to have been furnishing arms and supplies to rebels in the state of Vera Cruz, was run ashore and abandoned while attempting to escape from the federal gunboats Libera and Triton.

HELEFFERICH TO RESIGN.

(By Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—There is a growing displeasure in German parliamentary circles against Vice Chancellor Helefferich, owing to Saturday's events in the reichstag. The Dusseldorf Anzeiger prints a report that Helefferich will resign in a few weeks.

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