TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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The Bonanza is kept on file at Dempsy & Stanley, Turk and Mason Streets, San Francisco.

Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

COME THROUGH WITH THAT DOLLAR.

BEFORE Monday night the local Red Cross workers have to secure 700 more members to achieve the total quota of 1,500. COME THROUGH WITH THAT DOLLAR.

Send Nye over the top over her quota again by concerted action. Your share entails the giving of just one dollar. It won't hurt, the extraction of that dollar, and it will be made to work like a Trojan for the boys "over there." The great bulk of America's wounded fighters must be treated by the Red Cross. Already we have an army of nearly a million soldiers; next year it will probably total two million. If the war last through 1918—and it is more likely not to end until the fall of 1919—we will have tens of thousands of casualties. They will be cared for by the Red Cross. If the Red Cross is handicapped by lack of funds our boys will suffer. We must appreciate the gravity of the situation, the urgency of an efficient relief organization.

All of us can spare a dollar; every one of us should have the inclination to part with it.

Send Nye over the top again.

PEACE TALK.

ALL the capitals of Europe are buzzing with talk of peace terms. The German peace offensive has started as scheduled. The central powers' representatives have informed the Russians that the countries are about to submit peace proposals to the allies. Russia has already addressed a curt note to them demanding to know if they are ready to enter the negotiations that are about to begin between Petrograd and Berlin. The kaiser, according to apparently authentic reports, has submitted to the Bolsheviki peace conditions of no annexations and no indemnities. If that be true, it speaks volumes as to Germany's domestic conditions.

Germany holds Riga and the Moon sound and certain other sections of Russia. Russia is manifestly a beaten nation. The kaiser desires, no doubt, to grab as much more as he can, taking advantage of the Russian disorganization. His representatives said as much when the Russian delegates first told them the conditions they wanted. "Those are the terms of a nation victorious," said the Germans in effect. It was stark fear of the anti-war party in Germany that forced the Junkers to accede. There will be much peace talk for the next few weeks; war aims will be restated and clarified. But there is little doubt, unless the conditions of France and England are far different than is generally believed on this side of the Atlantic, that they will be rejected. Certainly President Wilson, acknowledged spokesman of the entente, would totally reverse his position, as stated in his recent message, were he even to consider any peace overture coming out of Potsdam. But the "peace offensive" will rumble its way through the warring countries, agitating stock exchanges and setting tongues to wagging everywhere. Premier Clemenceau of France may be forced out of office and the British and American pacifists will talk too loud and too long. If this peace flurry results in a general clarifying of the various war aims of the entente belligerents, it will have served a good purpose. America's aims have been unequivocally stated by Wilson to be no annexations, no forcible indemnities, justice to all concerned, even our enemies. But are those Italy's aims? And Great Britain's? We should be officially informed.

TARIFF BACKFIRE.

A GOOD deal of comment was created some months ago because of the large flow of gold which started from this country to Japan to cover trade balances which that country held against us, largely as a result of a tariff law which gave, and still gives, Japan such a free hand in our market. It will be remembered that Secretary McAdoo grew nervous and put a ban on gold exports from this country, although the Democrats have long scoffed at favorable trade balances.

With these two facts in mind, it is interesting to scan a trade report from Tokio, which says that Japanese trade continues to suffer somewhat because "the ban on exports of gold from America hampers the importation of raw cotton from India and reduces Japan's cotton exports." This decline in imports of raw cotton from India appears to be due to the difficulty of settling Indian accounts. "As soon as the inflow of gold from America was threatened," says the report, "the Japanese exchange banks began to refuse drafts on Indian cotton bills and the mills were obliged to look to America for cotton or go without." And, again: "The inflow of gold boomed Japan's cotton manufactures at home and her exports to China and India."

Here is a splendid illustration of the backfire effect of our Democratic tariff law: The trade balances accrued by Japan in the American market have been used to develop an industry which has materially weakened the hold which we had on the Far Eastern market for cotton goods. The exigencies of war, it is true, have temporarily interrupted this competition of a double aspect, but an embargo on gold cannot so handily be availed of in time of peace.

During the fiscal year ended last June our imports of Japanese goods totaled $208,000,000, an increase of 130 per cent over the last year of Republican protection—$91,600,000. Our 1917 imports from Japan exceeded those which formerly we recorded from Germany, our keenest commercial competitor, prior to the war; they were not far behind our pre-war imports from the United Kingdom. And Japanese production costs are far below those of Europe. For the past three fiscal years our total trade with Japan has aggregated over $700,000,000, of which $455,000,000 consisted of imports. After a time Japan began to call for payments of her trade balances against us, and during 1916 we shipped her $26,000,000, while during the eight months' period ended last August she drew on us for $142,000,000 in gold.

In the meantime, as the figures of the department show and the reports from all our Far Eastern consuls corroborate, Japan has been running the United States out of the market for cotton goods. It is a grand little game, this tariff-for-less-than-revenue policy—if we don't weaken.

BUTLER ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS DECREASED OPERATION COST

Following is a condensation of the annual report of the Jim Butler Tonopah Mining company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1917:

The company is capitalized for 2,000,000 shares, par value $1, full paid and non-assessable. Its directors are M. B. Cutter, Harry W. Davis, Joseph C. Fraley, Clyde A. Heller, Richard G. Park, William M. Potts, S. D. Sinkler, T. W. Synnott and C. Berkeley Taylor.

Clyde A. Heller is president; W. M. Potts, vice-president; J. K. Kitto, secretary and treasurer; R. G. Wilson, assistant; A. S. Arnold, second assistant; C. B. Taylor, general counsel; C. Duchaneau, auditor; Frederick Bradshaw, general superintendent; L. R. Robins, mining engineer. The main office is in the Bullitt building, Philadelphia.

The following is addressed to shareholders:

The results of operation of your property for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1917, are shown on the accompanying financial and statistical statements.

The total net profit for the year is $512,380.29, which is subject to excess profit tax from January 1 to September 30, 1917, the amount of which is not yet determined. The profit on the sale of silver in storage at the beginning of the fiscal year and carried at 50 cents per ounce was $52,568.26.

The cost of diamond drilling during the year, amounting to $20,265.64, was written off and charged to profit and loss account.

Your management has subscribed to $100,000 of the second Liberty Loan.

The average price received for silver produced during the year was 90.699 cents per ounce, or 39.699 cents higher than last year. The average gross value of all ore produced was $26.12 per ton, as against $19.78 for the previous year.

During the year the West End Consolidated Mining company continued mining operations under court stipulation in the disputed territory, and mined and treated 17,265 dry tons, the net profit amounting to $88,003.28, having been added to the impounded fund. This impounded fund amounted to $339,525.92 on September 30, 1917.

In addition to the 147 tons mined by the West End Consolidated Mining company, mentioned in the report of the general superintendent, that company mined and milled 1,615 tons from undisputed Butler territory, the net realization of which was $15,511.21, which amount was credited to profit and loss account.

Your management took a one-quarter interest in the option on the Eagle Shawmut mine in Tuolumne county, California, held by the Tonopah Belmont Development company, and expended thereon $60,626.30 during the year. Since the close of the fiscal year your management has also taken a one-quarter interest in the option on the Wagner properties, located near Telluride, Colorado, held by the Tonopah Belmont Development company.

A new agreement has been entered into for the treatment of your ores at the Tonopah plant of the Tonopah Belmont Development company (which will close down its Millers plant shortly), which will effect a considerable saving in treatment charges.

No new construction has been required on your property during the year, and no change has been made in the property holdings. Patent titles to the Hidden Gem and Daylight claims were perfected and United States patents were granted for the Roosevelt, Warrior, Banner, Keystone and Apex Fraction claims of the Ophir King ground.

Your management desires to express its hearty appreciation of the able work done by the organization.

The year under review has been the most profitable in the history of the company, the net Tonopah earnings ($483,675.51) exceeding those of the previous year by nearly 50 per cent. The tonnage of mill ore handled during the year was considerably smaller than for the previous year, but the average metal content per ton was somewhat higher and the average price received for silver was so much higher as to more than compensate for the reduced tonnage and the increased operating expenses due to higher labor and supplies costs. In the five years last past the property has produced nearly 5,000,000 ounces of silver, the total production has exceeded $4,000,000, and the net Tonopah earnings have exceeded $1,500,000.

The total production of the property, including ores from leased ground, was 55,642 wet tons of crude ore, from which there was sorted out as waste 15,523 wet tons (30.5 per cent), leaving 42,119 wet tons containing .40 per cent moisture, or 40,297 tons of mill ore, the gross metal content of which was 11,816.95 ounces gold and 1,017,745.50 ounces silver, and the gross value of which was $1,052,690.67. The tonnage of crude ore mined during the period was greater by 1,745 tons than the tonnage of the previous year, but because of the greater quantity of waste sorted out the tonnage of dry mill ore was less by 6,192 tons.

The total operating costs were $11.54 per ton, an increase of $1.14 per ton over the similar costs ($10.30 per ton) of the preceding year. Mining costs were $5.17 per ton, as compared with $4.40 during the preceding year, the increase being almost entirely due to advanced rates of wages. Treatment charges were $3.32 per ton, as compared with $3.19 in 1916, the higher rates being entirely due to the higher costs of mill labor and supplies. General expense, including administration taxes, bullion taxes, insurance, etc., was 73 cents per ton, an increase of 35 cents over the 38 cents per ton cost of 1916. Losses in tailings and metal losses (smelter deduction on sales of concentrates) were $1.73 per ton, an increase of 25 cents per ton over the similar losses in 1916. This increase in losses, however, was due entirely to the higher money value of the ore milled, there having been an actual decrease of losses of 1.04 per cent. The total costs and losses were $13.73 per ton for the year, an increase of $1.27 per ton over the total costs and losses of 1916. The percentage of profit, however, was 45.52 per cent, as compared with 38.21 per cent of the previous year.

During the year under review a total of 5,012 lineal feet of development work was accomplished, at a total cost of $43,065.64. In addition to the regular underground development work, some diamond drilling from surface, with the object of prospecting the outlying claims to determine the underlying rock formations, has been prosecuted. Three drill holes, aggregating 2,493 feet, have been sunk, at a total cost of $20,265.64.

Of the total ore production of the property, the Desert Queen mine produced 47,594 wet tons of crude ore, from which, after sorting out 12,458 wet tons of waste (26.58 per cent) there remained 29,705 dry tons (31,136 wet tons containing 4.69 per cent moisture), of a gross metal content of 9,627.955 ounces gold and 822,462.76 ounces silver and of a gross value of $870,090.41 and a per ton value of $29.29. The Wandering Boy mine produced 4,065 wet tons of crude ore, from which 610 wet tons of waste (15.94 per cent) was sorted out, the remaining 3,324 dry tons (3,485 wet tons containing 3.52 per cent moisture) having a gross metal content of 561.930 ounces gold and 56,426.49 ounces silver, and having a gross value of $57,996.64 and a per ton value of $17.45. From the property under lease from the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada the Desert Queen lease produced 9,490 wet tons of crude ore, from which there was sorted out 2,161 wet tons of waste (22.76 per cent), leaving 7,005 dry tons (7,299 wet tons with 4.62 per cent moisture) of ore, with a gross metal content of 1,320.333 ounces gold and 121,619.80 ounces silver, a gross value of $118,210.60 and a per ton value of $16.87. The Wandering Boy lease produced 329 wet tons of crude ore, from which, after the sorting out of 60 wet tons of waste (18.21 per cent) there remained 269 dry tons (269 wet tons with 2.32 per cent moisture) of ore, with a gross metal content of 63.215 ounces gold and 9,247.34 ounces silver, a gross value of $6,287, and a per ton value of $23.98.

The development work prosecuted during the year aggregated 2,012 lineal feet and cost a total of $43,065.64. The average cost per foot of the 1,377 feet of drifts was $9.112; of the 2,223 feet of crosscuts, $7,315; of the 1,285 feet of raises, $9,575, and of the 127 feet of winzes, $115.798. The average cost per lineal foot of all development work was $8.591, an increase of $1.009 over the similar cost of the preceding year. The cost of development per ton of ore shipped was $1.152, the decrease of $0.765 from the similar cost of the previous year ($1.915 per ton) being due to the decreased footage performed.

In the Desert Queen mine 782 feet of drifts, 1630 feet of crosscuts and 795 feet of raises, a total of 2,877 feet of development work, was driven. In the Wandering Boy mine there was driven 585 feet of drifts, 593 feet of crosscuts, 820 feet of raises and 127 feet of winzes, a total of 2,125 feet.

Three diamond drill holes have been sunk from surface, in outlying and unprospected territory, in an attempt to determine underlying rock formations and the advisability of prospecting territory by underground headings. The No. 1 hole was sunk to a depth of 915 feet; the No. 2 hole was sunk to a depth of 740 feet, and the No. 3 hole was sunk to a depth of 840 feet on September 30, 1917. Only negative results from the drilling have been obtained, the holes so far drilled having shown the Midway andesite to extend to great depth, and having shown no trachyte (save in one doubtful instance). The difficulties of diamond drilling in the formations encountered have been excessive. A small amount of further drilling is projected.

The ore reserves of the various developed veins of the property, as indicated as of October 1, 1917, consist of 18,520 tons of positive ore and 5,000 tons of possible ore, a total of 23,520 tons. In the Wandering Boy vein there is indicated 5,292 tons of positive ore. In the south vein west of the south fault there is indicated 1,793 tons of positive ore. In the south vein east of the south fault (stope B) there is indicated 11,235 tons of positive ore, and about 5,000 tons of possible ore.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the estimated ore reserves, of all classes, indicated an aggregate of 18,158 tons of ore. During the period reviewed 47,594 tons of crude ore, of a gross value of about $885,000 (including the small contained values of the waste called out and with silver at 89plus cents) were mined. With the indicated ore reserves as of October 1, 1917, in excess by some 4,162 tons of reserve tonnage of October 1, 1916, some 17,755 tons are shown to have been "put on" by the year's development work.

The results attained during the year, in a period of exceptional operating difficulties, have been accomplished only by the continued efforts of Mr. L. R. Robins, mining engineer, of Mr. C. Duchaneau, auditor, and of others of the staff.

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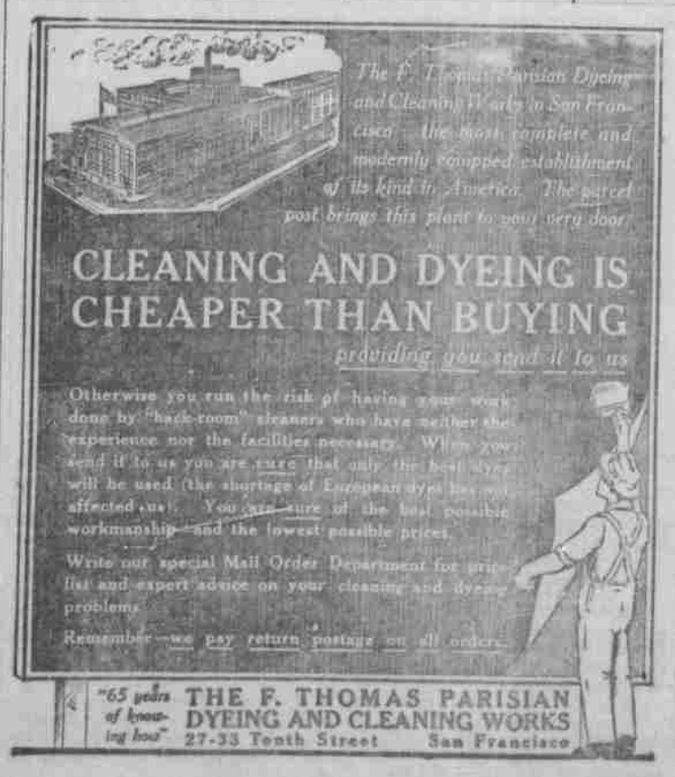

The Chief of Police of the Town of Tonopah is hereby authorized and empowered to erect or install traffic or safety signs in the Town of Tonopah whenever he deems it would be beneficial or advisable for the public welfare and safety and is authorized and empowered to require and direct relief in case of congested traffic.

Section V. **Traffic On Main Street.** On Main street between its intersection with Florence avenue and Everett street and its point of intersection with St. Patrick street at Mizpah avenue a vehicle must be driven on the right-hand side of the street in the direction in which the vehicle is traveling, and crossing from one side of the street to the other at any point other than at the street intersection is unlawful.

Vehicles must be parked against the curb at an angle not greater than forty-five degrees, and in the direction in which said vehicle is traveling; provided, that this shall not apply to vehicles while engaged in loading or unloading merchandise.

Section VI. Parking within fifteen feet of any fire hydrant is prohibited and unlawful.

Section VII. It shall be unlawful to drive or ride a motorcycle without warning device thereon and in good working order for warning at approach. All bicycles must have bells thereon for the same purpose.

Section VIII. Parking in front of theaters during performances is prohibited.

Section IX. In the center of Main street opposite Bryan avenue and opposite Corona avenue and at the intersection of Main street with Brougher avenue and with Oddie avenue, respectively, a post not less than two feet high above the surface of the ground shall be erected, around which all vehicles in going from said Main street up a cross street to the left must turn, and around which all vehicles going into Main street from a cross street and going to the left must turn; and around either of which all vehicles going up or down Main street must turn when it is desired to reverse the direction of travelling.

Section X. The rider of every bicycle shall turn to the right in meeting other vehicles, teams, horses and persons moving or headed in an opposite direction, and turn to the left in passing other vehicles, teams, horses and persons moving or headed in the same direction.

Section XI. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle of any kind to park on Brougher avenue between Main street and St. Patrick street, and on Brougher avenue between Main street and Mineral street.

Section XII. The filling of any gasoline or fuel tank while a motor or engine is running is prohibited.

Section XIII. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Dollars, or more than Fifty Dollars, or after the third offense by imprisonment in the county jail of not more than thirty days, or by both.

Section XIV. All Ordinances of the Town of Tonopah, or parts of Ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section XV. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 21st day of December, 1917.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.
R. B. DAVIS, Chairman
THOS. LINDSAY
W. J. DOUGLASS
Commissioners.
(Seal)
Attest:
L. E. GLASS
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.
adv.9t.tu

NEW TODAY

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 7.

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 12th day of November, 1917, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to E. H. Mead, secretary, at the company's office, room 201, Nixon building, Reno, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1918, 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.
Reno, Nevada.

ORDINANCE NO. 42.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF AND TRAFFIC OF ALL VEHICLES WITHIN THE TOWN LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF TONOPAH, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATION THEREOF AND TO REPEAL ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.

BE IT ENACTED by the BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF NYE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, sitting as a TOWN BOARD in and for the TOWN OF TONOPAH, as follows, to-wit:

Section I. **Speed Limit.** No person shall operate a vehicle within the limits of the town of Tonopah at a rate of speed greater than one mile in five minutes.

Section II. **Mufflers.** The practice of running motor vehicles with Mufflers cut out or open is prohibited within the town limits of the town of Tonopah.

Section III. **Danger and Traffic Signs.** It shall be unlawful to wilfully deface, injure, move or otherwise interfere with any signs or other devices installed or erected for the purpose of directing or regulating traffic, or to fail to comply with the directions displayed upon them.

Section IV.

Do not forget to call at our places these days and look at our new-made bran bread at 5c a loaf and our special elegant boxes in which you can find the best you can ever imagine when you are wondering about what you should buy in order to make an agreeable Christmas present.

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Sale Dates, December 22, 24, 27 and 29; return limit, January 6. Stopovers allowed.

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