

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co., Incorporated.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER NEVADA PRESS ASS'N

W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza:  
One Year ..... \$12.00  
Six Months ..... 7.00  
Three Months ..... 4.00  
One Week ..... 1.00  
One Month ..... 2.00  
Delivered by Carrier, \$1.25 per Month.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

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

REWARD  
A reward of \$10 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties stealing The Bonanza from subscribers.

Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

## WHO ARE THE MARINES?

THE marine branch of the fighting arm of the United States sometimes is treated as a joke, but the boys who know what the intensive training of that branch of the navy will never cast any aspersions on the soldiers of the sea. In the ancient days when the British navy was about the only thing afloat pretending to be something akin to an oaken fortress the marines were treated by their fellows aboard ship with a feeling akin to disdain. As a fighting branch they were not taken seriously for their principal duty rested in arresting the unruly tars on or off ship and throwing them into the brig, which, in ship's parlance, is the calaboose for the crew. This, with other polite duties, served to bring about a wide gulf between the real sailors who went aloft and could be trusted to reef, steer or furl in all kinds of weather, while the marines remained between decks looking after the welfare of the household, as it were. This caused the marine in the British service to be as popular as a policeman in the slums where there is no rake-off and therefore that particular branch of the service never appealed to the roystering spirits who were always ready to shiver their timbers or splice the main brace without intermission. The marine was a policeman aboard ship and nothing more. Even the officers were without caste in the messroom and every obstacle possible was placed in the way of the poor devils who were neither sailors nor soldiers and yet were supposed to be endowed with the best qualities of both.

The marine corps of the United States navy was the first to bring about an elevation of the men, for it stood for something more than mere police work and beating the brains out of sportive sailors overstaying their leaves of absence. The marine corps as administered in the United States has one of the most honorable records for it is the department of the government which has been trusted to execute the law of the land in foreign countries and to enforce respect for the flag of the United States. Many a potentate has trembled before the meek and lowly leatherneck of the United States navy, for he was a man who could be relied upon to do the proper thing at the right time and to acquit himself as a gentleman and soldier on every occasion. The high standing of the United States marine service is one which makes admission a coveted prize for which there is never any shortage of contenders. The marine corp never has to resort to conscription and seldom to an enlisting drive for the applications are nearly always so numerous that they are kept in the shape of a waiting list. Entrance to the marine corps never has to resort to conscription and seldom to an enlisting tion both as to moral character and physical fitness and this difficulty engenders a certain esprit de corps that explains the remarkable individuality of the marine of this country.

The American army is a home loving institution and the men have always been held in reserve barracks against the possible time when an Indian outbreak or a border raid would bring them into action. The marine, on the other hand, is a cosmopolite. He is ready for service in any country under the sun and there are few nations which cannot testify to the admirable qualities of these boys. They have been held in readiness to take ship for Haiti, China, Siebrie, Japan, Korea, Mexico or Venezuela, with the full knowledge that they were going out for serious work and that their principal duty was to sustain the dignity of the flag. They never failed to do honor to their corps or bring distinction to the country which could boast of such a superior class of fighters.

Such are the marines who could not be stopped when they saw a pack of Germans on the other side of the trenches so they waded in and cleaned up the gang with about the same celerity they would have displayed had they been ordered to turn loose on an army of cannibals in the Papuan archipelago. And, from all accounts, they did the job up brown.

## STUDY OF THE FLAG

NEXT week this nation will be called to observe flag day with greater solemnity than has ever been displayed on that anniversary of the date when the present United States ensign was adopted as the distinctive mark of an independent and sovereign people. The flag at first consisted of a red field in the upper left hand corner—the extreme left hand, upper, having a world or globe with a belt encircling it. At Bunker Hill battle the field was blue and the upper left hand corner had a red cross quartered with a pine tree in the extreme left hand upper quarter. Then there was the flag with the coiled rattlesnake on its face with the words, "Don't tread on me." In 1776 congress adopted a field having alternately thirteen red and white stripes with a blue canton emblazoned with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on it. It is practically the same flag today. The thirteen stripes represent the original or the thirteen states which revolted from the British crown, and the blue field with white stars represented the stars for the additional states. In 1794 Kentucky and Vermont were admitted into the union of states and the flag was changed by adding two more stripes; but, as states continued to be admitted, it was seen that soon the flag would consist of a series of alternate red and white stripes, so in 1818 the original thirteen bars or stripes were restored, and congress then adopted the plan since followed out by adding a new star for every new state admitted. The flag now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes with a blue canton and forty-eight stars. The national flag is never hoisted after sunset. When the flag is at half mast it is a sign of mourning, but then it should be first raised to the top, or peak of the mast and then lowered half way, and the same in hauling it down at night. The 14th of June is the anniversary of the adoption of the national flag and is celebrated throughout every state of the union.

# FOUR YEAR DROUGHT IN TEXAS ENDED BY HEAVY SOAKING RAINS

(By Associated Press)  
DALLAS, Tex., June 8.—The long drought which has prevailed in west Texas for two or more years, causing little less than disaster to the cattle raising industry of Texas, has been partly if not wholly broken. Three good, soaking rains fell in that district within the first seventeen days of May. Grass is now coming out, water holes have been partly filled and a general spirit of optimism prevails with the cattlemen, many of whom staked fortunes on the effort to hold out.

Ranchmen, who had waited from month to month for the rains, shipped thousands of heads of cattle out of this district to other ranges. Many dollars were spent by the stockmen on feed to keep alive those

few cattle that remained on the ranges. They declare that had the rain been delayed another six weeks, the plains of Texas would have been practically deserted of cattle.

All of Texas west of a line drawn north and south through San Antonio constituted the drought district, practically all of which is devoted to the cattle raising industry. Part of the district, however, contains some agricultural land, devoted mostly to truck farming. Little cotton or corn is grown.

The drought began in some sections late in the summer of 1914, and almost ever since the cattlemen have had a fight on their hands to save the herds with which the ranches were populated at that time. In 1915 the situation grew more serious and the rainfall was far below normal. Early in 1916 a large part of the district had fair rains, but there were many large areas which had none and others where the rain fell so rapidly that it did little good. Throughout the summer of 1916, all through 1917 and well into 1918 conditions grew steadily worse.

Pioneers of west Texas declare it was the worst dry spell that has fallen over that section in a century. Dust storms which swept the section a few weeks prior to the rains were the worst and most severe experienced in a generation. In San Angelo the dust storm was so severe that all outside work had to be suspended and the sky was so dark that it was necessary to use electric lights for indoor work.

# BRAINS OF HUN ARMY OWNED BY SEVEN MEN

(By Associated Press)  
AMSTERDAM, June 8.—The "brains of the German army," according to the Lokal Anzeiger, consists of seven German officers, none of them of higher rank than colonel, and four of them men who have risen from the ranks and belong to the "lower classes."

"It is they," says the newspaper, "who are at Ludendorff's elbow and are in charge of the western offensive. They are the inner high command, being Ludendorff's personal and immediate war council." Their names are given under the

caption of "Men of Action." They are: Colonel von Merz, Lieutenant Colonel Wetzell, Lieutenant Colonel Bauer, Major Frahnert, Major von Bockelberg, Major von Harbou, Captain Geyer.

It is hinted that Wetzell is chief of the intelligence department. "Lieutenant Colonel Bauer's forte is intuitive divination of Ludendorff's intentions," says the newspaper.

All of these seven men have come to the front since the beginning of the war. They are characterized as "men of untiring energy, drive, and capacity for quick decision."

# SOLDIERS CULTIVATE PRETTY GARDENS

(By Associated Press)  
CAMP KEARNY, Cal., June 8.—The only war garden which has developed in the camp area so far is several miles from camp, at an auxiliary pumping station on the water main from San Diego to the camp site. At this isolated place, where until recently even passing automobiles were few, the men who tend the pumps have placed a considerable plot of ground under cultivation and can be seen almost any time when off duty, tending the growing vegetables they have planted.

# BASEBALL GAMES

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	37	29	.561
Salt Lake	34	28	.548
Sacramento	30	30	.500
San Francisco	31	34	.476
Vernon	31	34	.476
Oakland	28	36	.438

Yesterday's Games

At	R	H	E.
Salt Lake	1	8	1
San Francisco	2	8	0

Batteries: Kantelehner and McKee; Penner and Konnick.

At	R	H	E.
Los Angeles	1	5	1
Sacramento	2	7	0
Vernon	2	7	0

Batteries: Bromley and Easterly; Cueck, R. Mitchell and Moore.

At	R	H	E.
San Francisco	4	8	1
Los Angeles	3	7	1
Oakland	3	7	1

Batteries: Crandall and Boles; Krause and Murray.

# BOOM TOWN OF DYEA EXISTS ONLY IN NAME

(By Associated Press)  
JUNEAU, Alaska, May 11 (By mail)—Few, if any, new maps of Alaska, indicate the location of Dyea, one of Alaska's "dead cities," which, according to reports received here, has been entirely depopulated. For a brief time, during the golden stamped days of 1898, Dyea's population numbered several thousand and the town was one of the busiest and largest of the several which rose during the boom.

Dyea lay on tidewater at the foot of the famous Chilkoot Pass and was an outfitting point for many of the thousands who surged across the pass on their way to the gold fields of the Klondike. Money was plentiful, laws were few and to Dyea flocked adventurers from many parts. Then the boom days passed, and the population dwindled away, leaving the tents and the frame houses to fall away beneath winter snows. A few years ago it was reported but one Indian lived in the town. Now, it is said, he has gone.

# LOSES TWO HUSBANDS DURING THE WAR

(By Associated Press)  
LONDON, June 8.—To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's May day brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she was married to Captain Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer, holding a commission in the Royal Hussars.

Some of the monks of Tibet are still printing books in the manner followed a few hundred years ago, when printing was done from carved blocks of wood.

# ANOTHER RENO MAN DECORATED WITH WAR CROSS

Lieut. Tom P. Walker, well known former Reno resident, now in the American army in France, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, according to word received by the Gazette from his wife, who is now in New York. She received a cablegram to that effect from his yesterday. He with a battalion at the front. Lieutenant Walker is a graduate of the University of Nevada with the class of 1915, and was one of the most prominent students at the university during the four years he attended the institution. The day after he received his commission he was married to Miss Ruth Pyle, who accompanied him as far as New York.

India's peanut crop for the 1917-17 season is estimated to be 1,147,000 long tons.

# NEW TODAY

## Mark-Lally Co.

Steam and Plumbing Supplies  
Pipe and Casings

Stock at hand ready for immediate shipment in all branch stores:  
Oakland San Jose  
Stockton Fresno

MARK-LALLY CO.  
235-249 Second Street  
65-99 Tehama Street  
SAN FRANCISCO

## TONOPAH SWIMMING POOL

Water Always at a Temperature of 85 degrees.

FREE TO CHILDREN AFTERNOONS

Open 1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 10 p. m. 10 p. m.

ADMISSION 25c  
\$5 books (20 tickets) for \$4

## THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

RENO, NEVADA  
R. J. GOSSIE, Mgr.

On the banks of the Truckee river. Strictly modern in every respect. Where you can find southern Nevada people. Dancing is a feature every evening, except Sunday, at the Riverside in  
**The Lanai Cafe**

## TONOPAH CLUB

The Most up-to-date house in town  
OPP THE POSTOFFICE  
Everything strictly first-class  
**Nick Ableman and J. C. McKay, Prop's.**

## THE BANK BUFFET

ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONGENIALITY AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP

**WALTER DRYSDALE, Proprietor**

## Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah

CAPITAL, \$100,000

## Manhattan Trading & Transfer Co.

(Incorporated)  
LIGHT AND HEAVY HAULING  
To any place, by the day or by the ton. We have several large teams and freight outfits and are able to handle any size job promptly. We solicit an opportunity to submit bids on any work in our line. Telephone Baldwin Stables, Manhattan, Nev. or address P. O. Box 218, Manhattan, Nev.

## LAS VEGAS AND TONOPAH RAILROAD

**Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Co.**

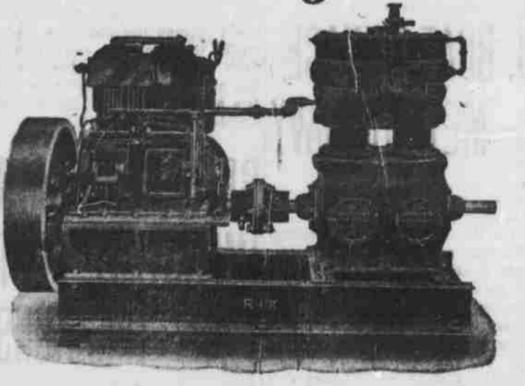
Trains leave Goldfield, 10:30 A. M. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.  
Direct Connections with Salt Lake Route to and from Southern and Eastern Points.

**The Vegas Way**  
Through Standard and Tourist Pullman Cars from Las Vegas.  
C. E. REDMAN, Traffic Manager  
Goldfield, Nevada

## In Stock at Tonopah for Immediate Delivery

# Hardsocg Rock Drills

Cut Faster  
Use Less Air  
Cost Less for Upkeep



We Offer a 30-Day Trial on Hardsocg Drills  
TRY ONE AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

# Rix Air Compressors

Light Compact Efficient

Made in sizes from 40 to 300 feet capacity.

We can furnish these in the belt-driven or direct connected units. We are also agents for FAIRBANKS-MORSE engine and hoists. HENDY ore cars.

See us for anything in the machinery line—New or second-hand. The Rix is a machine of simple and fool-proof design. Higher speed than the ordinary compressor and is splash lubricated.

## Verdi Lumber Co., Tonopah Campbell & Kelly, Tonopah