

PLATINUM PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

(By Associated Press) WASHINGTON, June 18.—New chapters in the romance of platinum, once thrown away as waste but now the most sought-after metal in the world, have been written since the war began. Nations are fighting for it. Adventurers are risking their lives to obtain it. Women spies and diplomatic agents are playing the game of international intrigue to control even an ounce of the "noble metal," as it is known to geologists, so valuable has it become and so necessary to the prosecution of the world war.

The United States government recently took a hand in the game by commandeering all unworked platinum in this country, setting therefore a price of \$105 an ounce, as compared with \$22.85 ten years ago. Even this action, however, has not obtained sufficient of the metal for war purposes. Officials who failed to heed the warnings of platinum experts at the beginning of the war are wondering how they can retrieve their error in not vigorously meeting the national necessity by using every legitimate means to obtain platinum. For the total amount of known platinum throughout the world is only 4,000,000 ounces, of which about one-fourth is in the United States. Much of that is virtually irreclaimable through use in dental work and personal jewelry, and the output, since the Russian debacle, has fallen to a fraction of what it was in times of peace.

It is the last reason which is giving officials so much concern. Russia has been the source of most of the world's platinum and, in 1913, was credited with a production of 25,000 troy ounces, Columbia with 15,000, New South Wales and Tasmania 1275, United States (California and Oregon being almost the only producing states) only 483, Borneo and Sumatra 200 and Canada 50.

The German invasion of Russia gave the enemy the opportunity of replenishing his stocks of platinum, to the detriment of the allies. Mining in Russia virtually has ceased now, even if the metal could be shipped out of the country, and the world looks to Columbia for platinum. Suggestions for a government monopoly of platinum have been advanced in the Columbian congress. Whatever action is taken, the fortunes of war will mean wealth for the southern republic.

One of the most spectacular feats of the war was the concentration of 30,000 ounces of platinum in Russia by a young American mining engineer, attached to the embassy there, who recognized the importance of obtaining the metal. Each precious brick, wrapped in a leather cover,

was brought half way across the world to the United States and turned over to the government for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a constituent of explosives, for the manufacture of contact points in electrical apparatus and other uses necessary to war. An interesting history of platinum is given by the Latin-American division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Platinum was discovered in what is now Columbia in 1735, by a Spaniard named Don Antonio de Ulloa, who accompanied a French scientific expedition, and his account of it was the first information regarding the metal to be brought to the attention of Europeans. Its resistibility to acids and the difficulty of working it were remarked upon, but it was not considered to be nearly as precious as gold, and was used at times by counterfeiters as a basis for coins. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the demand for platinum for use in chemical laboratories and for electrical uses brought its value up to the point where it ranked as one of the most precious metals.

In the placer mining of gold in Columbia it was formerly thrown

away as waste, and when the rise in price made it more valuable than gold the ground on which the waste had been thrown became in its turn a field for mining operations, and even the streets of the principal center of gold refining in Columbia, Quibdo, were torn up and the soil washed for particles of the new treasure. One man tore down his store in order to get at the ground beneath, and found so much platinum that he was enabled to rebuild and make an extra \$4000 for his trouble.

Platinum is recovered principally from the beds of streams, the particles having been deposited there through erosion of large rocks, classified geologically as "Tertiary conglomerate." The platinum grains are found with gold, the proportion varying from 5 to 50 per cent of platinum. The two metals are recovered by washing the sand and gravel of streams.

The marked rise in the price of platinum in the last two or three years has considerably stimulated mining activities in Columbia, especially on the part of the native miners.

Present imports of Columbian platinum by the United States represents almost the total visible exports of that country.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF CORN SAVES MEXICANS FROM SURE STARVATION

(By Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, June 16.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Nearly a quarter of a million bushels of corn, valued at more than \$1,000,000 was distributed in the eight months ending last March, by the Mexican food commission to relieve the food crisis that has existed in this republic.

Partial failure of the 1917 corn crop, upon which the greater part of Mexico's 15,000,000 inhabitants depend for sustenance, was the primal factor in the formation of the commission. There was danger of famine in some parts of the country, and it was difficult to transport food to these regions, the surplus that obtained in other parts of Mexico. By its work, the commission averted the threatened famine, stabilized the price of corn and, in a great measure, prevented speculation in it.

After presenting the facts before the consul general of the United States here, an export permit was obtained from the United States gov-

ernment to cover the importation of 200,000 bushels of corn monthly from December 1, 1917, to October 30, 1918. The commission now is endeavoring to secure another similar permit.

The first shipments from the United States, which were brought through a Kansas City firm, were distributed in various cities and towns along the border, where there was a great scarcity and where the price was exceedingly high. Later the distribution was extended to other parts of the republic, notably to the large mining camps where the companies bought many carloads from the commission, stored it and then retailed it at much below cost price to their employees.

Chambers of commerce, located at or near these points, have either been the direct distributors or have had charge of the distribution. This supervision, however, was not necessary in the case of the mining and industrial concerns who benefited greatly by the importations, for there was danger that they might have had to shut down their plants had the food supply for their employees been exhausted.

Another phase of the commission's

STATE HIGHWAY CAMP KEARNEY SENDS OFF BOOKS

C. C. Cottrell, state highway engineer, arrived in Ely Wednesday evening to look after matters in connection with the construction of the state and national highway between Ely and Hamilton, which has been delayed somewhat because federal authorities at Washington have not as yet approved all of the plans, says the Ely Record. Mr. Cottrell states that originally there was some doubt as to the constitutionality of the act appropriating the money for general road construction in various states, a clause was inserted that the money would be spent only on postal roads, of which there are very few in Nevada. The last session of the legislature designated the Overland Trail, the Lincoln Highway, the Midland Trail and a road from Reno south to Tonopah as state and national highways, totalling 1400 miles, but of this less than 300 miles came under the head of post roads. In the entire northern part of the state there were only six miles of the roads designated which could properly be considered as post roads, and therefore, in order to utilize the federal money appropriated for that purpose, it was found necessary to secure a new ruling from the department at Washington. This was finally secured by a more liberal construction of the law which would allow the using of money on roads which may after completion be used as post roads.

CAMP KEARNEY SENDS OFF BOOKS

(By Associated Press.) CAMP KEARNEY, San Diego, Cal., June 18.—Deposits of books and magazines from the camp library here, the San Diego free library and the San Diego county library have been made at a number of isolated military posts in this section, particularly along the Mexican border line, and will be replaced from time to time with newer volumes.

This service is the western link in the chain of traveling libraries set up along the Mexican border by the American Library association as part of its war work. The service went into points so little known that most men here did not know military posts were there. Many never had heard of some of the towns J. H. Quire, camp librarian, visited in his distribution work.

One new aviation field was supplied with books, the officers thinking so much of the work that they set aside a special tent for a library to house the little store of volumes. A trigonometry was the volume most in demand at this place.

"Have you got a picture of General Pershing?" was asked by a dozen cavalrymen at one border station. The men who crowded around the library truck cheered when the librarian produced a rotogravure portrait of the American leader.

Officers at another station demanded French readers, which were supplied, that they might refresh their knowledge of that language.

Other extensions of the library service are being planned, one of which is a library station at the new naval aviation field at North Island, near San Diego.

NEW TODAY

SUMMONS IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye.

Frankie Kovacevich, Plaintiff vs. Dan Kovacevich, Defendant.

The State of Nevada Sends Greetings to Said Defendant, whereof, if served out of said County but within said Judicial District, and in all other cases within forty days (exclusive of the day of service) and defend the above entitled action.

Said action is brought to obtain an absolute divorce upon the grounds of failure of the defendant to provide for the plaintiff with the common necessities of life for a period of one year next preceding the commencement of this action, all of which more fully appears from plaintiff's verified complaint filed herein, a certified copy of which is served upon you herewith and to which you are expressly referred.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Tonopah, Nevada, in the said County of Nye, this 20th day of May, 1918.

(Seal) LAWRENCE E. GLASS, Clerk of the Fifth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Nye County.

Date first publication May 25, 1918. Date last publication July 2, 1918. L. W. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye. In the Matter of the Estate of John Huney, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, as administrator of the estate of John Huney, late of said County, deceased.

All creditors having claims against said estate are required to file the same, with proper vouchers attached, with the Clerk of the Court within forty days after the first publication of this notice.

Dated, May 25, 1918. JOHN SILLOCK, Administrator.

Date of first publication, May 25, 1918. Date of last publication, June 15, 1918. L. W. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Administrator.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE MANHATTAN DESIGN AMALGAMATED MINES, SYNDICATES—Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada. Location of office, Manhattan, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 21st day of May, 1918, an assessment (No. 2) 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 Registration Surety Company, Room 262, Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of June, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 26th day of July, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary. Office: 255 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. M1321

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Leave Goldfield 10:30 A. M. Monday, Thursday, Saturday. Arrive Los Angeles 8:30 A. M. Tuesday, Friday, Sunday. Good connections for Arizona and Southwest. Electric Lighted Pullman Beauty to Los Angeles.

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PICKS, SHOVELS, DRILL STEEL, POWDER, CAPS, FUSE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE JACKS, ALL MAN- NER OF COOKING UTENSILS, FORGES, MORTARS AND PESTLES, GOLD PANS, ETC.

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Castings and Machine Shop work of all kinds. Builders of Centrifugal and Diaphragm Pumps. Truck and Auto repairs. Oxy-Acetylene Welding. We have the equipment The Best Solid Truck Tire on the market, namely, GOODYEAR. Tires carried in stock and tire press at your service.

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Mine Sampling and Surveying Room 418 State Bank Bldg., Tonopah, Nev.

Progress Bakery Bread is made in accordance with the United States food administration rules and regulations governing the manufacture of bakery products. Progress Bakery Bread is a well-flavored, tasty and appetizing loaf, made by expert bakers, and is well baked and delicious. We urge the careful use of bread; it is as good the second day as the first.

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CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

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I take this means of announcing my candidacy for the office of

United States Senator

from Nevada

subject to the action of the Democratic primary

Charles B. Henderson

What Food Saving Involves

Sign the pledge and enroll as a member of the United States Food Administration, and you will be asked to do these things:

- Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.
- Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."
- Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.
- Use local and seasonal supplies;— for waste.
- Whenever possible use poultry, game and sea foods in place of beef, mutton and pork.
- Use potatoes and other vegetables freely.
- Save wheat by substituting, in part, corn meal and other cereal flours for wheat flour.
- Save butter and lard. Use butter on the table, but substitute vegetable oils for cooking.
- Save sugar. Use less candy and sweet drinks and less sugar in tea and coffee.

"This is a duty of necessity, humanity and honor. As a free people we have elected to discharge this duty, not under autocratic decree, but without other restraint than the guidance of individual conscience."

—Herbert Hoover.

SCARCITY OF MATCHES MAKES TROUBLE FOR SMOKERS IN LONDON

LONDON, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—"May I have a light, please?" "Thank you! Yes, sir!" In the streets of London it has come to pass that tobacco smokers accommodate each other in this manner more often than ever before, owing to the fact that the metropolis today is experiencing the greatest shortage in matches since the modern lighter came into common use. Smokers have no hesitancy whatever in asking the man in the street for a "bit of fire" from his pipe, cigar or cigarette and invariably the man with the light is eager to aid the man who has a smoke in immediate prospect.

Before the war London was supplied with matches principally from Sweden. But the German submarine and other factors have interfered with this business and so London now is getting along the best she can with little wax matches of English manufacture, which are not only expensive, but not of sufficient output to come any where near supplying the demand.

In the hotel lobbies where fires are nearly always burning, little rolls of paper, as of the custom of hundreds of years ago, are kept in receptacles for accommodation of the smokers who light their pipe, cigar or cigarette from the hot coals.

And in the clubs, the fashionable clubs and all, the old style squat oil lamp has again come into use, and burns in convenient places. Besides the lamp is a glass half filled with sand into which thin layers of wood are stuck after the fire is

TAKING CARE OF KIDDIES IN PARIS

(By Associated Press) PARIS, June 18.—Bombardment of Paris by big German guns has drawn attention to the poor children of the city and great efforts have been made to send as many as possible to the country districts for safety.

In ordinary years they spend their summers in airless attics and hot, dusty streets. This year they will breathe good air and have wholesome country food. Most of the children are being sent free of all expense to their parents and are provided with an "outfit" consisting of shoes, stockings and underwear.

The cost of keeping a child in the French countryside is said to average only about \$7.50 a month.

transferred from the lamp to the smokers' tobacco.

Matches used in the United States are seldom seen in London, except in the hands of newly arrived Americans who, having heard of the shortage, brought their own supply.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE Manhattan Tonopah Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of June, 1918, an assessment (No. 11) of one-half (1/2) 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 255 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 13th day of July, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.