

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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SIGNS OF REPENTANCE

THE kaiser is rushing into print. He is courting the favor of the outer world which he has defied. What success he meets is not problematical for the sentiment engendered by years of atrocities, wanton slaughter, remorseless rapine and heartless disregard of every right accorded non-combatants by the most barbarous nations have ostracised the friendship of the universe. He and his cohorts have trampled on every object held sacred by civilization and his hands reek with the sanguinary evidence that would shame a Nero. On his head rests the blood of innocents, he has defiled homes, despoiled virgins, mutilated the aged and flouted in the face of decency the degeneracy of the Hun at his command. Nevertheless the kaiser is weakening. Otherwise there is no accounting for his ravening desire to get into print with an explanation of his own pusillanimity and boundless contempt for everything man holds sacred. Despite this change of front there is nothing conciliatory about his latest pleadings which simply shift the responsibility from one foe to another. In the early days of the war it was the practice to place the onus of the war on little Belgium and liberty loving Serbia, but these extenuations have lost their force since time has shown the barefaced treachery of this overlord of the war barons. Today he alleges that England was the power that compelled his Prussian hordes to take the field in defense of country and to preserve the empire from ruin and defeat in the struggle for commercial mastery. In a thinly veiled plea he challenges truth by asserting that the Anglo-Saxon was engaged in a silent movement to overrun the world and destroy the peace and prosperity of Germany. The fallacy of this is too obvious to call for any controversy, but the fact that the kaiser at last finds it necessary to open a personally conducted publicity campaign is a sign of weakness that will not be lost on the allies. The thrust against Italy now in progress is not the desire of Austria, which is bearing the brunt of the offensive, and whose sons must pay defeat with the bloods of tens of thousands. Austria is not in a position to maintain this struggle and the condition of the men who have been captured on the Italian front all bear testimony to the truth of the statement that the man power of the nation has been exhausted in this last gasp for supremacy. Eighty divisions of men aggregating 1,200,000 soldiers are arrayed against Italy which fortunately is flanked by the best fighting elements of the allied nations and therefore in a position to defy the invader. The western front presents a more optimistic appearance, for it appears from all accounts that this, the third drive of the German army, is no more capable of gaining its objective than the Austrian army in Italy.

The tide has turned. The presence of our American boys has heartened the war weary troops of the entente powers and every day brings more encouraging news from the western side of the Atlantic that the United States is prepared to fight it out until doomsday or until there is an unqualified capitulation.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

STATE control is not meeting with the unalloyed support of the British people who find that in the operation of industries it is incompatible with efficiency to place them in the hands of tyros without any special capacity for the work. After four years of ledgerdom in trusting their chief manufactures to the government, the British business man is awakening to the sense of insecurity to follow after the war with every thought favoring a collapse and inability to make an aggressive campaign for the world's trade. To combat the evil there has been formed in London an association known as the Imperial Association of Commerce to protest against the perpetuation of government control. The association does not represent a revolt against the government but against inefficient departments of the government which are pictured sarcastically to have reached the highest stage of inefficiency when they had commandeered a hotel and installed a teapot, typewriter and telephone in every room. One of the speakers at a meeting declared that the business of England had done much against their better judgment to help the government but that their quiescent attitude should not be taken as faith in the state management.

The same sentiments can just as well apply to the United States which we are told has been muled by millions by dealing with agents of profiteers who exacted enormous commissions for the sake of placing contracts. Such a condition could never exist in private business where the cost sheets are constantly before the management and whose heads of departments would quickly have discerned the blood-letting process of the parasites.

RARE AND PRECIOUS METALS

THE expression "precious metals" has been commonly used to imply a reference to either gold or silver. Today the range is wider for several other metals have acquired commercial values far exceeding those of gold and silver. The statement in the Bonanza yesterday of the famine of platinum and the shortsighted policy of the government in not assaying to develop deposits which may exist in this country is nothing short of criminal. Three years ago a platinum mine was opened in the vicinity of Goodsprings, Nevada, and the prospectors who located the claims met with no encouragement in proving what they thought would become one of the priceless mines of the country. In course of time the property dropped from sight, whereas, had this been in another country, the government would have been one of the first to volunteer assistance in ascertaining the nature of the deposit. The prospector has never had any help from the government in prosecuting a search for rare metals, but it appears the war will have the effect of restoring the prestige of the prospector and giving him that support which has been denied him ever since he was permitted to take up the public domain. He was allowed to risk his own money, but it never occurred to the government that there should be something more tangible for men of this class to look forward to. The latest effort in the right direction is the opening of Indian reservations in Nevada where they are known to contain valuable minerals and

this action will undoubtedly lead to a revival of interest in the business of the prospector.

The government has commandeered all the platinum, palladium and iridium in this country and has fixed the respective prices at \$105, \$135 and \$175 per troy ounce. On these bases the price for platinum is twenty fold, for palladium ten fold and for iridium thirty fold that which was once obtained. These high quotations, however, seem insignificant besides the quotation for radium which at \$80 per milligramme, works out at \$2,500,000 per troy ounce.

LAST OF THE CANNIBAL KINGS DIES AFTER EASY GOING REIGN

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—King George Tubou II, of Tonga, whose death is announced, was the last of the independent kings of the Pacific islands. He succeeded his great-grandfather in 1893. At the time he was a college boy of 21, at school in New Zealand, fonder of cricket and rowing than of the science of government. Physically, however, he filled the post of king to perfection, being over 6 feet in height and weighing nearly 275 pounds.

During his period as king he obstinately refused to keep within his official income of \$6000 a year, and he always succeeded in inducing the British treasury officials to endorse his overdrifts. His promises to repay these advances were heartfelt at the time, but never materialized into anything substantial.

For the first eight years of his reign he refused to marry, and he had many a quarrel with his chiefs and nobles on this subject. After throwing over the princesses whom they picked for him one after another, he made his own choice, of fending the nobility by picking out a girl of the common people named Lavinia, whose daughter now succeeds to the throne. The nobility boycotted the king for a long time after the marriage.

In 1900, when the British sent a mission to Tonga to negotiate a treaty which would place the islands more securely under the protection of the British crown, King George appointed an easy-going old gentleman as his plenipotentiary, but conducted all the negotiations himself. He made notes of the proceedings in shorthand, and prepared draft clauses of the treaty on his own typewriter.

JOB KEEPS HIM BUSY

(By Associated Press.)

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., June 19.—J. Eward Welch, of the 362d Infantry, is holding the position of official scorer for the Camp Lewis baseball team. American and National leagues, with ten teams in each, and 362d Infantry league, with sixteen teams. Keeping the standings posted is no small job, he finds.

VEGETABLE FATS SUPPLY A WANT

LONDON, June 19.—The Imperial Institute states that, in view of the fact that even before the war it was becoming difficult to cope with the world's demand for oils and fats for the manufacture of margarine, it is interesting to note that the cultivation of oil seeds promises to become an important industry in Rhodesia. At present ground nuts and sunflower seed are the only oil-seeds produced commercially, but experiments conducted at the agricultural experiment stations indicate that other oil seeds may be grown successfully.

Castor seed, sunflower seed, sesame seed, and linseed grown at the government experimental gardens in Northern Rhodesia have recently been received at the Imperial Institute, and the results of examination in the Institute's laboratories are

given in the new number of the Institute's bulletin. The samples were entirely satisfactory. Before the war, sesame seed was chiefly crushed on the continent, owing to the fact that in several continental countries the inclusion of a certain quantity of sesame oil in margarine was compulsory; but it is now being crushed in this country, to which the Rhodesia seed will no doubt come after the war. It is expected that its use will be continued and extended for the manufacture of fats, if the price of the seed remains at about the same level as that of other oil-seeds.

CAMP LEWIS MASCOT FINDS NICE QUARTERS

(By Associated Press.)

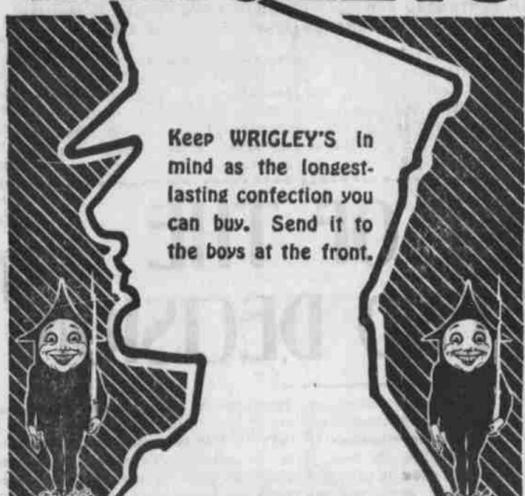
CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., June 19.—Company G, 363rd Infantry, now has a mascot. It is a cat which appeared one night in Company G's dump of the divisional trenches. The night shift adopted her and recently she presented the company with three kittens. Mother and children are being cared for at the Y. M. C. A. hut in the trenches by Secretary H. W. Page.

Read today's news today in the Bonanza.

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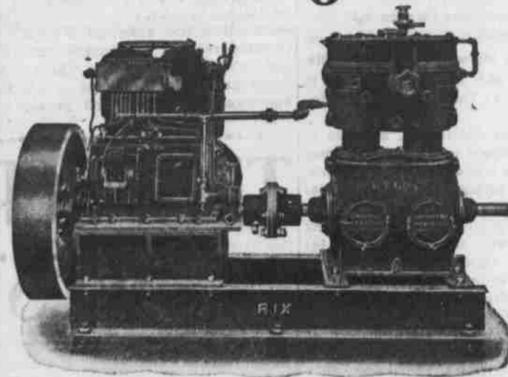
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