

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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LAFAYETTE AND LABOR DAY

It should not combine the celebration of two great festivals by HERE does not appear any good reason why the country uniting in the celebration of the birthday of the immortal French patriot and at the same time giving the industrial branch of the nation an opportunity to show honor to the holiday established by every state in the union. Unfortunately the creation of a national holiday is not vested in congress which is empowered only to make the suggestion for the act of ordaining a holiday is and must be left to each individual commonwealth. The two anniversaries come so close together that it would not strain the public conscience to amalgamate the days in one great celebration akin to the Fourth of July. By adopting this plan the interest and enthusiasm would appeal to all classes. The national council of defense has ordained that the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette should be observed this year with proper festivities but, coming so soon after a nationwide observance of Labor day it is doubtful if the day would bring forth that universal expression which would respond by combining the days in one grand program to fittingly solemnize the joint event. It may take some time for the several states to come to an understanding on this point but time will show the force of the suggestion for, after the present war is over the name of Lafayette will be enshrined in the hearts of millions of Americans who will have come in personal contact with the countrymen of the one man who did much to save the infant nation from destruction when George Washington, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Ethan Allen and Robert Morris were beset by the greatest difficulties in cradling the young republic.

END OF A PERFECT DAY

TWO U-boats in one day is a good record and it is a glorious coincidence that these vipers of the deep should have been trapped by representative mariners of the two master maritime nations of the world. Time will tell the effects and also corroborate or disprove the claims made by the commanders of these two vessels. Both captains are entitled to the cross of honor for their gallant conduct in giving battle on the sea to those terrors whose pirating has sent a thrill along the entire Atlantic coast. The reader will hesitate when asked which is entitled to the greater distinction, the man who rammed his foe or the one who gave open battle with an unarmored ship and sent to the bottom an enemy vessel designed for fighting purposes. The Yankee skipper displayed the daring of the boys in the trenches who went over the top in a hail of shrapnel and grabbed a nest of machine guns directly from the foe without waiting for the barrage of artillery to place a protecting curtain between them and the deadly storm. The Yankee saw the enemy and with that instantaneous resolution characteristic of his race made a dash and succeeded in harpooning the diver on the prow of his ship. The Britisher made a stand in the open and, regardless of consequences, fought until he was convinced that he had finished the cowardly ravager of the coast which was no match in the open for a crew of brave fighting men. The U-boat commander probably realized his mistake in attacking an armed vessel instead of a puny helpless fishing smack and when too late found the vaunted superiority of his armament was no match for the bravery and marksmanship for the crew of the lowly tanker.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

BEFORE the Yankees get through with the brutal Hun he will have good reason to remember the Hague convention and everything that the name implies. The allegation of German war correspondents that the American forces are armed with shotguns loaded with buckshot comes with poor grace from the cowards who cry "Kammerad" only to stick their captors in the back. If there is any talk of the Hague convention the ruthless boche might explain what he was doing with sawtooth bayonets and why he introduced poison gas in open warfare. There is also another score to settle in the matter of bombing Red Cross hospitals which the Hague convention places under special protection from enemy assaults, just the same as the sinking of hospital ships and the murdering of women and babies on peaceful merchantmen. Yes, if there is to be any reference to the principles of the Hague convention, bring on the charges and let them be properly weighed for no reprisals of the allied force could compare with the unseizable offences of the Prussian armies. Probably the next complaint will be about the indecency of the Scotch attacking without putting on panties.

PRUSSIAN GROW APPREHENSIVE

RELIABLE reports from back of the German lines show the kaiser is growing fearful of what may happen in the very early future. Reading between the lines it is apparent that an invasion of Germany is not so remote that it is not to be considered. Censorship has grown tighter and a dismal tone begins to permeate correspondence that filters through Switzerland.

Throughout the Rhineland and Westphalia there is considerable anxiety in regard to the situation at the front. In some circles the persistent press attempts to belittle the Americans have produced the opposite effect from that intended, and one German newspaper has referred rather obscurely to the repetition of earlier mistakes, presumably meaning the contemptuous references to the British army at the beginning of the war. All correspondence from the men at the front has ceased, but besides this there has recently been introduced an extremely rigorous censorship of letters from home to the front. Messages referring in any way to the distressing conditions at home, especially the shortage of bread and fat, are simply suppressed, and in some cases women writing letters of complaint have been punished in various ways. The hospitals and clearing stations are again crowded, especially in the neighborhood of Aachen.
Every effort, however, is made to maintain the spirits of the

men going forward. The trains are still in many cases decorated with green, and the old catchword, such as "To Paris," appears again, together with some new ones, amongst which may be noted a rather obscure joke—"Foch's Reserves"—and also the legend, "Towards Peace."

Compulsion upon women to work has been considerably extended. In several districts, particularly at Cleves, Essen, and Düsseldorf, wives of soldiers with not more than two children are now forced to work, their children being cared for in nurseries. For the most part these women are sent to munition factories, but in some cases, as at Oranienburg, they are being employed simply to peel potatoes or do similar light work in connection with factory and camp canteens.

Three hundred dollars a month is a pretty stiff price to pay for a grand jury which is regarded as an obsolete creation in every well regulated state. With the power of filing informations vested in the district attorney there does not seem much left for a grand jury to probe.

The Nye County Council of Defense is entitled to a vote of thanks for suspending the functions of the grand jury which seems to have come much higher than the returns warranted.

FINANCING EARLY WARS OF THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The United States has ever been a non-militaristic nation, and no better evidence of that fact is to be found in the conditions existing just prior to the second war with England.

Although it had been known for a long time that another war was possible, every effort was made to reduce the size of the army and navy, and preparedness measures were discouraged. This course arose largely from the influence of Secretary Gallatin, who had succeeded Alexander Hamilton as head of the treasury. Gallatin needed to reduce the running expenses of the government. He hoped that by this means the people might be relieved of a large share of the taxation which had been placed upon them.

Gallatin succeeded in curtailing public expenses to such a degree that the budget for 1802, 1803 and 1804 called for an expenditure of only \$4,000,000 as compared with the \$7,500,000 spent in 1800.

John Randolph, chairman of the committee on ways and means, was an enemy to internal taxation and through his influence a repeal act was passed which overthrew a great part of the tax system which had been inaugurated by Alexander Hamilton.

Then came the purchase of the Louisiana territory which cost \$15,000,000 and to meet this outlay Gallatin proposed the issue of \$11,250,000 worth of new bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. Owing to the war in Europe American commerce was flourishing, export trade was brisk and prices were high. As a result, the success of the loan was far greater than had been expected.

The brush with Tripoli, however, made additional revenue a matter of necessity, but instead of restoring the excise duties which had formerly prevailed, congress on March 26, 1804, authorized an addition of 2 1/2 per cent on all imported articles subject to ad valorem duty and an additional 10 per cent on all goods imported in foreign vessels. The proceeds of this act were known as the Mediterranean fund and was used for the protection of the commerce, and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers, and was to be levied until treaty was made.

It was not until 1807, when war threatened, that President Jefferson, much against his will, agreed to an increase of expenditures for national defense. At the same time he entered upon the alternate policies of

non-importation of manufactured goods and of forbidding shipping to leave American ports. This completely upset the custom receipts which fell from \$16,300,000 to \$7,200,000 and at the same time expenditures for war increased from \$1,300,000 in 1807 to \$3,300,000 in 1809. Fortification of ports and harbors was hastened, gunboats were purchased and the regular army enlarged.

Since affairs had reduced themselves to greatly decreased revenues and greatly increased expenditures Secretary Gallatin confronted a deficit in the budget which amounted to \$1,300,000. This was provided for, however, by a balance which remained on hand in the treasury, while in 1809 the embargo act was repealed and commerce was resumed

with great vigor. In 1810 the customs yielded \$8,500,000 and in 1811 this amount was increased to \$13,200,000. The appropriation for the army and navy was reduced and immediate financial danger was safely tided over.

During this decade there had been a remarkable reduction of the public debt which, between 1801 and 1811, was cut down by \$28,000,000. The foreign debt, which included the stocks of 1795 and the loans of 1798 and 1800, was wiped out and no further recourse was made to temporary loan.

The year 1811 was memorable in the financial history of the United States, for it marked the collapse of the United States bank. The directors of the institution petitioned congress for a renewal of their charter. Secretary Gallatin reported in favor of it, with certain recommendations for changes in the bank's policy. Among them was that the bank be required to pay interest on all government deposits above \$3,000,000 and also that it should loan to the government at any time a sum not to exceed 60 per cent of its capital.

Other influences were at work, however, and vigorous opposition to the renewal of the bank's charter was manifested in congress. The constitutionality of the bank was questioned and it was denounced as "an undemocratic political institution." The bill for renewal of its charter was lost in the senate February 11, 1811, when George Clinton, vice-president of the United States, cast the deciding vote against it.

It then became necessary for the government to turn to local banks for the custody of its funds, and twenty-one of these institutions, located for the most part in the principal ports of entry, were employed for this purpose.

The trouble between England and the United States had been growing all of that time, and despite lack of preparations on the part of the new country, war was declared in June, 1812, and congress was again called upon to face extraordinary financial demands.

Girl ushers will be used in the Chicago National Baseball Park when the club plays at home hereafter.

W. J. TOBIN
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
THE ASSEMBLY
AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

MRS. JENNIE A. CURIEUX
ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR AND RECORDER
SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

CHARLES L. SLAVIN
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY
ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

FRANK J. CAVANAUGH
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Tonopah Township)
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

ADELE MAYBERRY
ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
THE ASSEMBLY
AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

JOHN BARRIER
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY
ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

CHAS. F. WITTENBERG
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
(For the Long Term)
SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

HARRY McNAMARA
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
THE ASSEMBLY
AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

ARTHUR S. PUTNEY
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
(Short Term)
AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

HARRY R. GRIER
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NON-PARTISAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Tonopah Township)
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

R. B. DAVIS
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
(Short Term)
SUBJECT TO THE RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARIES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

WILLIAM KEARNEY
OF WASHOE COUNTY
CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR
GOVERNOR
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

CHARLES ROBLEY EVANS
CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
Representative in Congress
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

CHAS. J. (Chick) BROWN
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE OFFICE OF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Tonopah Township)
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

To the Voters of Nevada:
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

"ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY"

Defend Nevada's Honor Against the Un-American Votes of Congressman Roberts Against War		Let Us Show the Nation That Nevada-Savior of The Union In '64-Is Always Loyal
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Walter C. Lamb
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
United States Senator

To vindicate the Reputation of Nevada against the suspicion of disloyalty and lack of patriotism caused by the work and votes of Congressman Roberts against the war policies of President Wilson and our Government. Let all loyal Nevadans remember

THE MOTTO OF OUR BATTLE-BORN STATE

"ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY"
IN THIS CRISIS BE SURE TO REGISTER

SAM PICKETT
of Washoe County
Candidate for Nomination on the Democratic Ticket for
GOVERNOR
Subject to the Decision of Voters at the Primary Election, Tuesday, September 3, 1918

W. J. DOUGLASS
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
(Long Term)
SUBJECT TO THE RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARIES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

CHAS. J. (Chick) BROWN
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE OFFICE OF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Tonopah Township)
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

L. E. GLASS
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
CLERK AND TREASURER
ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER



BEN D. LUCE
of Nye County
Candidate for nomination on the Democratic Ticket for
GOVERNOR
Subject to the decision of voters at the Primary Election Tuesday, September 3, 1918