

Mohave County Miner
and OUR MINERAL WEALTH
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Relief to Gold Mining

The United States government has taken cognizance of the gold shortage and will study production and devise means of stimulating it.

Gold producers and bankers in western states are much concerned over the gold situation. In recent conferences they urged upon the government some incentive for speeding up production. Gold never was in such world-wide and desperate need as now and production actually is declining.

The decline in the United States for the current calendar year is estimated at \$11,000,000.

Next to food gold is the greatest essential of the age. A bonus on gold production has been recommended by various groups of bankers, but apparently has not found favor in high places.

A committee of experts has been named to thoroughly investigate difficulties confronting gold production. Its investigations and recommendations will be awaited with particular interest in the entire west.

Peace and Prices

One of the first statements coming from the War Department following the signing of the armistice, was to the effect that more than a billion dollars worth of contracts had been cancelled. That was but the beginning of the retirement by Uncle Sam from the buying counter and the start on the return trip to conditions of peace in our industrial life.

Roughly calculated the trade barometer is more than twice as high as in July, 1914. Statistics furnished by R. G. Dun show that provisions, clothing, metals and every kind of commodity doubled and trebled in prices between July, 1860 and September 1, 1864. The effects of our Civil War also radically affected prices in the European nations. The end of the Civil War was in sight in the fall of 1864, and the decline in prices dates from that period. It continued until the midsummer of 1869. In all commodities the peace decline amounted to 77.5 of the war raise in the United States. In other words for every dollar the typical commodity went up during the Civil War it went down seventy-five cents in the following five years. The first drop continued until the panic of 1873, when labor received a serious set back from which it recovered gradually in the coming years. Materials used in all branches of industry started rapidly on the decline in 1864, and very soon there was a general fall of about sixty per cent. As noted the readjustment, or "reconstruction period" finally found a level when the increased price amounting to a dollar went down to seventy-five cents. And there the country remained for many years, until new conditions made new values and new prices.

So there is your answer to the question: "Will prices go back to where they were before the war?"

Better Roads

In providing work for discharged soldiers and sailors and munition workers, road building offers a solution of many problems. The United States as a whole is behind most foreign countries in the matter of good highways. Poor roads are a reason for high prices of farm produce in many cases. They are a reason why more automobiles are not purchased and used. They are a reason for heavy upkeep cost of vehicles of all kinds. They are a cause of many accidents. They are a hindrance to suburban and country development; a cause of low prices of real estate in country sections; a reason, in short, for slower development of national industry and production than should be expected of a country as progressive as ours claims to be.

Colonel Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th Field Artillery, U. S. Army, writing from France says: "There will be a couple of real road war boosters when the war is over." He speaks in glowing terms of the splendid highways they found in France comparing them much to the detriment with the average highway found in the United States.

In the same article containing Colonel Tyndall's views, it was stated that there is undoubtedly a big road plan developing in this country. Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board says: "\$100,000,000 a year appropriated by the Federal government on a definite, tangible highway system will work wonders in the form of from 5,000 to 10,000 miles of splendid highway, partly made up of sections already sufficient in quality; partly in sections to repair; partly of sections rebuilt and partly of entirely new construction. State and local appropriation should be encouraged and the construction of federal roads should enormously increase road expenditures. The thousands of otherwise unemployed labor can be used to the most excellent advantage in this way."

The vast sums that otherwise would have been spent in destruction can beneficially be expended for highway construction to the end that trade may be increased between rural sections and urban points. Hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers and men that have been employed in munition manufacture can be employed profitably to themselves and to the communities of which they are a part in this highway work with the result that tradesmen will enjoy increased trade, laborers will be contented, farmers will have more accessible markets and the community as a whole will enjoy increased prosperity.

The Future of Our Shipyards

Will shipbuilding industry vanish from America with the closing of the war? The reconstruction commission, now assured by the action of the republicans and democrats of congress will have a most puzzling problem in this. It all depends on the cost of ship construction. The British are today building ships more cheaply per ton than we are. Back on a peace basis they undoubtedly will decrease the costs. If America fails to do so, her industry will survive on a large scale only so long as the after-the-war emergency shipping is being met. Then American and foreign companies will inevitably seek the cheapest yards in which to place their contracts.—T. F. Logan, in Leslie's Wk'ly.



THE "FLU"

Don't breathe in town. Put faith in God. And take a pill or two
Now I suggest a thing for this influenza scare
Is to take five gallons of distillate and saturate your hair.
And wash your face in straight lysol then rinse in gasoline
Then sponge it in Platt's chloride and rub on vasoline.

Bind your neck in iodine, and camphor's good they say.
Put Kinneys's cotton in nose and ears, repeat 8 times a day.
Take a lot of argol and spray out nose and throat.
Drink two quarts of castor oil—a splendid antidote.
Then take a bath most every hour in strong permanganate
A shower or two of listerine—wind on adhesive tape.
And if you do all things foresaid with diligence and care,
And use clean masks and sterilize each hour the clothes you wear
And driving out why take your time, if it's a hurry call
Just ask the dying man to wait while you wash in alcohol.
Don't breathe in town. Put faith in God. And take a pill or two.
Don't walk. Don't sit. Don't talk a bit.
Then you won't get the FLU!

ARIZONA WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

HAYDEN—An enemy alien under arrest at Jerome confesses he agreed to blow up the smelter here for \$5000.

PHOENIX—Recent rains have greatly improved grazing conditions on ranges. Congress will probably make Grand Canyon of Arizona a National Park.

PHOENIX—Restrictions on steel supplies for road construction is removed.

TOMBSTONE—Contracts awarded for Benson—St. David section, Cochise county highway.

PHOENIX—City Hall improvement starts with construction of concrete steel entrance.

CHANDLER—Bank deposits for Nov. 1st, this year, are \$227,000 as against \$181,000 last year.

PHOENIX—Permission for construction of road between Augu Caliente and Antelope Hill granted. University of Arizona issues bulletin No. 91 giving locations of manganese deposits throughout state.

NOGALES—Contractors anticipating general activity in building operations.

AJO—Resumption of construction on \$100,000 school building granted.

PHOENIX—About 100 applicants for construction granted upon lifting of building restrictions. Cattlemen granted half rates on feed shipments.

DUNCAN—Operations at Ash Peak mines discontinued indefinitely.

JEROME—Ore shipments from Verde Squaw predicted by first of the year.

WICKENBURG—Assays and recent smelter returns from Constellation indicate bonanza camp.

DRAGOON—Work started on the Mohawk mines with thousands of tons of ore in sight.

PHOENIX—Weekly report of the weather office states conditions are improved.

WARREN—High grade ore opened on 1600 level Denn Arizona mine.

NATURE'S LANDMARKS

The Devils Tower is thirty-two miles by road from Moorcroft, Wyo. This conspicuous mass of rock, flung up by some ancient earth cataclysm, rises 600 feet above a rounded ridge of sedimentary rocks, which itself rises 600 feet above the Belle Fourche River. It was useful to the aborigines as a landmark from which to direct their courses across the plains. Later on the white pioneers of civilization in their exploration of the great Northwest, also used it as a landmark. Still later the military wars in the Sioux and Crow Indian country during the Indian wars of the last century directed their marches by the aid of this ever-present tower; for it is visible in some directions for nearly 100 miles.—Automobile Blue Book.

Arizona is lagging in the drive to sell War Savings Stamps. Boost the state's record along by buying a Baby Bond today.

SECRETARY BAKER PRAISES LEADERSHIP OF PERSHING

The following is the text of a cablegram sent to Gen. Pershing by the Secretary of War: "Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities bring to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible, this appreciation of their zeal, courage, and strength both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldiery qualities shown by your army. Now that a respite has come in a solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the Expeditionary Force to the United States in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit. I extend to you as commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem, and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow-countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Don't forget your War Savings pledge. Help Arizona to reach its quota.

ANSON H. SMITH Director of Mining Investments

Confidential information regarding mining companies and operations on mines. Mine reports by competent engineers.

REASONABLE RATES
Keep in touch with mine developments in Mohave County by subscribing to.

MOHAVE COUNTY MINER
It has the best mining news to be had of doings in northwest Arizona. Kingman, Arizona.

WATCH
Your time

History states that Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo because his marshal came up behind time. Doubtless his watch was slow. Let us fix yours.

C. B. JOHNSON JEWELER
Kingman Arizona

HAVE YOU HEARD THIS ONE BEFORE—SISSORS

This story is told of a certain very stern woman who demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she asked her son Tommy to close the trapdoor leading to the roof of the house.

"But, Mother—" began Tommy.
"Thomas, I told you to shut the trap!"

"Yes, but Mother—" "Thomas, shut that trap!" "All right, Mother, if you say so, but—"

"Thomas!" So Thomas slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, and when the meal was half over, Aunt Anna, who was staying with them, had not appeared. The mother started an investigation, but she did not have to ask many questions. Tommy answered the first one:

"Mother, she is on the roof."

The conditions in the trenches were dreary in the extreme after the drening and long-continued rainfall but the irrepressible spirits of Uncle Sam's boys were not entirely quenched when the order came to leave the trenches.

"Hurry up out of this, my gallant soldiers," was the cherry call of the sergeant to his waist-deep and rain-sodden men. "Soldiers!" came the derisive answer from one of them, "I'm not a soldier; I'm a blooming bulrush."

While out motoring, the party decided to have a meal in the open. One of them went to the village store to get the provisions necessary for a Welsh rabbit.

"I want a pound of cheese and some large square crackers for a Welsh rabbit," he told the proprietor.

"I have the cheese, sir," replied the shopkeeper, "but I ain't got no large crackers. How would some small ones do?"

"Sorry, but they won't do," was the answer. "We must have large ones for the rabbit."

"Well, you know best, of course," replied the shopkeeper grimly. "But that there rabbit of yours seems a might faddy eater for an animal."

"How," asked the stranger in Tennessee's mountains, his eyes roaming over a field so steep as to be almost perpendicular, "do you manage to plant that terrible hillside? Seems to me you'd be in danger of falling off."

"I can set right here in my door and plant it," drawled the native.

"How?" "Put the cawn in a shotgun and shoot it into the ground up thar."

"And how do you get the corn down when it is ready for gathering?" the stranger asked.

"I can set right here in my door and git it down."

"How?" "Shoot it offen the stalk, and it rolls down," said the native.

"And yet," the town man went on, "I can't see how you ever get the corn out of here."

The mountaineer divided his sunburned mustaches with thumb and finger and spat with deadly aim at a yellow-legged grass-hopper.

"That's the easiest part of it," he drawled. "We make it into whiskey and fight it out."

Five dollars in gold for \$4.23—a real bargain sale. Baby Bonds cost \$4.23 and in four years are worth \$5.00 in gold to any holder. Think it over.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORKER WRITES CAMP FIRE GIRLS

"Your letter was long in getting to me, and it has taken me a little while also to find exactly the child you wanted—there are not so many little children of two or three, I fear, since the fathers have been at the battle front for four years. Through a very fine French woman, head of the Committee of the Aisne, I have learned of little Marcelle Jumeaux, born in 1915. Her father was Sergeant of his Company, and was killed this year; it seems harder to have it come so near the end of the war. She has a little sister two years older. They are driven from their home by the approach of the Germans, and their address is—Madame Vve. Jumcaux, 3 Ave. Villepinte, Servran, Seine at Oise, France.

As to sending them bundles, I fear it is impossible. The mail facilities are needed for the soldiers, and it is illegal to send clothing of any sort, or, I believe, anything else, to civilians. This is something we all have to submit to over here, and of course we are glad to make any sacrifice for our men at the front; but I do regret that the refugees, who have lost everything in the world, cannot receive gifts that would mean so much to them.

I am sending to Mme. Jeneaux your kind gift for two months. It will mean a great deal for the welfare and health of your little God-daughter; also the feeling of having a friend thinking of them means so much to these desolate women. I am asking Mme. Jumeaux to send you a photograph of Marcelle.

I earnestly hope you will be able to continue your kind help for some time; the hardest time of all for these people is coming after the war—especially for those whose husbands are not coming back to them.

I will enclose the photographs to Mme. Jumeaux."

ONE REASON WHY COLTER LOST

Editor, Mohave County Miner, Kingman, Arizona.

Dear Sir: To the Editors of the newspapers whom we consider are willing to be fair in a political campaign we wish to state.

The Political Campaign just closed was conducted by the Democratic State Central Committee without sufficient funds to do the necessary newspaper advertising that is so essential in a successful Campaign.

We keenly realize the value of newspaper advertising and we would have patronized the newspapers very extensively did we have had the funds to do so.

We are writing this because we want you to know just how we feel towards the newspapers as well as our reasons for not being able to advertise more extensively.

With kindest regards and best wishes, we remain Sincerely yours, GEORGE BABBITT, Chairman.

Attest: T. M. DREMAN, Secretary.

C. W. HERNDON ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Kingman, Arizona

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