

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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AN AROUSED NATION

THE United States is awakening. The acts of Germany have resulted in there growing in the hearts of Americans a bitterness for everything German. This feeling is becoming more pronounced each day. Recent dispatches tell of the statue of Frederick the Great being removed from the facade of the war college building on the Potomac and being packed away for safe keeping. It is said that the removal was at the instance of the president. He could not have failed to notice the bitter criticism in congress and elsewhere over the statue being allowed to remain. It was a personal gift of the German emperor during Roosevelt's administration to the American nation. Therefore, the president felt, undoubtedly, that it should be put away for safe keeping until after the war had ended and calm was once more restored. The incident, however, merely shows the extent to which this nation has been aroused by the program of ruthlessness practiced by the Prussian military body. As a general rule the American stands for fair play. He is a believer in clean sports. He is fair in his treatment of an adversary. That spirit has been drilled into him. It is a part of his education. He does not believe in the wilful destruction of anything.

Those nearest to him have gone "over there." Others are preparing to go "over there" also. We are at war. And as a consequence we are looking at things differently than ever before. While carrying on the war Germany at the same time is flooding the United States with propaganda designed to cause us endless trouble. We no longer think of fair play when dealing with the Hun. Though we do not believe in the practice circumstances have forced us to meet him on his same level, to meet ruthlessness with ruthlessness, to attack him in the same manner that he has attacked the rest of the world, in a word, to make it so very unpleasant for him and his that he will be willing to cry quits. It is safe to say that the day is not far off when the American people will declare a boycott on Germany, on its language, on its goods and also on all Germans to which there is attached the slightest suspicion. Despite the fact that we are a peace loving people, despite the fact that fair play is one of the characteristics of the nation, despite the fact that we are apt to forget the wrongs of yesterday when peace is once more declared, the majority of the American public will be likely to give Germany and German-made goods a wide berth for many years to come.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

THE question of the Hun spy in the United States has reached a point where one can hardly tell to whom one is speaking. The opinion has been quite prevalent in this country that a spy was a curious sort of a thing, that he was a person with characteristics that would set him apart; that would direct attention to him immediately if he attempted to gather information. It became our pleasure recently to attend the movies with a secret service official. This official is one that has traveled throughout the United States and many foreign countries, having been sent abroad by this government in the pursuit of his duties. He is considered one of the most successful in his particular line. We don't know what his business is in Tonopah nor even if he is still here. He came along quietly to where we were seated in the picture show and took the vacant seat. The picture was "The Spy." And we watched it with considerable interest. There was one character, a door tender, who, while the committee was discussing plans, kept his ears wide open, so to speak. The picture showed this same man sending the report to his employer later on. It was plainly evident to all of the audience that the door tender was listening intently and had any of the principal actors in the scene turned to look for a moment at the door tender it would have been plainly evident that he had heard everything.

To the secret service man it seemed a joke. He said the next day that that particular feature of the picture had been inserted to teach the public the need of secrecy and the presence of the spy in practically all walks of life. He then went on to explain that the well trained spy is a very slippery individual, that he is hard to detect. He is found, generally, where he is least expected. Details of a systematic espionage system on the Pacific coast directed by a German vice-consul in Mexico, have been laid bare by federal officials, according to recent dispatches. A sailor was caught. In his possession were papers in the form of a diary. This had to do with the progress of the war, activities of various sorts in the United States, the departures, destinations and routes of vessels sailing from the United States, maps of the San Francisco and the Seattle harbors and the position and power of coast defenses at those places. He was engaged in reporting such facts to a German vice-consul in Mexico from which point the information was evidently sent by wireless to German headquarters. This man is to all appearances an ordinary sailor. There are thousands of sailors in San Francisco. The average American would never think of looking among them for a spy. And yet this man had been employed in that capacity for months. The spy is to be looked for everywhere. Things have reached a state in this country where it is no longer safe to discuss questions that may contain information of value to the enemy. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY

MANY business men in the smaller communities think that Liberty bonds should circulate as currency and should be made legal tender. They cannot see any danger in inflating the currency as long as the United States government accepts such currency in payment of debts and taxes. This is the greenback theory in another form, says the New York Commercial. Carried to its logical conclusion, the best thing for our government to do would be to pay for everything in paper currency which would cost nothing but the printing. The government is probably strong enough financially to maintain such paper at par by accepting it in payment of taxes and increasing the taxes to a point that would leave

a surplus that could be withdrawn from circulation after the end of the war. Maintaining the currency at par while issuing an enormous quantity of it would not prevent its actual depreciation when measured in terms of real wealth such as a bushel of wheat, a bale of cotton, or a day's wage. Those who advocate increasing the circulation medium to a degree only limited by the public's willingness to take it ignore the basic economic fact that inflation of the currency always causes inflation of commodity prices. The working classes demand constant increases in wages measured in dollars without paying much attention to the fact that it is the necessities of life which a day's wage will buy and not the dollars, which are mere tokens of value, that count.

If nothing but gold coin was in circulation and the amount of it in the hands of the public was increased ten-fold we would have inflation of the currency and concomitant inflation of the cost of living. Too much gold in circulation would be worse than too much paper backed by the credit of the United States government because the gold could not be got rid of while the government could gradually reduce the amount of its fiat money in circulation by taxing the people and cancelling the surplus paper currency accumulated in the treasury. It is not the character of the currency issued by a solvent government, but its inflation beyond actual requirements that is the chief danger. Inflation of the currency now exists to a measurable degree and it is one of the causes of the high cost of living.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED

Conscientious objectors are all but conscientious.—Albany Journal.

TO KEEP UTILITIES FROM RAILROADS' FATE

O. B. Wilcox, vice-president of Bonbright & Co., sees that the country is dependent on public service corporations for speed and success in war work and urges greater financial support for them. In a recent issue of The Annalist he says:

"Time and labor and money saving machinery in the United States must offset the high cost of labor, materials and fuel. Machinery will win the war—time and labor saving machinery; the same machinery and nothing else, can protect our trade balances and our gold reserves against tremendous and destructive losses when the strength of all the world will obviously reach out for our accumulated capital.

"Our public utility systems save more time, labor and fuel, and therefore, more money, than any machinery in this or any other country. These savings mean more rapid production and lower manufacturing costs; that is why the demands upon the public utilities have been greater than ever before, and that is why we are dependent upon them for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting the war.

"The President, in his latest declaration, says that the achievements of this year, on the one side or the other, must determine the issue of this war, and that the forces that fight for the freedom of men all over the world, as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree, not only for sustenance, but also for materials by which men are to live and fight.

"Unfortunately the capacity of the utility systems is not equal to the insistent demands for their service, as is everywhere apparent.

"As the breaking down of these systems would be a national calamity, so their preservation and their expansion is a national duty which must stimulate the efforts of congress and every patriotic citizen." The danger of the breakdown lies in both the low rates paid for service and the difficulty of providing funds for payment of expansion demanded by the public, and maturing obligations.

"Secretary McAdoo, with keen vision of the country's need, has disclosed both the present necessity for the capital required by the utilities as well as other essential industries, and the remedy, in the 'War Finance Corporation' which he has proposed in his recommendations to congress. The bill for the organization of this exigent government function gives necessarily broad powers and wide discretion to its directors, as its critics have pointed out. To fortend grave dangers great powers must be exercised, and for their functioning must be delegated.

To quote again the president's last declaration, we must win the war, and the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. If we err in our judgment let it be by too great provision for our needs rather than too little."

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DAY'S WORLD WAR NEWS GENERALIZED

(By Associated Press.)

The entire allied line in Belgium and France is holding firm. Nowhere have the Germans been able, notwithstanding the great numbers of men buried against it, especially that portion in Flanders, where the British are holding forth, to gain ground.

Northwest of St. Mihiel the American troops have been compelled to withstand a series of persistent assaults, second in intensity only to those delivered by the Germans against the British in Flanders. And the honors at the end rested with the Americans, who met the foe at every style of fighting he offered and decisively defeated him.

Along the front held by the French Sunday saw nothing of greater importance than reciprocal bombardments on various sectors. Likewise in Italy the big guns were doing most of the work, although at several points enemy patrols attempted to carry out diversions but met with no success.

At Neuve Eglise, northwest of Arras, where the Germans are endeavoring to drive their wedge further, in order to outflank Ypres, the heaviest fighting has taken place. Throughout Saturday night and Sunday there were battles of a most obstinate character, the Germans throwing thousands of men into the attack, notwithstanding their wastage in killed or wounded. Several times the village changed hands, but at last reports the British were still in possession of it and holding te-

nacious under repeated German onslaughts.

Nowhere along the eighty-mile front where the Germans are trying to drive through between Wulverghem and Meteren, have the Germans met with anything but repulse and the price they have paid for their attempts to breach the British line has been enormous. On no sector have they been able to surmount the stone wall of defense and for the moment, at least, there seems to be justification for the hope that the turn in the tide of the battle is at hand.

Documents captured by German prisoners show conclusively that the great new offensive of the Germans was launched with the intention of separating the British and French armies and crushing of the British.

The latest German official communication dealing with the situation in the region of St. Mihiel, where the Americans are defending the line, says that the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Americans in a successful thrust and also took prisoners. The same report gives the Germans credit for gains of ground on the Lys battle front, where the British are opposed to them.

In Finland the Germans are continuing to overrun the country and the fall of Helsinki is to be expected, according to advices from Stockholm. Detachments of the enemy already are within twelve miles of the Finnish capital, in the harbor of which German war vessels are lying.

BASEBALL GAMES

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Oakland	9	4	.692
Vernon	8	4	.667
San Francisco	5	7	.417
Sacramento	5	7	.417
Salt Lake	5	8	.385
Los Angeles	5	8	.385

Yesterday's Games

At Los Angeles	R. H. E.
Morning game	7 9 3
Vernon	5 11 1
Los Angeles	5 11 1
Batteries — Promme and Moore; Valencia, Crandall, Brown and Boles.	
Afternoon game	R. H. E.
Vernon	9 13 2
Los Angeles	4 9 2
Batteries — Chech and Devormer; Pertica, Brown and Lapan.	

At Sacramento

R. H. E.	
San Francisco	0 6 3
Sacramento	6 8 0
Batteries — Kautleiner, G. Johnson, O'Doud and Brooks; Brenton and Fisher.	
At San Francisco	R. H. E.
Morning game	3 9 1
Salt Lake	5 13 1
Oakland	3 9 4
Batteries — McCabe, Dunn and Konnick; Prough, Calderal and Murray.	

Afternoon game

R. H. E.	
Salt Lake	3 9 1
Oakland	4 9 2
Batteries — Lovern, Dunn and Konnick; Kremer and Mitze.	

EASTERN GAMES

At Cincinnati	R. H. E.
Detroit Americans	2 6 2
Cincinnati Nationals	4 5 3
Batteries — Erickson, Killie and Stange and Yell; Regan and Allen.	

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