

GOLDFIELD DEEP MINES COMPANY OF NEVADA

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA



THE sum total of knowledge is the experience of the human race; in other words, the accumulation of small particles of knowledge gained by individual members of the human race, who might be properly termed "mental argonauts," possessed of the courage—the "guts," to use a vulgar but fitting expression—to venture into unknown fields, away from the beaten path or beyond the limits of a previously known sphere or spheres. Without such venturesome souls there would never have been human progress; in fact, but for them we, all of us, would still be primitive cliff-dwellers.

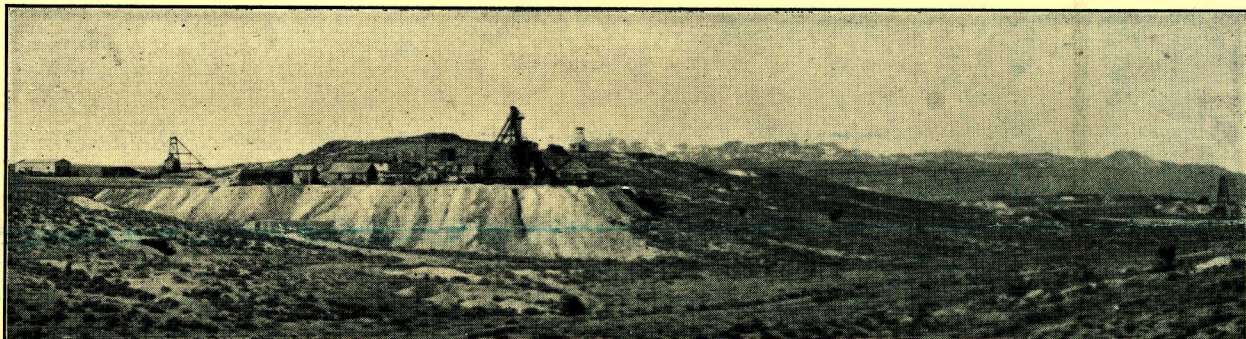
The student attends school and college. Normally, he spends twelve years in obtaining an education, or, to be exact, absorbing the knowledge previously possessed by his tutors or embodied in his books. If he lacks initiative, he becomes simply a cog in the human wheel of life and passes to the Great Beyond an unknown among men. On the other hand, if the student be possessed of an intrepid spirit and ambition, his education has the better prepared him for the great battle of life, instilled in him self-reliance and eliminated all thought of fear or failure. Thus equipped mentally, he has no hesitancy in leaving the beaten path and standing alone in his particular field of human endeavor. For he has learned all the knowledge of that field from his tutors and books. To advance further and add to that knowledge he must of necessity formulate his own ideas and follow them, if only for experimental purposes. Only in such manner is human progress made and recorded in the pages of Time.



Courage Essential to Success

IN SHORT, to make a personal application: When you have been worried or perplexed by problems in life, did you not experience a quivery feeling in the mid-section of your organism? And, notwithstanding that quivery feeling, you have battled your problems, and won success? For want of a better word, let us call that determination to succeed "guts". And to win the battle of life, it is essential to have "guts" and plenty of them—the courage to take a chance. It is only those possessing that quality—will power—determination to win—who rise above the level of the common herd and attain the heights of life. Timid souls seldom reach such heights; all their lives they are plodders and must be content with the ordinary comforts and things of life.

Were it not for the "guts" of courageous souls—in truth, gamblers with Fate—we today would not have—not even know of—electricity and its multitudinous benefits or any of the many other things that make life really worthwhile. Did you ever give serious thought to that indisputable fact? Speaking of electricity naturally calls to mind the late Thomas Edison, the wizard of electricity. Edison was a self-educated man and probably one of the world's greatest mental argonauts. He



Panoramic view of property of Goldfield Deep Mines Company of Nevada with main three-compartment vertical working shaft and dump in foreground.

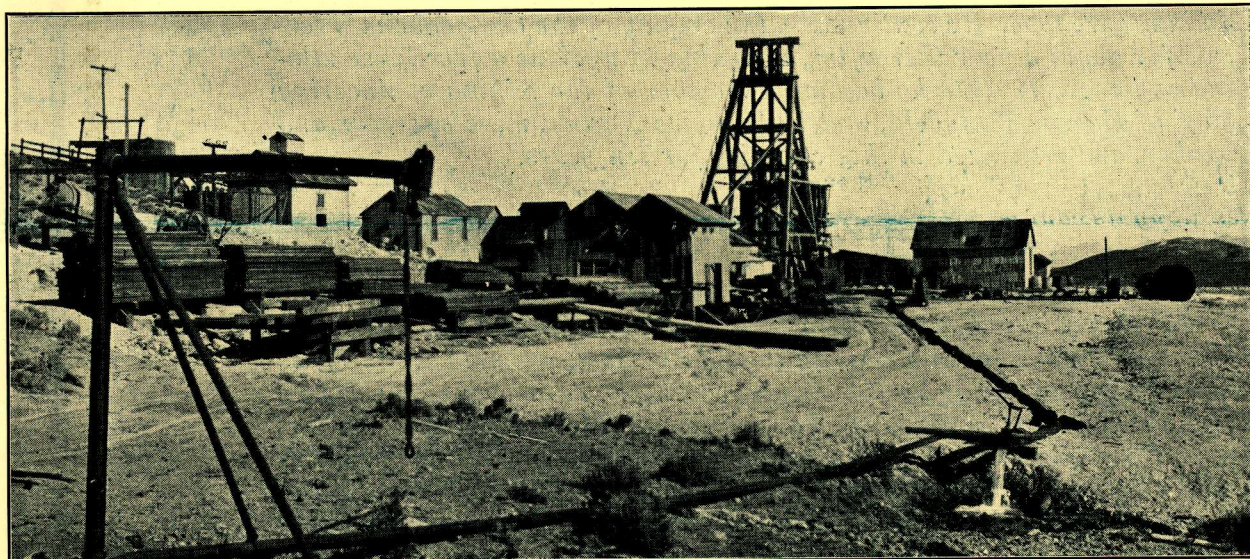
early learned that vibrations causing sound were transmitted through the air. He stepped beyond the then known sphere and, by search, scientific study, and hard work, reproduced vibrations and thus created the same sound. His crude "talking machine," one of his first inventions, was the result. The present day talking motion picture is a direct descendant of that invention.



Attempted Seemingly Impossible

IN THE field of farming, the oldest known division of human endeavor, Luther Burbank, now deceased, is the world's most outstanding figure merely because he had the "guts" to dare attempt the seemingly impossible. He took liberties with Nature and advanced agriculture, as well as horticulture, farther in his comparatively short span of life than it had been in all previous time. In all other departments of life and industry, there have been mental argonauts. In consequence, the sum total of knowledge has been increased bit by bit. And so will it continue to increase.

When a farmer sows seed, he immediately begins to worry as to whether there will be sufficient rainfall and other favorable weather conditions to cause it to germinate and bring forth a prolific and profitable crop. Although possessed of all the knowledge in reference to agriculture possible of attainment, his concern is only natural since he is dealing with an unknown and unfathomable element. The prospector or miner is in much the same boat. No sooner does he make a discovery of a lode or vein than he begins worrying as to whether it will "go down" and prove of deep-seated origin. In the case of mining, only development work will prove the permanency of a lode. It requires "guts", backed up with knowledge of geology and capital, to develop a mining property. Truly, mining is not a business for faint hearts or timid souls. In mining more than any other industry are courage, grit, and determination required to win. However, when "guts," knowledge of geology, and capital are combined it is not particularly difficult.



View of surface buildings and 70-foot gallows frame on main working shaft of Goldfield Deep Mines Company of Nevada.

Mental Argonauts in Mining

HAD mental argonauts in mining not been willing to step beyond the sphere of their school training and past actual experience that industry would not occupy the preeminent position it enjoys today; in fact, there would have been no human progress, since it is an indisputable and accepted fact that all industries follow in the wake of mining discoveries. The lure of gold has been responsible for the migrations of the human race. But for mining mental argonauts America would never have been discovered, the Great West would still be populated by Indians with its latent treasures undisturbed; Alaska would still be a frozen unknown waste.

The great mines and mining districts of the West, as well as others in this and all other countries, were not discovered by timid souls. It took men with "guts," willing to face death and hardship with a smile—willing to gamble with life and take a chance—to do the trick. And, by the same token, it required equal "guts" to develop the discoveries.



Continuous in Depth

IN 1865, at which time the Comstock Lode was developed only to a maximum depth of 700 feet by only one shaft and an average of 500 feet by the other shafts, Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, noted German mining engineer and geologist, displayed exceptional "guts" in declaring that "as has been shown that the vein was filled from a deep-seated source, it is certain that it is continuous in depth." His report was made in connection with the then projected Sutro Tunnel, which was later approved by Congress, financed by Adolph Sutro despite powerful opposition by rival interests for selfish purposes, and extended approxi-

mately four miles into Mount Davidson at a cost of around \$5,000,000. The tunnel penetrated the various mines along its course at an average vertical depth of 1750 feet. Following its completion, the lode was profitably developed to a vertical depth of 2,950 or 1,200 feet below the tunnel level, which was equivalent to six times the average depth of the mines at the time Baron von Richthofen made his report. Thus his declaration that the Comstock Lode was of "deepseated source" was eminently substantiated. As a matter of fact, the Lode continues deeper than the 2,950-foot horizon, but it could not be followed farther into the bowels of the earth, due to the tapping of hot water springs of such intense heat that further development was impracticable. To date the Comstock Lode has produced approximately \$400,000,000 in gold and silver.



Miners ready to descend Goldfield Deep Mines Company of Nevada main working shaft.

Baron von Richthofen's Daring

WHILE Baron von Richthofen's declaration in 1865 as to the permanency of the Comstock Lode, when only superficially developed was unusually daring, in a certain sense, he personally attached no significance to it, since his previous world-wide experience and study of geologic formations permitted him to easily correlate conditions present on the Comstock, and they, figuratively speaking, became an open book to his mental vision. Accordingly, he had no hesitancy in stating his belief, which was more than borne out by subsequent developments and the prodigious production of gold and silver.

Similar gratifying results have attended deep mining operations in many other districts in the United States and other countries, after the penetration of faulted zones and lean or barren areas. Less than 100 miles distant, on air lines, the Idaho-Maryland, at Nevada City, California, is yielding excellent ore at a vertical depth of 2,000 feet, as are also the Kennedy and Argonaut mines, at Jackson, California, from vertical depths of 4,960 and 4,672 feet, respectively. In the Bendigo Goldfields of Australia, the New Chum Railway Mine and the Victoria Mine are producing from depths of more than 4,200 feet. Twelve mines in the same area are producing from depths of 2,000 feet or more. At Villa Nova de Lima, in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, the Mono Velho Mine of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Ltd., is outputting profitable gold-silver ore from a depth of more than 7,300 feet. This is the deepest and, in some respects, one of the most remarkable mines in the world. The company owning and operating it is the oldest registered English mining corporation, having been organized in 1830. To overcome heat in the lower levels of the mine the company installed some years ago and has since successfully operated a system of refrigerated air. On the Rand of South Africa, the Village Deep and City Deep mines have gained depths of more than 7,000 feet. Numerous mines in the United States, Mexico, South America, Canada, in fact, in all parts of the world have been developed and are being profitably operated at depths of 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and more, according to reports.



The Goldfield District

THE Goldfield District of Nevada, in the center of which the vast holdings of the Goldfield Deep Mines Company of Nevada are situated, has produced to date more than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in gold. The lode or vein from which this great treasure has been wrested has a width varying from 70 to several hundred feet, courses in a general north-south direction and dips to the east on an average of 30 degrees. Development work to a depth of 1,400 feet has demonstrated beyond question that this immense lode is incased in walls of Tertiary rocks or formations similar to those of the Comstock Lode, on which Baron von Richthofen based his declaration as to the deep-seated origin thereof, and which subsequent explorations proved eminently correct.

In determining upon its project of exploring the Goldfield Lode at depth, the management of the Goldfield Deep Mines Company, headed by A. I. D'Arcy, president and general manager, a graduate of the Missouri School of Mines, Class of 1903, evidenced no particular wisdom or daring. A logical line of reasoning, supported by complete mining knowledge and geologic observations, was merely followed. During his summer college vacations Mr. D'Arcy obtained employment from the Guggenheim Exploration Company, under A. Chester Beatty, today recognized as one of mining's foremost authorities, then assistant to John Hays Hammond, at that time chief engineer. Following graduation, Mr. D'Arcy obtained a permanent position with the Guggenheim Exploration Company as a field engineer and, as Goldfield was just then coming into prominence, he was sent to Nevada to collaborate with Tasker L. Oddie, then Nevada representative of that company, now United States Senator from Nevada. Mr. D'Arcy arrived in Goldfield

January 27, 1904. He continued in the employ of the Guggenheim interests for about a year thereafter, resigning to work as a free lance mining engineer. In 1910 he became a member of the mining engineering staff of George Wingfield, multimillionaire Nevada mine operator and banker, and continued in that capacity for ten years.

Continuity Proved

ALMOST without interruption from 1904 to the present time, Mr. D'Arcy has been actively identified with the Goldfield District, giving him an opportunity to make a close, intimate study of its mines. By correlating local geologic conditions, he conceived the theory that development work to the east of the world-famed Mohawk, Florence, Combination, and other mines of the camp should reveal the Goldfield Lode, on its dip, at depth. Accordingly, the Goldfield Deep Mines Company of Nevada came into being with holdings of approximately 1,000 acres of patented mineral land in one compact group in the heart of the District. A three-compartment vertical shaft, electrically equipped with the most modern mining machinery and appliances, was sunk to a depth of 2,150 feet. At that point diamond drilling operations were inaugurated. At the 2,750-foot horizon, the diamond drill had penetrated the downward continuity of the Goldfield Lode, for a distance of more than 100 feet, without exposing the second wall. This was, indeed, a gratifying development, proving, as it did, the correctness of the theory of the management beyond the peradventure of doubt. The big shaft, following the diamond drill hole, has since been continued to the 2,335-foot point. In other words, shaft sinking operations have been about 85 per cent completed. Only 415 feet or about 15 per cent of the shaft work remains to be done to make it a 100 per cent job.

To carry this work to completion, the Company has a mechanical equipment representing an outlay of approximately \$175,000. In addition, the Company not only owns outright its vast estate in the heart of the Goldfield District, but has not one cent of indebtedness, except current monthly obligations, which are promptly met. The Company proposes to complete its shaft to the 2,750-foot point and there develop the proved continuation of the great Goldfield Lode in the firm conviction that by so doing its past prodigious yield will be increased and its shareholders handsomely rewarded.

Mighty Good Speculation

BY AN arrangement recently perfected, the undersigned offers the public the privilege of becoming identified with the Goldfield Deep Mines Company project by purchase of its stock at 20c a share. Bear in mind that these shares are not to be considered a "sure-thing" investment. The big metropolitan stock and bond markets have in the last year or two shown that "there ain't no such animal." The undersigned maintains, however, that Goldfield Deep Mines stock does constitute a mighty good speculation or gamble at 20c a share, if you possess the "guts" to take a chance to share in the benefits that should attend the development of the great Goldfield Lode at depth.

Address all communications and orders for stock to:

REFERENCE:
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