

The Red Peaks Copper Company

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New Mexico

Capital One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

1,500,000 Shares Par Value \$1.00 Each

COPPER, THE BIG SENSATION

The copper output was the sensation of the year. If Government figures are to be relied upon—and the data is obtained very largely from official sources—the copper refineries of the United States in 1916 turned out no less than 2,311,000,000 pounds of copper—a total vastly in excess of all previous estimates. Never before has our production even approached the two billion pound mark.

At an average price of 27 cents a pound, the 1916 production had a value of \$520,000,000, compared with \$243,000,000 the year before and \$198,000,000 in 1915. Prices averaged slightly more than 27 cents, as against about 17 cent in 1915.

Arizona led the States in copper production, mining 675,000,000 pounds, against 432,000,000 pounds the year before. Montana came second, with 350,000,000 pounds, and Michigan, third, with 269,000,000. Alaska mined 120,000,000 pounds, which was almost twice the 1915 production.

Copper production in 1916 has broken all records—and not because of war orders, popular impression notwithstanding. With an estimated consumption of 1,400,000,000 pounds and the former high figures under the billion mark, America has shipped less copper to Europe than before the war.

Domestic demands, including railroad electrification, automobiles, shipbuilding, brass industries, motor and electrical business, account directly for the swell.

The entente allies bought, according to the best estimates, 450,000,000 pounds of copper. America exported to neutral countries an additional 279,000,000 pounds. According to these figures of the Financial World, the total copper production of refineries and smelters in 1916 was 2,105,000,000, including foreign copper refined and marketed in this country. After exports, this leaves 1,385,000,000 consumption in 1916 in this country alone.

COPPER'S POSITION PRONOUNCED SECURE

The position of copper is conceded by the most conservative authorities to be secure so far as 1916 is concerned, while those of a prophetic turn of mind are in unanimous in their prediction that there can be no decrease in the demand during 1917, and for some time to come thereafter.

The world's supply of copper is short. There is not enough copper on hand to supply demands for any length of time. The United States is the one great country to which all nations must look for their supply of copper. Industries demand an increased amount of copper every year. The European War is not only using vast stores of copper, but in many cases, the copper used is being destroyed and can never be restored to the world's supply.

The frugal Germans, according to the most conservative reports, have been for a long time converting brass and copper objects into munitions of war. They have gone to every extreme in husbanding their resources in this particular, but the heavy warfare engaged in makes steady inroads upon the resources of this country, as well as that of all others engaged in war, while they are not in a position to import copper.

Comparatively speaking, there is not at this time any great stores of copper at any place in the world. Copper hoarding has long since passed. The only available great stores of copper is that which exists in the copper mines of the United States, and while every effort has been put forth to increase this production, it is very doubtful if increased production can keep pace with increased demand.

Where there is a visible shortage and an increasing demand in any industry, such is the condition that that better days are ahead of that industry. Such is the condition that exists with the copper industry. The end of the war is not yet in sight. Every day that the war continues vast quantities of copper must be used, a great percentage of which will be entirely destroyed in a way so that it cannot be recovered. When the war ends, be that soon or late, there will still exist the world shortage of copper.

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Undreamed of Profits

A price of even 20 cents per pound for copper, says Wilson, will mean profits undreamed of to the metal producing companies before the European war. The copper producing companies have adopted a policy of conservatism and established a dividend rate which it is expected to maintain years after the demand for war munitions shall have passed and the needs for peaceful industry will be the only outlet. The accumulation of large cash reserves in the treasuries of the copper producing companies are fortifying them so that they will be able in the future to finance their own stocks of copper metal, whereas in the past they have been under the necessity of seeking financial assistance from the banks, with the result that, despite their own better judgment and under the pressure of foreign purchasers they have been compelled to liquidate their stocks of copper at reduced prices.

From Chicago Tribune, Dec. 30th, 1916.

COPPER OUTPUT SETS NEW MARK

Over 1,400,000,000 Pounds Consumed in 1916—War Reduces Exports

OCTOBER IS BEST MONTH

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For the first ten months of the year, October, the last date of official figures, led with 133,000,000 pounds. The production of the leaders of the industry for these ten months in pounds from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 follows:

Company	Output, lbs.
Anaconda	282,400,000
Utah Copper	166,354,906
Phelps-Dodge	148,000,000
Calumet and Hecla	133,730,127
Kennecott	97,650,000
Inspiration	99,747,000
Nevada Consolidated	78,949,606
Ray Consolidated	89,800,000
Cerro de Pasco	69,800,000
Chino Copper	61,894,436
Calumet and Arizona	56,000,000
Greene-Cananea	56,046,000
United Verde	48,350,000
Miami Copper	44,132,634
Arizona Copper	39,944,540
Granby Consolidated	37,333,141
Braden	35,536,000
Chile Copper	34,398,000
Old Dominion	33,423,000
Copper Range	42,000,000
Canadian Copper	49,800,000
Quincy Mines	16,800,000
Stanton Mines	16,089,281
East Butte	14,953,380
Shattuck-Arizona	15,206,701
Consolidated Arizona	8,701,000

Forecasting conditions in 1917, the allies have contracted for or have options on 648,000,000 pounds, a conservative assumption places exports to nonbelligerent countries at 200,000,000, against 270,000,000 in 1916, and that domestic consumption will use up 1,400,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,385,000,000 in 1916, the total demand for 1917 adds up to about 2,248,000,000 pounds.

COPPER REACHES THE HIGHEST POINT IN HISTORY

Copper sales reach as high as 20 1/2 cents a pound in small lots. In large quantities copper is quoted at 29 1/2 cents for August delivery, and 28 cents for delivery in the fourth quarter of the year.

The high quotations of the present are the highest prices at which copper has ever been sold. In 1880 copper began to assume the proportions of an industry by a demand for the metal, which shot the price up to as high as 35 cents per pound. From this price there was a gradual decline, prices ranging from 9 cents to 15 cents per pound having predominated most of the time since. In 1907 the copper metal reached its highest point by selling as high as 26 1/2 cents a pound, although the average for that year was only 19 cents a pound.

Figuring 28 cents per pound as the present normal average market, the price which copper producers are receiving is well over double what it was in 1914. Not since 1873 has copper sold above 26 1/2 cents. The trend of increase in copper prices began last year.

The average price of copper for the ten preceding years was 15 1/2 cents per pound. During that period this price ranged as low as 11 cents per pound. Under these conditions, copper mining was one of the most substantial industries and big copper mines were able to pay substantial profits as well as extend the scope of their development.

Prices today are almost double the average price of those ten years. To be exact the present price of 28 1/2 cents per pound for copper means 36 per cent more to the copper producer for his product than the average price he received during the ten years preceding 1916.

The average cost per pound of producing copper in the United States is 3 1/2 cents. There's over 100 per cent profit in the present market.

OFFICERS

- Jas. T. Hopkins, President.....San Jon, N. Mex.
W. P. McCall, Vice-President.....Norton, N. Mex.
Dr. Jas. T. Parker, Vice-President.....Chicago, Ill.
D. F. Thomas, Secy.-Treas.....Norton, N. Mex.
B. H. Kress, Asst. Treasurer.....Deerfield, Ill.

Board of Directors

- J. F. Hopkins W. P. McCall Jas. T. Parker
D. F. Thomas J. M. Whitmore Benham Cain
W. S. Townsend

LOCATION

The Company controls extensive properties in the Hopkins Mining District, in Quay County, New Mexico, situated about 30 miles from Tucuman, the County Seat.

PROPERTY

The holdings of the Company embrace twelve claims, aggregating about 240 acres of good mining property, including the Red Peaks and Big Basin. Considerable prospect work has been done on these claims, showing pronounced evidence of rich ore deposits.

Test holes put down to various depths of from 12 to 87 feet have shown by assay values of from 2 to 10 per cent in copper.

The eyes of the entire country are now turned upon the copper producing industry, and especially upon the junior coppers, which will be the producer in the near future. One of the coming producers of the great southwest.

PERSONNEL

Jas. F. Hopkins, the President of our Company, is a man of wide experience, in the practical end of the mining business, has been for the past ten years interested in the Red Peaks country.

Dr. J. T. Parker, Vice-President, a regular practicing physician; member of the various medical societies, a man of wide experience and practice, having been identified with several successful mining enterprises.

W. P. McCall, Vice-President and Statutory Agent, has been for many years a resident of New Mexico, having been interested in the sheep raising industry.

D. F. Thomas, our Secretary and Treasurer, formerly in the real estate business at Roswell, New Mexico, is well known throughout the state for his enterprise and progressive ideas.

B. H. Kress, the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, has for a great number of years been connected with the passenger service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

J. M. Whitmore, general merchant, has for many years been one of the progressive business men of the Tucuman, is one of the Directors of the Company.

Benham Cain; for many years Assistant Station Master of the Chicago Union Station, is also one of the Directors of the Company.

W. S. Townsend, for the past sixteen years in the land and development business in the Lead District of southeast Missouri and Texas, is another member of our Board.

OUR CLAIMS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING

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| No. 1. Red man. | No. 7. Papoose. |
| No. 2. Arrow Point. | No. 8. Yellow Jacket. |
| No. 3. Mocking Bird. | No. 9. Golden Pass. |
| No. 4. Copper Quartz. | No. 10. Copper Ledge. |
| No. 5. Copper King. | No. 11. Copper Peaks. |
| No. 6. Copper Queen. | No. 12. Copper Gem. |

READ THE FOLLOWING

Extracts from the report of our Mining Engineer, Mr. Jas. W. Bollean.

"I arrived on the property on December 14th, 1916. I spent three days going over this property. I gathered samples from different parts of the property and to my surprise, I found in the extraction of some of those samples, values running 2 1/2 per cent in Copper, 20 per cent in Nickel and 17 per cent in Aluminum. These samples were all obtained from the surface, the highest grade being taken from the mouth of the eruption."

"I had the experience of testing North Carolina Nickel Ore, also the Canadian Nickel Ores and Cobalt and sample from the New Caladonia of Russia, and Nickel Ore from Oregon, and I must confess that the ore gathered from the surface at the Red Peaks property was the highest in percentage that I have ever tested. The North Carolina Nickel run 2 per cent, Cobalt Canada 3 per cent, New Caladonia 7 per cent and the Oregon 3 1/2 per cent."

"After a thorough inspection of the property from the geological standpoint as well as the formation (samples of which I have analyzed), I am of the opinion that this is or will be a property excelled by none."

We have a complete report by Mr. Bollean at the office. Copper-Nickel Ore, such as we will undoubtedly encounter at a reasonable depth, if yielding only 2 1/2 per cent Copper and 10 per cent in Nickel would give us profits of about \$100.00 per ton.

With a plant property equipped (at a cost of about \$50,000.00) a production of 50 tons daily could easily be handled.

We believe this is an unusually attractive proposition for the man who can look ahead.

The Board of Directors of the Red Peaks Copper Company have authorized the sale of 75,000 shares of its capital stock (for immediate acceptance) at 25 cents per share, par value, \$1.00 per share.

Did you hear a year ago of the United Verde Extension, Magma Copper, or of Inspiration? Yet, today they are the great profit takers in the greatest of mining industries. Are you regretful that yesterday's opportunities were ignored?

Look to tomorrow, not behind, and take advantage of the present opportunity! Put your money in a sound investment.

Take advantage of our low offering and secure a block of stock in the Red Peaks Copper Company at the present rate of 25 cents per share.

We believe this your opportunity to make money.

For additional information relative to the Red Peaks Copper Company call on or address:

W. S. TOWNSEND or B. H. KRESS
916 Ashland Block Deerfield
Chicago, Illinois Illinois

The facts in this advertisement, while not guaranteed by us, have been obtained from sources which we believe to be absolutely reliable.

Mining Investments

In a statement recently made by Chester R. Lawrence, a prominent financier of Boston, the claim is made that of the average returns from the capital invested in various industries, mining leads all others. He says:

"The National Banker, in a recent issue, makes the unequivocal statement that the combined dividends paid by the gold and silver companies of the United States are greater than the combined dividends paid by all banking institutions of the United States; that the combined dividends paid by the copper companies of the United States are greater than the combined dividends paid by all the railroads of the United States, and that 52 per cent of the freight hauled by these same railroads is either ore or some commodity connected with the mining and milling of ore.

"To this somewhat astounding and not generally known fact, Bradstreet's and Dunn's commercial agencies supply the startling addends that but 36 per cent of all legitimate mining investments fail, as against 54 per cent in commercial lines.

"During 1907 \$300,000,000 was lost in ill-edged securities and about as much during the past two years, which was more than was lost in mining.

"Government figures show the following returns in capital invested: Railroads.....3 per cent National Banks.....6 1/2 per cent Insurance.....11 per cent Lumbering.....14 per cent Manufacturing.....14 per cent Mining.....18 1/2 per cent

The above is all quoted from "The National Banker."

Professor Treadwell, interested in the United Verde (and before Senator Clark became interested), sold one hundred shares to his cousin, Mrs. F. H. Chase, Bangor, Maine for one hundred dollars. Later he tried to sell her two hundred shares more at fifty cents a share, but her husband is reported to have discouraged her, saying, "You have already thrown a hundred dollars in that hole."

Senator Clark began buying up the stock in 1888, and offered Mrs. Chase five dollars a share for her stock, and later \$7.50 a share, which she refused. In 1900 some Boston brokers offered her \$35,000 for her investment of one hundred dollars; and but for her husband's advice she would have had the other two hundred shares.

Home Mining advanced in seven months from 30 cents a share to \$25 a share.

Best & Belcher advanced from 60 cents to \$22.50 in one year.

Crown Reserve was placed on the market at 45 cents and advanced to \$6.00.

Hudson Bay sold for 25 cents, and advanced to \$1.00 a share.

Calumet and Hecla did even better by returning early investors \$1000 on every \$1.00 invested.

The facts here enumerated are sufficient to prove the fallacy of the statement often heard, "You had better keep out of mining."

COPPER SHARES PAY \$127,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS IN 1916

With approximately \$127,000,000 distributed to them during 1916 in dividends, copper share holders will have enjoyed the greatest period of prosperity ever known in the life of the industry. It has been a record year for copper in every department, and the greatest earnings resulting from banner outputs and highest prices ever witnessed have been liberally returned to holders of copper stocks. Not only have the old established mining companies been able materially to increase their dividend rates, but a number of new comers have been added.

The Utah Copper Company heads the list of thirty-nine copper producing companies—which will have paid out about \$127,000,000 in dividends this year—with a distribution of \$19,000,000. Although heading all others in the matter of production, Anaconda ranked third in dividends, with \$16,300,000; Kennecott was second, and Phelps, Dodge & Company, fourth.

Here are the dividends paid by the fifteen leading companies for 1916.

Utah	\$19,493,880
Kennecott	16,665,468
Anaconda	16,313,750
Phelps-Dodge	14,625,000
Calumet & Hecla	7,500,000
Nevada Consolidated	7,497,963
Chino	7,177,325
Inspiration	6,205,327
Champion	5,620,000
Calumet & Arizona	5,556,708
Ray Consolidated	4,337,105
Miami	4,296,078
Greene-Cananea	3,917,432
Copper Range	3,851,870
Old Dominion Co.	3,520,236

The total dividends paid by the 39 leading Copper Companies for the year 1916 were \$156,975,745.

\$100 INVESTMENTS IN COPPER

\$100 invested in Green Consolidated became worth \$8,700
\$100 invested in United Verde at different times became worth.....80,000
\$100 invested in Boston Montana became worth.....1,886
\$100 invested in Wolverine became worth.....5,000
\$100 invested in Calumet and Pittsburgh became worth.....5,000
\$100 invested in Calumet and Arizona became worth.....10,000

What Arizona Copper Stocks Have Done

Name	Oct. 28, 1916	Started	Now
Inspiration Needles	25 cts.	.....	\$1.05
Green Monster	75 cts.	.....	4.25
Dundee Arizona	25 cts.	.....	2.00
Inspiration Consolidated	25 cts.	.....	6.75
United Verde Extension	50 cts.	.....	41.75
Miami Copper	50 cts.	.....	37.75
New Comella	50 cts.	.....	17.50

On the market but a few months. What has been done can be done again.

Opinions from best-informed sources all agree that the demand for copper will be even greater after the cessation of hostilities in Europe than it is at the present time, as enormous quantities will be required immediately for reconstruction, the belligerent countries having exhausted their entire reserves in the manufacture of ammunition. The average cost of copper for many years past has been 9 1/2 cents and the average price 14 1/2 cents. This made a profit of 50 per cent. Consider then the large proportionate profits accruing to stockholders at the present price of copper and also consider well the fact that this price is bound to continue for at least two years; then buy some good copper stock for investment returns and large speculative profits.

There are a number of new companies that have recently placed their issues on the market, which will shortly become producers. A number of these have excellent merit, and from a speculative value should pay large returns, but in any case you can hardly fail to make a profit by buying copper stocks—and buy now. A year from now will be too late.

COPPER PROFITS

Copper has veritably demonstrated during 1916 that it is the genuine king of metals, and persons who have been fortunate enough to own copper stocks have reaped a golden harvest.

The large sum of \$157,000,000 has been paid out during the last year by copper-producing companies. It has been a record year not only from the banner production but from the highest price that copper has reached for many years. Not only have the old-established mining companies been able to increase their dividend rates, and in many instances lay aside a large surplus, but quite a number of new companies have been added to the dividend-paying list.

According to the United States Geological Survey, the production of copper in the United States has surpassed all previous records. At an average price of about 27 cents, the output for 1916 was valued at \$520,000,000, compared to \$242,900,000 for 1915 and \$189,790,000 for 1913. The profits resulting from the domestic production was far greater for 1916 than for any previous year, and it is safe to estimate that the total profits, including dividends and surplus, placed aside, amounted to more than \$300,000,000.

It is a well-known fact, and it has been published broadcast, that the surplus supply of copper has been absorbed during the past years by the tremendous demands of the European war. It is also a well-known and established fact that the entire output of copper for the first half of 1917 has already been contracted for, and many large contracts made for the latter half of the same year.

Are Copper Investments Safe Ones?

Are copper investments safe ones? This is the question asked and answered by W. L. Wilson in a recent article. This is the question asked and answered in the Los Angeles Record, in which he says during the past two weeks propaganda emanating from the Teutonic allies have caused a decline in the prices of copper securities. More pertinent than this price decline in copper securities and in proof of the seemingly absolute lack of justification of such price decline, is the fact that the prices for copper metal remained as firm as a rock, unchanged and undisturbed. This applies not only to prices for delivery during the early part of the 1917, but for deliveries during the latter part of the year. The majority of those interested in copper have been watching the wrong barometer. When they were watching the prices of copper stocks, which prove nothing, they should have been watching the prices of copper metal, which tells the whole story.

There can be no question, says he, whatever, that copper metal dealers and producers are well sold out over a large part of next year. Copper producers regard the eventual termination of hostilities in Europe—whether nearby or distant—with equanimity.

W. S. Townsend
916 Ashland Block
Chicago, Ill.

I am interested in your Red Peaks Copper Company. Kindly give me all available information.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____