

PURE TIN YIELDED BY GOLD HILL MINE

Oregon's "Mystery White Metal" Is Identified.

Portland, Ore.—Pure tin is being extracted from the rocks near Gold Hill, in the Rogue River valley. That the white metal is tin has been attested by assayers in San Francisco, Denver and other places.

"We have demonstrated that we have tin. We have the mine from which the tin came. We have put all our resources into the development to date. Now we want to know whether Portland wants to develop a new industry or whether we must look elsewhere."

Such is the statement made by E. F. Logan and E. S. Erskine, ex-residents of Bend, who are in the city to submit their discovery to the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Have No Doubts.

Much has been written about the "mystery white metal" around Grants Pass. Some maintain it is tin and others express doubts. There is no doubt in the minds of Messrs. Logan and Erskine, for they have the concrete evidence and the scientific reports. These visitors represent the group of men owning the Golden Cross mine, which is three miles out in Sam's valley, north of Gold Hill, and more specifically located on Payne's gulch through which runs Payne's creek, emptying into Rogue river.

M. D. Jackson, prospector, now seventy-six, discovered the mine, having been grubstaked by Logan, then employed building a logging railroad for one of the big sawmill companies of Bend.

"For seven years we worked it as a gold mine," said Mr. Logan. "We figured we had a large body of ore. The vein is 35 feet wide 3,000 feet long, and we don't know how deep. Two years ago Glen Spurlin, who had worked in Australia and was familiar with tin, came to us. He told us that our rock contained tin, and we thought he was kidding. He rigged up a furnace and proved it by recovering buttons which were tested and found to be tin."

All Showed Tin.

"In two years these tin buttons have been carried away by many people and whenever they have been tested they showed tin. We have built a laboratory and complete equipment. We do not cook rock in kitchen stoves or blacksmith forges, but in a regular assayer's furnace. It is done in the approved scientific method. We have produced between fifty and sixty pounds of tin. Some of the bars, which we have refined, show analysis of 98 per cent pure tin. Not one, but several assayers have given certificates to that effect. The ore will average 6 per cent tin."

"The ore in our mine is different from other rock from which buttons of metal said to be tin have been extracted."

"There is no question whatever as to the identity of our metal. It is tin. We have proved that and are willing to prove it to any one. We would appreciate it if the Chamber of Commerce of Portland or the State Chamber of Commerce would come or send representatives to our property and at first hand inform themselves as to the possibilities of developing it."

Convict Costs England Thir'y Pounds Yearly

London.—Prisoners in British prisons are mostly under sentence either of hard labor or penal servitude. They work, on an average, seven hours a day. They make mats, mailbags, brushes, mops, shoes. They are carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, painters, plumbers and so on.

Yet the value of their yearly work is low, varying in different prisons from £14 yearly a person up to a maximum of about £24. The average is somewhere about £17, a sum which does not even cover the cost of a prisoner's food. So the unfortunate taxpayer has to shell out rather more than £30 a year for each of the thousands of inmates of English local and convict prisons.

Sixty years ago many of the prisons were self-supporting. The big prison at Wakefield used to make a handsome profit out of its mats. The average number of prisoners was 600 and the profits ran to between £6,000 and £7,000 a year.

In those days the cloth for prison uniforms was woven in prisons, stockings were knitted, furniture was made, and all sorts of trades carried on. Nowadays the prisons make nothing that cannot be used by the post office, admiralty, or other government departments.

Goose Quill Thrives Among Paris Writers

Paris.—The typewriter today is generally accepted by American authors as the quickest and most satisfactory method of setting their thoughts on paper. But in France, where art is still spelled with a capital letter, much of the literary output is from quill pens. The goose quill is a standard article at stationery stores.

The importance of quills came to light recently when a newspaper conducted a campaign among writers to discover whether they were music lovers. Many of the literary people asserted that to their ears the sweetest music was the squeaking of their quill pens.

INDIANS GAINING IN SELF-RELIANCE

Redmen Now Grapple With Own Problems.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific northwest Indian, treated once as an enemy of the white man and since his subjugation as a ward, is assuming a self-reliant role as a consequence of a movement inaugurated by the red man himself.

Paul G. Wapato, full-blood American Indian, is the moving spirit in the transformation.

The crusade had its inception in the seizure of control of the northwest Indian congress by the new generation of Indians following a plea by Wapato for unified thought and action among his race. The coup swept him into the presidency, formerly held by a white man, and carried through a set of declarations voicing the demands of the younger generation.

Since that time Wapato, who is frankly impatient of the story book, moving picture, Wild West idea of the Indian, has been inducing the tribes of the Pacific northwest to form associations on their various reservations for the discussion of problems and reaching of agreement as to suggested remedies.

There has been too much complaining against the wrongs the Indians have suffered at the hands of white men, he believes, and not enough effort on the part of the Indians to improve their condition.

It is his hope that by the time the next Indian congress convenes in September the various tribes will have agreed on definite and concrete proposals for settlement of their problems instead of sitting by while representatives of the Indian bureau and others discuss them from the white man's point of view.

Wapato, left on his own resources at the age of thirteen by the death of his father, worked his way through the Wenatchee high school and Willamette university, where he studied law. His brother, Paschal Sherman, who holds a number of college degrees, is an employee of the war-risk department at Washington.

Finds Mystery Cloud Floats About Mars

Berkeley, Calif.—A theory that blue clouds that defy analysis float about the planet Mars was announced recently by W. H. Wright astronomer at Lick observatory.

Wright has been experimenting with color photography as an aid to the usual method of studying planets.

He said that although observers had noted the varying color of clouds on Mars previously, they had never attributed it to a difference in structure. His latest observations with color screens convinced him, however, that there are two types of clouds in the Martian atmosphere, one probably white, but appearing yellow because of the absorbing effect of the planet's atmosphere, and the blue clouds, which float at a higher altitude.

The yellow, or white, clouds Wright styled water vapor clouds. He has been unable to determine the exact nature of the blue clouds, but he expressed belief that much of the prominence of the planet's polar caps was due to a blue cloud floating over them.

Grinds Plate Glass to Make Telescope

Fremont, Neb.—With a section of stovepipe and a piece of plate glass, Gilbert Lueninghoefer, student at Midland college, has made a powerful telescope.

It took him ten months. He fashioned the glass into a parabolic mirror, the most important part of the instrument, by more than 100 hours of grinding, polishing and figuring. In the final polishing he effaced, by hand, irregularities of less than one-hundred thousandth of an inch. He took a piece of ten-inch stovepipe and painted it black and white to make the barrel of the telescope. Except for a right-angle prism and an eyepiece, the whole instrument is hand-made.

The device has a magnifying power of 90 diameters—strong enough to enable its maker to study four satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, the rings of Saturn, the Orion nebula and the topography of the Moon.

Crop Increased 20 Per Cent by Electricity

Chicago.—A 20 per cent increase in the yield of farm lands has been obtained through the use of atmospheric electricity as a stimulant to crops, says a report made by a committee of the American Electronic Research association.

Observations are being made on the farm of Henry Surber of Warrenton, Mo., one of the first to claim an increase in crops from applying electric stimulant. The method also is being used to cure cancerous vegetable growths.

The method used is merely discharging electricity through the ground at the roots of the plants, using wires and a device which catches the electric currents from the air. It is widely used in France with success, the report stated.

MAKING CURTAINS TO FIT WINDOWS

Use Yardstick for Accurate Measurements.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Before you buy your material it is a wise precaution to draw to scale the window to be curtained. Use a yardstick or folding ruler, as a tape-line may stretch, resulting in inaccurate measurements. Note the exact dimensions of the window on your drawing, and also the width of the trim and apron. Then sketch in lightly the kind of curtains you wish to have and decide whether or not they are suited to that type of window. If the window is very broad, you may not need a valance, since that emphasizes the horizontal lines; if the window is narrow and high, a valance and side draperies set far over at the edge of the trim will help to correct its proportions.

Let us assume that you are going to make glass curtains of scrim, marquisette or net, with side draperies and a gathered valance of cretonne, unlined. Following directions given by the United States Department of Agriculture, you will probably begin with the glass curtains. They are to



Measure With Care When Making Curtains.

be shirred on a rod without a heading, as the valance hides the top of them. The measurement for their width is taken on the plan drawn to scale, on the part of the trim nearest the glass. Allow twice the width of the window in soft materials—almost two breadths, usually. They should be just long enough to escape the sill. Glass curtains may have hems from 1½ to 3 inches wide at the front and lower edges, and ¼-inch hem on the outside. A common rule is to add 9 inches to the length of any finished curtain for hems, heading, and shrinkage, but since the glass curtains are to be run on rods through a casing at the top, without a heading, 2 inches less may be allowed.

Each curtain length should be measured and checked before any material is cut off. Before cutting, draw threads if possible to provide an accurate guide. Trim off all selvages and put in the side hems, then the top and bottom hems. They should all be turned under the depth of the hem. Otherwise when light shines through

the curtains, an irregular line is seen inside the hem. A tuck should be taken just below the casing to allow for shrinkage when the curtain is laundered. Hems look better when put in by hand rather than by machine stitching, and will not draw. If there are many curtains to be made, however, machine stitching is advisable.

Skimpy side draperies are not attractive. Cretonne is usually 30 inches wide, and you will need a length the full width of material for each side. Fifty-inch material may sometimes be split lengthwise and finished with an extension hem. In estimating the length of the side draperies, measure from the top or middle of the upper trim to the bottom of the apron and add 9 inches for hem, casing and shrinkage. If there is a decided pattern in the material, you must see that the pattern balances on each side before the material is cut. A little extra yardage may have to be allowed for matching patterns.

Measure and cut the side draperies with the same care as in making the glass curtains. Slip the selvages at intervals of 3 or 4 inches or trim them off. Turn a hem 1½ inches on the lengthwise edges and a 2 or 3-inch hem at the bottom. Make a casing at the top for the rod to run through, since there is to be a valance.

The valance when finished is usually one-sixth of the length of the finished side draperies. Hem, heading and casing allowances are added to this depth in calculating the material required. The length of the valance across the window is one and a half times the width of the window and side trim if the valance is gathered, twice that much if it is plaited. Make the valance in the same way as the curtains.

Three rods will be needed for hanging these curtains, since the valance and side draperies should not be hung on the same rod. The glass curtain must be set closer to the window than the other hangings. The neatness and general attractiveness of the finished curtains will depend on the way they are hung. Solid round rods which fit into sockets are desirable for glass curtains. Flat or round rods may be used for the overdraperies.

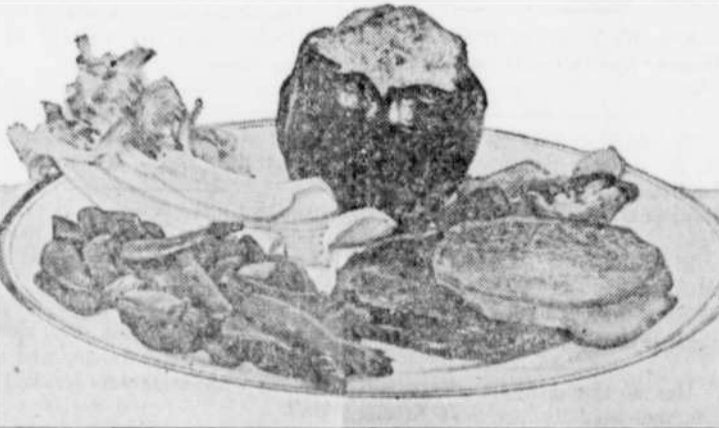
All curtains should be pressed when finished. Avoid making crosswise folds in them, or any unnecessary lengthwise creases.

Organdy Appears Again as Material for Frocks

Organdy is a fabric that has almost been forgotten. Its revival this year is in part due to interest in fluffy, full-skirted dresses in delicate shades and flowered patterns for young girls' party frocks, afternoon dresses, and summer evening wear generally. It is made in such colors as pink, peach, orchid, lilac, blue, and maize, both plain and in floral designs.

The textile division of the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture, calls attention to the pleasing qualities of organdy as a fabric for summer afternoons and evenings. It is sheer and cool, yet has a crispness that remains after laundering. It can be washed at home successfully. Full-skirted fashions are recommended for development in organdy, with trimmings of inserted bands rather than ruffles. Shaded effects can be produced by combining two or more colors in various ways. Slips of baronet satin or other rayon fabrics are good under organdy because of their sheen and the fact they are also washable. Organdy trimmings for other cotton materials are effective, as, for example, bands of organdy with tissue gingham, or collar and cuff sets of organdy, or matching hats. Organdy is also recommended for dainty bedroom curtains and lamp-shades.

VEGETABLE PLATE EXCELLENT FOR DINNER



Stuffed Pepper, Celery, String Beans and Fried Eggplant Make a Good Combination.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When vegetables constitute a large portion of a meal or when one is serving the type of dinner sometimes called a "vegetable plate," attention must be given to variety and contrast both in flavor and texture. There should be at least one hearty kind, that is, one that contains a rather high proportion of protein and starch, either in the vegetable itself or in the other foods combined with it. Milk, cheese and eggs are often used in sauces on vegetables and add to the proportion of protein. There should be also something crisp, something soft, something mild-flavored, something acid, and at least one pronounced flavor to give zest to the entire combination. There should be enough richness in the seasoning of the vegetables or the way they are cooked to make them substantial enough for the main course at dinner.

This can be obtained by the use of butter or cream or by frying one vegetable. Much-needed minerals and vitamins are supplied by most of the vegetables. Give some thyme, too, to the colors that will predominate on the plate. An attractive appearance stimulates appetite.

The vegetable plate in the illustration, which was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, fulfills the foregoing requirements. Green pepper, stuffed with a rice and meat mixture, is substantial. Celery is crisp in texture and has a pronounced flavor. Fried eggplant adds richness as well as another distinctive flavor, and its browned crumbs add to the color as well as to the "crunchiness" of the vegetables. String beans will be liked as a contrast to the other flavors, and there is a bit of pickle to furnish the necessary acid which rounds off the dinner.

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Barton	3:05	7:25	Carver	8:45	5:15	9:15
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