

Is Your Daughter Safe?

A BURNING MESSAGE TO MOTHER AND FATHER?

Astounding Revelations of Today's Conditions.
Staggering Facts Boldly and Frankly Told
Exposure of the Result of Sex Ignorance.

This Picture Deals with the Menace of American
Youth and is Endorsed by Clergy, Press, Public
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—Also in person—

Sexologist—DR. EUGENE E. VOLTAIRE—Sex Instructor

—Presenting—

WHAT CAUSES DIVORCE?

What Starts
Love
Triangles
?

If your daugh-
ter came to
you for advice
— what would
you tell her?

Should Youth
Ever
Marry
Age?

MEN ONLY
Fri. & Sat.
NIGHTS

"Love Life"

!!!!

Why do moralists cry, "The
Evils of Vice," yet stifle
their most potent weapon—
KNOWLEDGE?

Owing to the delicate nature of
the subject Dr. Voltaire presents
his talks to segregated audi-
ences.

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2 MATINEES—2 NIGHTS
Starting Fri., Nov. 20th
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Fearless — Daring — Frank
(No One Under 18 Years
(Admitted))

WHAT DESTROYS LOVE

Why are hus-
bands or wives
untrue?

Should you
know the basic
facts of sex
life?

What Causes
Lost
Youth
?

WOMEN
ONLY
Fri. & Sat.
MATINEES

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. James Watson, Mrs. Ed McKeown and Mrs. James Brady entertained together with a Bridge luncheon Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Watson on Spurgeon Hill for the pleasure of Mrs. Stella Boone, of Medford. Mrs. Boone left Wednesday morning for her home after being a guest at both the James Watson and Earl Nosler homes. Mrs. Boone received a lovely guest prize, along with the low score prize and Mrs. Price was honored by receiving high score prize. Enjoying the delightful affair were the honored guest and Mesdames T. B. Currie, Earl Nosler, H. S. Norton, Jennie Price, and the three hostesses.

The Ecadrien club members were pleasantly entertained at luncheon on Monday at the home of Mrs. W. V. Glaisyer. Mrs. Stella Boone, of Medford, and Mrs. H. A. Young were additional guests. Sewing was the diversion during the hours following. Attending were Mesdames George Johnson, Zosel L. Aasen, Earl Nosler, William Josen, H. C. Getz and Willard Bosserman.

A very delightful afternoon was spent on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Marshall Way by the members of the Good Samaritan class of the Pioneer Church. The early afternoon was devoted to a short business meeting, after which the ladies busied themselves making quilt blocks. A short while before the guests left, the hostess served a delicious lunch. Present for the afternoon were Mesdames J. S. Houck, B. A. Davis, C. L. Willey and Luessa Clark.

The Women's Guild of the St. James Episcopal Church met Wednesday afternoon at the Parish house. Tea was served by Mrs. W. H. Mansell and Mrs. Bert Folsom to the following ladies: Mesdames E. L. Vinton, Harry H. Oerding, C. C. Evland, G. R. Wickham, Nels Osmundson, H. A. Young and George W. Taylor, Sr.

Mrs. Kenneth Kistner was hostess to the Entre Nous club Tuesday evening with bridge as the diversion. Chrysanthemums and rhododendrons were used for decorations about the rooms. Honor prize went to Mrs. Davis. Enjoying the evening were Mrs. F. C. Hudson, who was an extra guest, and Mesdames E. L. Vinton, Harry H. Oerding, Walter Litzberger, Roy Watson, Julius Ruble, Donald Estee, and Mrs. Otto Davis, of Myrtle Point.

This afternoon Mrs. H. G. Prey is entertaining the O. D. O. club at her home at 257 East Fourth street. Last Friday the same group of club ladies were guests of Mrs. A. B. McLeod, at which were present Mesdames B. B. Sanders, L. A. Christensen, Ralph Lucas, Lee Hand, J. R. Bunch, George Sherwood, H. G. Prey, and L. C. Sherwood, the latter being a guest for the afternoon.

Sentinel and Sunset \$2.25

Due to a special arrangement with the publishers of Sunset Magazine, the Sentinel is able to offer to new subscribers the magazine and this paper for \$2.25. The regular combined price for the two is \$3.00.

What Government Reports Tell About Black Sand

By Reta Fitzpatrick

This article lays no claim to being a scientific discussion of the black sand question. It's only a few facts gleaned from official government reports. It's presented, by a layman, to laymen who may be interested as she was in knowing what, if anything, the government knows about the so-called black sands of the Pacific coast.

Any opinion expressed is not my own, but that of men working under the government of the U. S. The writer professes total ignorance in the matter save for facts gained through a careful research of government documents upon the mineral resources of the U. S.

First it might be well to add a bit of the governments explanations of the black sands. The history of the eons of time when our own Coos county was in the making, is a romance in itself. Suffice it to say that in the ages when the Pacific Ocean was slowly receding, beaches of sands were left as the foundation of the land we now call home. Rocky formations have been ground into sands by the waves' action, also silt and sand have been carried from the inland by way of streams; all this makes up the ocean sands. Along with the rock sediment are mineral sediments of nearly every known mineral. These sands are not uniform as to mineral contents any more than the formations of the inland country are uniform. The laws of currents and tides also has much to do with where certain mineral formations are found.

According to the government report, it's the minerals in the sands that give it its dark color. The waves' actions upon sea sands acts as a natural concentrating agency. The dark mineral residue is much heavier than the rest of the sands, so the lighter material is washed back into the ocean, leaving a concentrate that has become known as black sands. Stream action has the same effect as wave action. The residual sands left in placer gravel is also called black sands.

To quote the report: "the black sands consist of minerals having a specific gravity above 3; and although the expression heavy sands would be more appropriate, they are as a rule darker than the gravel from which they are obtained and the expression 'black sands' has become general."

Early in the present century, owing to the Russo-Japanese war, platinum was becoming very scarce, so Congress took action. Their attention was called to the fact that as early as 1852 Prof. W. P. Blake had found platinum on the Pacific coast. It seemed to reach from San Bernardino in California to the Columbia river in Oregon, though the amount decreased north of Coos county. Port Orford was declared to be the richest find at that time.

This it was, along with the findings of later investigators, that centered the government's attention upon the Pacific coast as a source of supply for the needed platinum.

In 1905 Congress voted an appropriation to investigate the sands of the Pacific slope and later extended the investigation to include the whole U. S. and \$27,421.16 was spent from

March to November, 1905. Part of the investigation was carried on in Boston, but most of the efforts were centered at Portland, where the Lewis and Clark Fair was in progress. A building 100 feet long by 50 feet wide was erected adjoining the Bureau of Mines building.

Companies manufacturing mining machinery gladly sent to Portland all the best types of machines then in use for recovery of gold and platinum from the black sands. Among the tables used were the Wilfley, Pinder, Woodbury and Christensen; also they used a Witherill magnetic separator type E, and a rock crusher and pulverizer. Along with this machinery they set up an assay laboratory.

At the beginning of the investigation they sent out 8,000 circular letters to placer miners, whose names and addresses were known, for samples of black sands. More than one thousand of this number responded with samples which were at once assayed for gold and platinum as well as being scrutinized closely for other minerals.

The Geological Survey retained Prof. Robert Richards, dean of the mining school of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the best known authority at that time on ore concentration, for the study of these minerals.

Sands were examined from 34 states and territories. "It was quickly recognized that the distribution of valuable minerals in these sands was vastly greater than had been supposed," says the report.

Of the valuable minerals found in the sands, I shall name only those found in Coos and Curry counties, namely: magnetite, chromite, garnet, monazite, ilmenite, titanite, epidote and quartz. A little investigation of the uses of these minerals will show why they may become of great value when separated from each other. Magnetite furnishes much of the iron in the U. S. Even quartz, found in great quantities becomes valuable if separated from the other minerals. It is used for refractory linings in the manufacture of steel castings. It had often sold on the Portland market, as high as \$5 to \$15 per short ton, this in 1905, and it was shipped from Illinois.

Prof. Kemp, of Columbia University, and Mr. Gale, of Harvard University, personally took samples of black sands from Crescent City northward to Bandon.

Up to the time of the experiments in Portland, practically the only mineral separated from the black sands was gold, and that imperfectly, either because the gold was very fine (flour-gold), or because it was coated with iron oxide or other materials (rusty or black-gold) which prevented amalgamation. It was only after the shaking type of tables, like the Wilfley, was introduced that it became possible to save the gold and platinum from the fine sands.

Platinum was found in the black sands in 120 localities in the U. S. The largest and most profitable fields of gold and platinum were, Coos, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon and Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt and Trinity counties, California. Special mention was made about the platinum being in commercial quantities at Port Orford, Bandon and the mouth of the Rogue river.

I have selected a few of the high lights of interest from these reports. One sample of concentrate from the beach sands of the Randolph district, tested, \$28.70 gold and platinum to the ton. A sample taken from the old sea wall at Randolph, tested \$37.21 gold and \$63.00 platinum to the ton. This concentration was 100 to 1. A sample of beach sand from Bandon tested, \$25.84 gold and \$186.90 platinum to the ton. This was 75 to 1. Samples from Johnson-Beach tested, \$704.67 gold to the ton or 1 pound per 10 cubic yards. Many of the sands tested were natural beach sands, not the black sands, and these showed only a trace of gold or platinum. Eckley sands tested \$2830. gold to the ton or 21 pounds from five yards of beach sands. Beach sands from Ophir went \$378.26 gold and \$1,002.10 platinum, or 2 1/2 pounds to the ton. Two small samples from Coquille went \$119.46 and \$44.85 gold to the ton.

Pure platinum is a silvery white metal with a specific gravity of 21.5. With the single exception of iridium, it is the heaviest metal in nature and is almost as hard as iron. It often contains so much iron chromite, that it appears black.

It was summer and the dry season, and miners could not work, so many of them gathered at Portland to watch the experiments carried on. The sands tested were of six kinds: sea sands, river sands, hydraulic tailings, gold dredge tailings, placer clean up sands and gold dredge clean up sands. The sea sands were mostly from the Oregon coast. The sea beaches near the mouths of the rivers are especially rich, the heavy minerals having been concentrated there by the natural actions of the waves.

Dr. David T. Day of the U. S. Geo-

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For each serving allow one pork chop, cut double thick off the rib, and one-half cup pink beans per person. Place beans in casserole or skillet, cover with water and place chops on top. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Place lid on dish or pan, and bake five hours in the oven, or cook on top of stove for same length of time. This makes a complete meal when served with a crisp, fresh salad.

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Good, old-fashioned flakes.

Macaroni

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Pineapple

Del Monte or Maximum No. 2 1/2 Tin 17c
Fancy Sliced

Ham Special!

Light (10 lb average) Squares 13c lb. LB. 20c
1st grade. Mild sugar cure

Mayonnaise

Best Foods Pint 27c Quart 49c
Gold Medal. Jars

Quality Fruits and Vegetables

Celery

Jumbo Size. Tender, white, crisp.

STALK 9c

Oranges

New Crop Navel. Sweet and juicy.

2 DOZ. 29c

Grapefruit

Fancy Breakfast size. A value!

6 for 25c

logical Survey, who spent much time along the coast and in helping with the experiments at Portland, reported: that the Wilfley type of tables does very effective work in separating the gold and platinum at a low cost. Two conclusions were established he said, first, that 95 to 98 per cent of the precious metals, gold and platinum, contained in the black sands, are obtained in the first inch and a half of the upper edge of a Wilfley table; second, that more than a ton of concentrate is obtained from every 100 ton of sand, passed over the table.

Quoting Dr. Day, "It should not be supposed that the enormous values per ton that are frequently shown in these results, mean a new discovery of that much gold where it had not before been suspected. This is not the case. Gold was known to be there, but no successful method of extracting it had been devised and it normally went to waste." It became evident that gold so fine it could be passed through a sieve of 150 mesh could be saved on the tables.

The report states also that the clean up sands and tailings from sluice boxes are easily separated upon the tables; thus showing that sands which could not be separated in sluice boxes could be separated by mechanical devices more easily than ordinary gravels.

To quote directly from the government report: "It was quickly found that from 95 to 98 per cent of the gold and platinum could readily be extracted from the black sands simply by concentration on tables of the Wilfley, Pinder, Christensen and Woodbury types. It had been expected that the sands would require preparation for these tables by a special machine known as the hydraulic classifier, but this machine proved unnecessary inasmuch as the sands of the sea beaches and the heavy sands of the sluice boxes, from which the valuable ingredients, such as fine gold, rusty gold, and the useful minerals, could not possibly be separated, proved to be

in the best condition for separation on tables."

During the experimenting at Portland, both iron and steel were made from the black sands from the ocean beaches. The report said immense quantities of high grade magnetic iron ore could be made valuable at low cost from concentrations of this character from the sands of the Pacific coast beaches and from waste materials from sluice boxes of placer mines. This addition of wealth would be great if suitable means for smelting could be found.

The appropriation from congress was made to last six weeks after the close of the exposition at Portland and several thousand miners visited the plant. They were not convinced always that the government's methods would work in their kinds of sands. However, many concentrating tables were put in use in placer mines for the first time.

During September, October and November, samples piled in so fast they could not be examined. Samples from 2000 localities had been examined but sands from not more than one-third of the mining localities were tested, and there remained 80 tons of samples, representing 600 localities, but funds were exhausted.

The able men heading this valuable experiment, made every effort to get another appropriation but failed. They insisted that it was extremely desirable to not interrupt the investigation. They said: "There is little doubt that it will lead within two years, to an addition of from two to five million dollars to the output of the placer gold mines of the West, in addition to an adequate supply of platinum and the associated metals, osmium and iridium, and to the development of valuable industries at many points in the West to handle the by-products which this examination shows to be present in these sands."

Thus was a great service to the West left to die aborning. Evidently the experiments had not gone far

enough to make them workable in practice for the golden sands of the Pacific still lie almost undisturbed. Is the great vision these government men painted in such glowing colors, about to be fulfilled?

Junior Hi Notes

An interesting experiment was performed before the children of the Lincoln School. After extracting the nicotine from cigarettes, one drop of the nicotine was given to a snake which resulted in the death of the snake within nine minutes. The purpose of these experiments was to give the children a vivid idea of the injury of cigarette poisons to the body. About thirty boys and thirty-six girls are turning out for basketball practice. We expect first teams from these groups.

The maximum enrollment for the Lincoln School this year was on Friday, November sixth, at which time the enrollment was 319 students. The Gold Rush must be a reality.

A practice game is to be played tonight with the team from Arago. The team will be chosen from the following players: Lewis Donaldson, Fred Coleman, Jim Schaer, Henry Teal, Jesse Barton, Robert Waggoner, Junior Bailey and Harry Gisholt.

Student body tickets will be on sale next week for regular scheduled games. The price will be twenty-five cents.

The 8-B class in Miss Shone's room is to be commended for three weeks of perfect attendance. There are 27 children in the room.

The band, directed by Mr. Thompson, expects to put on a concert before Christmas. Twenty pupils turn out for band practice every Tuesday night.

Reporter—Maxine Brining.

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