

MINING NEWS OF SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

Edited by Southwestern Oregon Mining Bureau.

GREENBACK MINE, IDLE 15 YEARS, PRODUCES BRICK

The famous old Greenback mine near Leland is in production once more after an idle period of about 15 years. Wednesday E. N. Malden, associated with L. E. Klump in the ownership of the property, brought in the first gold brick which weighed a little over 7 ounces and represented about one and one-half days run. Al Love is in charge of the mill and from now on it is expected that production will be practically continuous.

The Greenback was discovered in the late 20's and for several years ranked as one of the heavy producers of the Pacific coast, especially during the time it was operated by Messrs. Moffat and Smith and later by Mr. Brewster. It is equipped with 40 stamps, but at this time but five are being dropped. The past record of production in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

Shortly after taking over the property the past spring the new owners discovered a new ledge about five feet wide with a pay streak on the foot wall running high in gold values, in fact some of it was real picture rock. Additional work by the new owners on the Martha group, a part of the Greenback property, developed new bodies of high grade ore also.

It is predicted that the Greenback will shortly climb back in her old record of production and again become famous for the quantity of the yellow metal that she gives up.

Cook with gas.

HISTORY SOUTHWESTERN OREGON PLATINUM FIELD

The earliest investigation of the black sands of the Pacific coast of which there is authentic record was carried on by Prof. W. P. Blake in 1853, who found platinum and iridium to the extent of 10 to 30 per cent of the gold. His experience showed that the farther north he went on the California and Oregon coast the greater proportion of platinum to gold. Subsequent investigation showed this to be true as far north as Coos county, but it is not true farther north. In fact the Alaskan coast has so far proved barren in platinum; but Blake's statement was accepted as the rule, with the result much fruitless exploration for platinum was made north of Coos county. In 1872 Prof. H. Silliman made an examination of the heavy residual sands obtained in placer mining in Butte county, Cal., and showed them to contain: Chromite, gold, platinum, iridium (more abundant than platinum) zircon, magnetite, limonite, rutile, garnet and epidote. He also mentioned diamonds, topaz and pyrite. In 1894, J. A. Edman first suggested the use of percussion tables for separating gold and platinum from black sands; he also gave a good description of the mineralogy of these sands.

Since the time of these pioneer investigations the black sands have been a fruitful field and experimentation for a method which would economically extract the gold and the platinum and especially has this been true since Congress authorized the geological survey to investigate the black sands of the United States (Act of 1905) to determine new sources of platinum production. This investigation, report of which was made by Messrs. David T. Day of the survey and Robert H. Richards, head of the mining department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and published in 1907 under

Judge Turns Hobo and "Bums" Way From Pacific to Atlantic



A new aspect on life, a vision as broad as the land he traversed. These says Judge Dudley Kinsell, have been given to him by his two-month adventure as a hobo. Kinsell, former superior judge and eminent Oakland, Calif., barrister, left home without money and "hummed" his way from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He's back home now.

the title "Black Sands of the Pacific Slope," showed that: "Platinum was found in 129 localities. The investigation showed that the largest field of platinum, and the most profitable field for commercial exploitation is comprised in Coos, Jackson, Curry and Joseph counties, Oregon, and in Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt and Trinity counties, California."

The report, in commenting on the result of the work of collecting and analyzing several thousand samples, goes on to say: "The majority of the samples represent heavy waste sands thrown out of the sluice boxes in the cleanup of placer mines. They are concentrates, but concentrates containing the precious metals in such a mixture of other heavy minerals as to make it impracticable for the placer miner to save either gold or platinum by the processes with which he has been familiar."

"It was frequently difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain any satisfactory statement as to the degree of concentration of the samples sent in by placer miners. All the available information obtained is given in the remarks' column of the tables. Unsatisfactory as this column is, it is sufficient to show that if the heavy sand which is now going to waste in California and Oregon alone were saved, and that if, in turn, only two-thirds of the platinum shown to be in the samples where the exact proportion of platinum has been determined were saved from those sands, the total production of platinum from these two states would exceed the present consumption of platinum in the United States. This does not include the many specimens where gold and platinum are grouped together."

This report, coupled with the fact that platinum was as long ago as 1907 becoming scarce, practically all of the quantity consumed being imported—a condition that has obtained ever since—stirred those interested to renewed efforts, and many have been the devices and processes that have been brought forward as the solution of the recovery of gold and platinum from the black sands. Unfortunately, most of these investigations have been along some modification of the method of separating sands by running water, although many mechanical devices have made their appearance. It was a particularly choice problem for any man's imagination. This work went on year after year, with device after device and process after process tried out, found wanting, and thrown into the discard. As all problems, however, have their solution, the one to this all-important question was bound to come, and it remained for the Metals Extraction and Refining corporation of Oeden, Utah, to stumble on it after fifteen years' patient work. This process is now owned by the Metals Extraction & Refining corporation and consists of a chemical treatment of the sands followed by amalgamation.

The first plant of this company was established at Grants Pass during the spring of the current year with an initial capacity of 50 tons per day of 24 hours, and with provision for the doubling of this capacity within 24 hours time. While the plant was not completed until after the placer mines had closed for the summer, they are treating a large number of small lots from different parts of northern California and southwestern Oregon and recovering the gold and platinum values. This testing work is requisite to production of the sands and when the placer mines start operation in the fall practically all of them will be employed to save the black sands, and, in addition, new properties are being examined by outside capital with the announced intention of opening them for the production of the gold and platinum metals.

The prediction of the United States geological survey that the recovery of but two-thirds of the platinum values from the then wasted black sands in California and Oregon would exceed the platinum consumption of the United States, seems about to be realized, as the Metals Extraction & Refining corporation plan on adding to the capacity of

their Grants Pass plant as the production of the black sands warrant and the installation of other plants at advantageous points. All signs point to southwestern Oregon as the center of this production.

Lane County News.
Delay in assessment work on the Champron group in the Bohemia resulted in the property being jumped, and the outlook is for a legal battle with Messrs. Bartell, Cline and "Smithy" on one side and Herbert Leight of Eugene on the other. The outcome will be watched with much interest.

Resumption of drilling on the Cottage Grove well of the Guaranty Oil company took place last week with Messrs. Plakman and Gjerset in charge of the work.
Drilling continues without interruption on the Eugene well of the same company and the bit has cut through 200 feet of rock below the point where gas was struck some weeks ago. President Olson of the company states that the heavy capping encountered is further proof that the oil structure in the Lane county section has never been broken and that whatever oil exists there is waiting to be tapped. He is as confident as ever that it is an oil belt of great magnitude.

New Mining Company in Coos.
Plans for the formation of a company to develop gold mining properties in the vicinity of Powers were formulated last week by E. R. Jackson, chief of police of North Bend; Dr. Phil Keizer and others. Ten claims aggregating 200 acres have been secured and two men have been put at work. The members of the new organization hope to have operations running smoothly by time of the rainy season.

Invitation to Editors.
The Southwestern Oregon Mining Bureau invites the editors of the state attending their annual convention in Grants Pass to call at 511 H street Friday, July 17, and inspect the mineral exhibit arranged for their benefit. The Metals Extraction & Refining corporation also extends an invitation, through the mining bureau, to the editors to visit the black sand plant of the company on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock to witness the plant in actual operation.

Note: The process of the Metals Extraction & Refining corporation promises to revolutionize the platinum industry of the United States and, owing to the fact that southwestern Oregon and northern California is a large potential platinum field, according to the United States Geological Survey, Oregon has an opportunity to become the center of platinum production of the country.

BAR EXPERT TESTIMONY

(Continued from page one.)

"Clarence Darrow heatedly said that if such witnesses are put on the stand it would not be proper to cross examine them. It would be the purpose of such testimony, he said, to show what the defense expected to prove. If the defense wishes to put its proof into the record in the form of affidavits it has that privilege of so doing. If it puts the witnesses on the stand to show what it expects to prove, then the state has the right to cross examine, said Judge Raulston.

An almost heated exchange developed between Mr. Darrow and Judge Raulston.

Mr. Darrow had asked for the remainder of the day to draw up proof which the defense wished to present. The judge asked if it would take that long.

Mr. Darrow said he did not understand why every request of the defense was overruled. "I hope you do not mean to reflect on the court," said Judge Raulston. "You have a right to hope," replied Darrow. "I have a right to do something else," said Judge Raulston. "All right, all right, then," said Darrow, apparently only in the dash. Mr. Darrow insisted on the right of cross examination. If the defense placed witnesses on the stand in the absence of the jury, he submitted that no one-sided case should go before the higher courts. He thought statements from the other side should be sent along with the defense documents. Mr. Darrow insisted on having the

remainder of the day in which to prepare the statements of what his side desired to put into the record. "Well," said Judge Raulston, "if you think it will take the day, justice is more important than time."

COURT ROOM, DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.—(A. P.)—The state of Tennessee made a formal motion at the trial of John T. Scopes today to exclude testimony of scientists from the trial of the case.

William Jennings Bryan closed the argument for the state, in part, as follows:

"If the children of today believe some of the things taught in the schools, they are taught to scoff at the religion of their fathers.

"No person has the right to say that they shall rob the children of their faith in God and send them to their parents infidels."

The court asked Mr. Bryan if he thought evolution involved the question of the virgin birth of Christ.

"I am perfectly willing to answer your question," said Mr. Bryan, "but I do not think evolution deserves to be called a theory, it is an hypothesis."

"Evolutionary theory has failed and today there is not a scientist who has traced one species to another and yet they call us ignoramuses and bigots because we won't throw away our Bibles."

"Not only have they no truth but they cannot find the beginning.

"Christian evolutionists said that God was back there somewhere, but they do not say where he was.

"Evolution that begins with nothing and ends nowhere," was a description Mr. Bryan used. "And yet, they would undermine the faith of these little children in that God who stands back of everything," he said. "If the theory is that God did not create the cell, then it could not be reconciled with the Bible, could it?" Judge Raulston asked Mr. Bryan. "Certainly not," he answered. "More than half the scientists do not believe there is a personal God," he said, "according to letters sent to one of their number."

"This doctrine of evolution disputes the very thought of the virgin birth, eliminates the resurrection and the atonement," he answered the court's question. "They leave room for miracles and the Bible teems with miracles. They deny by logic every truth of every Christian religion."

Mr. Bryan quoted from a speech by Mr. Darrow in a Chicago case in which tribute was paid to Nietzsche as a philosopher and a picture drawn of his influence. Mr. Darrow objected to reference to any case other than the one under discussion.

Mr. Bryan had spoken of the Chicago lawyer's speech in the Loebe-Leopold trial. To Mr. Darrow's objection, the judge said: "It will not prejudice the court."

"Then it won't do any good," said Mr. Darrow.

The speaker referred to Mr. Darrow's question to Howard Morgan, school boy witness yesterday, if the teachings in school had done him any harm.

"He should have asked his mother, she knows whether it hurt her boy. The boy does not.

"Any member of a church is a better qualified expert on the Bible than any Bible expert who is not a member of the church."

"Amen!" cried a voice from the crowd.

Mr. Darrow was on his feet to ask that the court stenographer "get that amen" in the record.

Mr. Bryan referred to the fact that eleven members of the jury are church members.

"This is not a mock trial," he said.

COURT ROOM, DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.—(By Associated Press.) Judge John T. Raulston announced this morning that he had decided to exclude scientific testimony from the trial of John T. Scopes.

The decision was regarded as having a vital bearing on the length of the trial.

Yesterday was devoted entirely to argument on the question of competency of expert testimony.

When Marsden Bishop of this city, checked the flow of traffic over the Pacific highway yesterday from 6 a. m. till 10 p. m. for the state highway department he found that 3477 automobiles had passed his checking point in the course of the sixteen hours that he had been checking. Mr. Bishop checks the flow of traffic on the Pacific highway once a month, sending a report to the state highway department at Salem for their ready reference as to traffic in southern Oregon.

Bible Thought for Today

HOW TO WIN.—Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verify thou shalt be fed. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Ps. 37:3, 5.

Mother's New Smile

At that "Summer Breakfast" problem

QUICK QUAKER cooks in 3 to 5 minutes

Needed vigor food No hot kitchens

"OATS and milk" . . . that's the right summer breakfast. Serve the oats with rich, fresh milk . . . lots of it. Then hot days will bother you but little.

Just get Quick Quaker. It cooks in 3 to 5 minutes.

That's faster than toast. Cooked and ready before the kitchen has a chance to heat up!

All that rare Quaker flavor is there . . . the flavor you expect of Quaker Oats.

Cooks faster, that's the only difference. And that's a difference you wanted, isn't it?

Quick Quaker Cooks in 3 to 5 minutes

Our Saturday Special

FREE

at the

New VARIETY Store

Any 15c Article in the Store

If your Total Purchases Amount to \$1.00

Hundreds of Articles to choose from

FRENCH-LARSON CO.

131 N. Bartlett

Medford

Star Meat Market

SATURDAY SPECIALS

NICE CHICKENS AND RABBITS

Lunch Meats of All Kinds

Beef Roast, per lb. 15c

Beef Stew, per lb. 12½c

Good Bacon, per lb. 30c

Full line of Fresh Vegetables

We Deliver

Phone 273

DANCING

Rogue Elk Resort

Saturday Evening

JULY 18

Special Chicken Dinner at the Hotel

GOOD MUSIC

INTRODUCING THE

NIGHTHAWK ORCHESTRA

Featuring

Abby Green on the Piano

and

Teddy O'Hara, Singer and Entertainer

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS

July 17 and 18

FAIR GROUNDS PAVILION

"of course"

RIALTO

A Real Event

STARTS TODAY!

Adventure!

at its apex

Love!

in all its leadership—a great love story that leaps from the Barbary Coast to Tropical Isles.



The battle with the Man-eating Shark

William Fox presents

GEORGE O'BRIEN

The ROUGHNECK

By ROBERT W. SERVICE, author of "The Spell of the Yukon"

WITH

BILLIE DOVE

HARRY T MOREY

CLEO MADISON

TONS OF TROUBLE! A Comedy

PATHE REVIEW

"PEGGY" RIDLEY at the organ

SUNDAY—HARRY CAREY IN "SOFT SHOES"