

Washington Standard

STEEL PROJECTILES.

SOME IDEA GIVEN OF HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Casting and Working Steel Under a High Pressure—Moulded Like Dough—The Shells Must Pass a Severe Test.

There are a number of concerns in the United States that are now busy manufacturing steel projectiles for Uncle Sam's shells, but it is said that in only one of them it is possible to see what is technically known as a steel projectile—moulded like so much dough. That is literally what is done in Brooklyn, says the New York Sun. Usually such projectiles are formed by cutting, and are then bored out to make a chamber for the explosive.

Both armor-piercing and semi-armor-piercing shells are made in size ranging from 6-pounders to 8-inch. The new material is steel, partially hardened, in round bars, from two to eight inches in diameter. These bars are sawed into lengths varying for the different sizes of shells from four inches to about eighteen or twenty inches. The work of cutting up the steel bars in such a way may be seen in any machine shop. But the next step is a surprise to the ordinary mortal, who has always conceived steel to be refractory and difficult material to work into a given form. Entering a great room which has a dirt floor, he sees about him fiercely hot furnaces and huge hydraulic presses. A solid cylinder of glowing white metal is carefully adjusted in the die of the hydraulic press that performs the first operation. The press operator pulls down a lever with an easy movement of hundreds of tons upon the chunk of hot steel. When the mandrel is withdrawn the piece is automatically ejected from the die. It is now slightly conical in form having been squeezed into this shape by the great pressure as easily as if it had been putty or dough. Immediately it goes to another of the great presses where it is held in a die with the thicker end up. Here when the mandrel has silently applied its force and been withdrawn, the piece shows a deep hole punched in the center, and has taken a form roughly resembling the finished projectile. Without reheating, so rapid is the process, the shell now goes into a third press from which it comes still more nearly shaped to the proper pattern, and the fourth forming operation makes it ready for the finishing room.

The shells are finished and turned in lathes. A rifling band of copper is welded on near the base. Around the nose of the full armor-piercing projectiles, a short distance from that can be drawn from its surroundings, thus making it unfit for use. Never use a wooden spoon for stirring anything flavored with onions, as wood absorbs the flavor of the onion and for some time after whatever the spoon is used for will be flavored with onion. Cook all summer above-ground vegetables in salted boiling water, all winter and underground vegetables in unsalted water, adding salt when seasoning for the table. Core apples before paring; they are less likely to break. Apples should be pared narrow and thin. A broad paring causes much waste, because of the rounding surface of the apple. Heat milk for jellies, sauces, custards, etc., in double boiler, covered; it prevents the casing from rising to top, forming a crust. For white, cream and meat sauces blend the butter and flour in saucpan, first melting butter, then add flour; stir till well mixed, then add liquid little at a time, stir constantly but slowly till thick and smooth. All recipes where the food is fried call for deep fat (enough to cover the articles to be fried), as this is by far the most healthful manner of frying, a crust being formed at once, thus preventing the absorption of the fat. When the fat will brown a piece of bread at once, it is hot enough. Only fry a little at a time, as too much reduces the temperature of the fat rapidly. Always allow the fat to re-heat before frying the second lot.

Potent Women.
N. Y. World.
All authorities on Chinese social life agree that in China the female sex is kept down to the lowest level of inferiority, servitude and degradation. The birth of a girl is looked on as a misfortune. If the unhappy infant is allowed to live she is treated as a slave until sold in marriage, when her slavery is complete. And yet while we are asked to believe this we are told that the real ruler of China is a woman; that the restoration to Li Hung Chang of his yellow jacket and diamond button, the acceptance of the Russian alliance and all the complications which threaten to involve the civilized world in a cataclysm, are the work not of any man but of the clear head and strong hand of the Empress Dowager, formerly the regent and now more the ruler of the Empire.

If a woman can do this in China, it hardly seems worth while to oppose any resistance to the rule of woman in New York. If we are not in Chinese subjection, it must be only because the superior woman has mercifully refrained from exercising her strength. Anything that a Chinese woman can do, an American woman can do, and if a Chinese woman can hold

one as well, and she declared war right then and there—war on red-tape. She ripped open the boxes, distributed pajamas, jelly, tobacco, ginger, ale, deviled chickens and whole stockings until the wounded cheered themselves half well. Then she went to Washington and applied at the War Department for permission to open the boxes.

If President McKinley is compelled to admit the urgency of Secretary Algeo's private business affairs and therefore reluctantly accepts his resignation, and then if Mrs. Miles is not too busy cutting red-tape to accept the office of Secretary of War—of course the constitution is in the way, more's the pity!

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Mixing.—To stir, is to mix materials by stirring round and round, increasing the circles and to blend the material. To beat, is to mix over and over, letting the bowl of the spoon touch the bottom of mixing bowl, and carrying the mixture across to opposite side and repeat so as to incorporate all the air-cells possible into the mixture.

To fold and cut, is to turn the mixture over, cut down, and lift up, folding the mixture so as to just blend the material, but not break the air-cells.

A good thing to remember in making custards is that overcooking causes a separation; unless too far gone the smoothness may be restored with a Dover egg-beater or by pouring from one pitcher to another. In making jellies or dressing where the beaten eggs are added to a hot mixture, always turn the mixture on to the eggs, beating rapidly. This prevents the curdling so often found in jellies and custard dressing.

Eggs.—Soft boiled.—Put the eggs in cold water and bring to a boil. Hard boiled.—Put in cold water, bring to a boil, then set back from the fire and keep hot forty-five minutes. Cooked in this way, the albumen is reduced to a jelly-like substance, easy of digestion, and the yolks are dry and mealy. When the water is allowed to merely boil, the egg is tough, horny, indigestible. Poached.—Put in water of 132 deg. to 160 deg. temperature, having water enough to cover the eggs; as soon as a film is formed over the yolk and the white is set and jelly-like, remove from water and serve at once. Scrambled.—Cook over moderate heat, breaking into large curds as they cook. Break eggs by one quick stroke on the side of the cup. If white is clear the egg is good. To beat eggs separately, means to beat the yolks and whites separately. The yolks of eggs may be kept fresh by covering them with cold water till needed. If kept longer than a day or two, change the water.

When part of an onion has been used it is more profitable to throw the remaining part away, as a cut onion is a natural disinfectant, absorbing all that can be drawn from its surroundings, thus making it unfit for use. Never use a wooden spoon for stirring anything flavored with onions, as wood absorbs the flavor of the onion and for some time after whatever the spoon is used for will be flavored with onion. Cook all summer above-ground vegetables in salted boiling water, all winter and underground vegetables in unsalted water, adding salt when seasoning for the table. Core apples before paring; they are less likely to break. Apples should be pared narrow and thin. A broad paring causes much waste, because of the rounding surface of the apple. Heat milk for jellies, sauces, custards, etc., in double boiler, covered; it prevents the casing from rising to top, forming a crust. For white, cream and meat sauces blend the butter and flour in saucpan, first melting butter, then add flour; stir till well mixed, then add liquid little at a time, stir constantly but slowly till thick and smooth. All recipes where the food is fried call for deep fat (enough to cover the articles to be fried), as this is by far the most healthful manner of frying, a crust being formed at once, thus preventing the absorption of the fat. When the fat will brown a piece of bread at once, it is hot enough. Only fry a little at a time, as too much reduces the temperature of the fat rapidly. Always allow the fat to re-heat before frying the second lot.

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the destinies of three or four hundred millions of Mongolians in the hollow of her hand, no male American citizen can feel that he is perfectly safe in the enjoyment of his political supremacy.

TAXES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Spain Had Worked Out a System of Absolute Robbery.

The result of the natives of the Philippines is the result of Spain's more than prehistoric methods of colonial government. Misrule on a gigantic and inconceivable scale flourished in this island empire—"The Pearl of the Orient."

The actual number of these islands is as yet unknown, for the Spaniard makes an unprogressive pioneer, but there are estimated to be about 1,400 of them, great and small, nestling away just north of the equator. The total area is in the neighborhood of 110,000 square miles. The population can only be guessed at; perhaps 10,000,000 of souls is a fair figure at which to place it.

The native population is of the Malay family, and from all accounts a simple, easy-going people when left to themselves, but capable of both perseverance and courage of a high and commendable order when keyed up to the fighting pitch. There is often a large admixture of foreign blood in the veins of these islanders. It may be either Spanish or Chinese, and this mixed race, "Metizos," as they are called, forms one of the most influential classes in the Philippines.

The Philippine islander has probably the most persistently taxed creature the sun shines on in the world to-day, for the Spaniards whole theory of taxation is nothing more or less than an ingenious system of spoliation. He wants the natives' last copper, and generally speaking he gets it. One must take into account in considering this question of taxation that the laborer or small farmer in the Philippines earns on an average of from five to perhaps 15 cents a day, and work is no more steady there than elsewhere, yet he yielded up by way of poll tax the neat little sum of \$18 a year, while his wife paid a tax of \$14. This tax was collected, too. Any attempt at invasion was promptly and sternly dealt with; if the culprit was a man the thumb-screws were used, and if a woman she was stripped and publicly beaten.

But the poll tax was merely the start. If the native was a small farmer, he must secure a license before he could pick and market the coconuts from his own trees. If he wished to butcher a cow or bullock or shear his sheep, or cut down a tree, he must first pay the inevitable license fee. Should he fail in this he was sold out of house and home, sent to prison, or what not, according to the pleasure and whim of his Spanish master.

He had to pay a tax if he owned a beast of burden of any sort—for this was Spain's helpful method of encouraging him to thrift. Every article of furniture he used was taxed. If he was a townsman or villager and wanted to keep a shop he was taxed for the privilege; not content with this, the very scales and measures he used in the carrying on of his business were subject to an additional tax. He paid a tax when he married, and taxation kept his crippling grip upon him up to the hour of his death, and then the very grave he filled was made to render tribute to his oppressors. It could not be dug until a tax of \$1.50 had been paid either by his family or friends. As a sample of this rapacity, the Spaniard's rule is probably without a parallel. The revenue thus collected found its way to the northern country, where it formed an important item in the budget required for the maintenance of the army and navy.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Their area is about 120,000 square miles and their population about 9,000,000.

The island of Luzon is larger than Cuba, its area about 50,000 square miles its population nearly 3,000,000. It includes Manila and Subig bay.

Mindamo is the next island in size, 36,000 square miles. The interior population is semi-independent, the Spanish holding only parts of the coast. It is at the southern extremity, Luzon being at the northern.

There are eight other large islands. Panay is 4,500 square miles, Cebu 2,200, the other six ranging from 1,200 to 4,000. These eight islands lie between Luzon and Mindamo.

There are about 1,400 other smaller islands, most of them of little account and Spain has not paid much attention to them. There is only a limited national spirit, with race antipathies well developed, there being several distinct tribes.

The monastic government has been in virtual control of the civil government.

There is jealousy between the several islands and rivalry between villages. The insurrectionists represent chiefly the leading islands.

To subdue and control all the islands would be a big undertaking.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Thurston county.

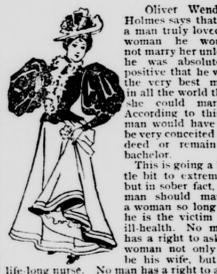
George E. Thompson, as Receiver of the Seattle Manufacturing Company,

Plaintiff, vs. Zillah Lumber Company, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the final report of A. N. Rices as Receiver of defendant, has been filed on the 18th day of July, 1908, and that all exceptions thereto must be filed within thirty days from said 18th day of July, 1908, and that the hearing on said report, the exceptions thereto and the approval thereof and on the discharge of the sureties of the bond of said Rices as such Receiver will be had on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day at the court room of said court.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. L. CALLOW, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of this county. Date of first publication, July 29, 1908.



Oliver Wendell Holmes says that if a man truly loved a woman he would not marry her unless he was absolutely positive that he was the very best man in all the world that she could marry. According to this man would have to be very concentrated in mind or remain a bachelor. This is going a little far, but in sober fact, no man should marry a woman so long as he is the victim of ill-health. A man has a right to ask a woman not only to be his wife, but a life-long nurse. No man has a right to ask a woman to share the burden of his ill-health and that is what he does when he asks her to be his wife. Ill-health in man is almost invariably the result of disorders of the digestive and nutritive organs. If a man's stomach is right and his liver right, his blood will be pure and rich, and his nerves strong and steady. When the blood is pure and rich a man cannot suffer from ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the great digestive tonic. It is not a mere appetizer, but a scientific aid to the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, promotes the flow of digestive juices, makes the assimilation perfect, the liver active and the blood pure and rich. It builds firm, healthy flesh tissues. It is the greatest known nerve tonic and restorative.

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Notice of Dissolution.
The "Notoway for Company," a corporation duly incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Washington, having on the 21st day of June, 1908, filed in my office a petition addressed to the Superior Court of Thurston county, Washington, and asking for the dissolution of said corporation; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that the said "Notoway for Company" will come on before the Superior Court of Thurston county, Washington, at the Court-house in the said city of Olympia, Washington, on the 12th day of September, 1908, for hearing and consideration, and all persons having any objection to the granting of the said petition are required to appear before the said court upon the above mentioned date, and to state their objections.

A. L. CALLOW,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of this county. Date of first publication, June 21, 1908.

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