



Daddy's Bedtime Story—

POOR BUT PROUD FOLKS

He Went on Trying to Make Gold.

(Adapted from Hans Christian Andersen.)

DADDY began the bedtime story with: "This is what the wind told me about some proud folks who lost their money: 'Waldemar Daa's third daughter was only fourteen. She was like a lily, with blue eyes as clear as water and a childish smile upon her lips. I used to meet her always in the garden and the meadows, for she was always picking flowers and herbs for her father to make into healing drinks.'"

"Waldemar Daa was a very learned man. Anybody could see that. The fire blazed in his stove even in the summer, and his chamber door was always locked. This would go on for weeks at a time, and one night it blew down his chimney to see what the old man was up to."

"Gold! Gold! He was trying to manufacture gold, since he could not make it by shipbuilding. So I sang in the back of his chimney and blew the smoke and ashes about the room. 'You will burn yourself up in that fire some day,' I told him. But he went right on trying to make gold."

"What had become of the fiery steeds in the stables? The old gold and silver plate in the cupboards? The cattle? The land? The castle itself? Waldemar was melting them all down in his cups and crucibles nights."

"The barn and the larder got emptier. More mice and fewer servants lived in the castle. I twisted the weathercock on the tower and went in and out where cracks and crannies appeared in the castle walls. When winter came next time the three daughters had threadbare garments only."

"So I snowed them in. They said the snow kept the castle from getting so cold. They had no fire, you see, for their oak forest had been cut down to make a ship that the king's admiral did not want to buy. There was a biting frost, and I had to rush through the cracks and crannies to keep warm myself. The three noble daughters and the old lord of Borrebjell Hall himself had to stay in bed to keep warm."

"After winter comes spring," they kept saying to each other. They were really very fine the way they endured it all. But often I used to think that it would have been much better for them if they had gone to work."

"The castle is mortgaged, but I shall be able to make the gold by Easter tide," old Waldemar Daa was always saying to his three daughters. He used to watch a spider spin a web and think how brave and cheerful the spider was to begin all over again if anything broke the web. But they used to make me very sad, watching proud people getting so poor."

"Privacy" a Growing Factor.

"We have on our statute laws which authorize us to consider our houses as castles, which we may lawfully defend against intrusion," says the editor of Farm and Fireside. "This gives the stamp of legal approval to the privacy of the home. We are coming also to believe in the separate privacy of each one in the family. In the ideal home the children have separate rooms, the father has his 'office' or 'den,' and the mother is gradually being upheld by public opinion in her desire to have a room where she may rest an hour or so during the day, undisturbed by the children and the demands of the household."

The Original Fruit Cannery.

We are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canned fruit. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been the pantry of a house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year fruit canning was introduced into the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue at Pompeii twenty centuries ago. —Exchange.

Guadeloupe.

Guadeloupe, the largest island of the French West Indies, has a population of about 183,000 and a total area of 722 square miles, 32 per cent of which is under cultivation. The important crops are sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, vanilla and also lime trees. The soil is fertile, and the rainfall is usually sufficient for the needs of the crops.

Consumption Among the Pilgrims.

Thirty-six of the sixty-one adult pilgrim fathers died in the first winter after landing at Plymouth. About half the crew died and only seven of the thirty-two youths and children. Dr. Edward E. Cornwall of Brooklyn deduces, from an analysis of their ages and from contemporary accounts, that consumption was what caused this terrible mortality.

PERSHING'S TROOPS WILL PROBABLY HOLD AN IMPORTANT SECTOR NEAR ST. QUENTIN

By Perry Arnold
(United Press Foreign Editor)

New York, July 7.—If, as reported from Washington, Major General Pershing's expeditionary army is to be given a place between the French and British armies in the western theater of the war, they will have one of the most important sections of the whole western front under their care.

No one knows exactly the present junction point of the French and British armies, but it is somewhere around St. Quentin and LaFere. The most southerly point mentioned in British official statements as having been fought over by Field Marshal Haig's forces is Fayet, about one mile north of St. Quentin.

Savy, not more than two miles further south around St. Quentin, has frequently been mentioned in the French war office statements. It was captured by French troops early in April, and presumably is occupied by them now.

St. Quentin is an important key-point in the Douai-Cambrai-LaFere line of the German defense on the western front. The British and French offensive of March and April brought the allied forces to within a mile of the city. It was at the time of the offensive, apparently one of the main objectives of the drive by which the French and British followed up Hindenburg's famous "strategic retreat." Then, when the city was within actual sight of the allied troops, a weakness in the German defense developed elsewhere along the Franco-British front caused a change in plans, and the drive on St. Quentin was temporarily held up pending blows struck at the weaker spot.

As far as official statements for the past three months have shown, the allied line in this particular sector now runs something like this:

From Gonnelleu, to Villers Guislain, to Enghy, to Ronsoy, Hargicourt, Villers, Le Verguier, Pontu, Malsemy, Fresnoy, le Petit Fayet, Selenoy, Savy, Chauny, Coucy le Chateau, Landricourt. All these towns are held by the French and British troops.

ARMORED VESSELS

How the Great Steel Plates That Protect Them Are Made.

A SEVERE TEST OF SKILL.

The Various Processes That Produce the Conflicting Properties Necessary in These Modern Projectile Resisting Warship Jackets.

Only armored warships could live in a naval battle with modern big gun projectiles in use, and hence the making of armor plate has become a science. The manufacture of armor plate has developed considerably in recent years, and in no branch of the steel industry is there greater opportunity for engineering and mechanical skill, coupled with metallurgical knowledge, than in the operations of forging and rolling, followed by the exact heat treatment essential to produce the almost conflicting properties necessary in modern armor.

The plate must be hard, glass hard, to resist penetration by heavy projectiles moving at tremendous velocities, yet tough and fibrous enough to take up the momentum without cracking or distortion. Mechanically, then, the plate must have an extremely hard surface and a fibrous backing. These requirements were attained in part by the old compound armor. Molten steel was poured on to a wrought iron plate and cooled. The slab was then reheated, forged and rolled to the required dimensions. If the operations were successfully carried out the line of demarcation was scarcely visible.

Recently a modification of this process was introduced to cheapen and render less tedious the production of armor. A layer of hard steel was poured into a cooled mold, the underside quickly setting. On the still fluid or pasty surface a thick layer of soft steel was poured. By careful manipulation the union of the surfaces was almost complete, and it was impossible to detect the break in composition on viewing the fractured section. This method of manufacture was undoubtedly an improvement on the old compound method.

The increasing size, velocity and hardness of modern armor piercing projectiles have necessitated the introduction of the modern armor. The process of manufacture essentially consists in case hardening to a depth of about two inches the surface of a homogeneous tough nickel chrome steel. Special air or self hardening nickel and more complex steels are

used for lighter armor, gun shields and cast armored structures. The steel is made in Siemens furnaces and carefully cast into ingots up to eighty tons in weight. These ingots are then slabbled under powerful hydraulic presses (18,000 tons) or rolled direct to the required dimensions, depending on the power of the mills and appliances. During the rolling operation, which lasts about an hour, the slab is reversed and inverted to attain uniformity of working, and scale is removed by wood fagots and water jets. After rolling the plate is usually quenched.

The next operation is that of case-hardening, and in this two plates are put face to face, separated by a layer of the carburizing reagent if it be solid, or if gaseous hydrocarbons be used the plates are slightly separated, to allow free passage for the hardening gases, by bricks arranged in rows. The plates are maintained at redness in a car furnace for three weeks and withdrawn after the hardening carbon has penetrated to the required depth. The plates are thus carburized and so made capable of being hardened, but they are not yet actually hard. At this stage all holes are drilled and plugged, and any bending or machining necessary is carried out.

From this point onward the treatments differ. Some makers insist on heating and quenching in oil or water to remove any coarse structure that may have been formed during the long annealing while carburizing. The next essential operation is that of hardening, and this is usually carried out in one of two ways. Either the plate is uniformly heated to the hardening temperature and quenched by a series of water jets playing on the upper surface with sufficient force to prevent the formation of steam or by a process known as "differential quenching," by which the carburized surface is heated to a temperature from which it will harden and the under side kept well below, so attaining a gradual fall in temperature from the top to the bottom. The whole plate is then immersed in water, the hotter surface alone being hardened, while the back is toughened. Further mechanical operations can be carried out only by grinding or cutting with oxyacetylene, as the plate has now undergone the treatment conferring maximum hardness.

In resume, it will be noted that there are three distinct operations in modern methods of manufacture—the mechanical working of the plate to the required dimensions, the carburization of the surface, quenching the carburized surface to harden it. These operations call for exact manipulation, supervision and control, for the skill of the engineer and metallurgist may be put to the severest tests, not of the labor

tory or the testing machine, but out in the "gray mists," when failure of a unit may imperil the safety and cohesion of the whole.—Chambers' Journal.

One that confounds good and evil is an enemy to good.—Burke.

Reef Garden of the New World. Bolivia is the Tibet of South America. It is the highest inhabited country in the western hemisphere. Although only 10 degrees from the equator, Bolivia is colder than Maine. It's a roomy country. Think of this: You could put sixty Belgians into Bolivia, and yet this great land has only one-third of Belgium's population. Foreigners and foreign capital are pouring into Bolivia, and her immense stores of that exceedingly precious metal, tin, promise much for the future.—World Outlook.

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