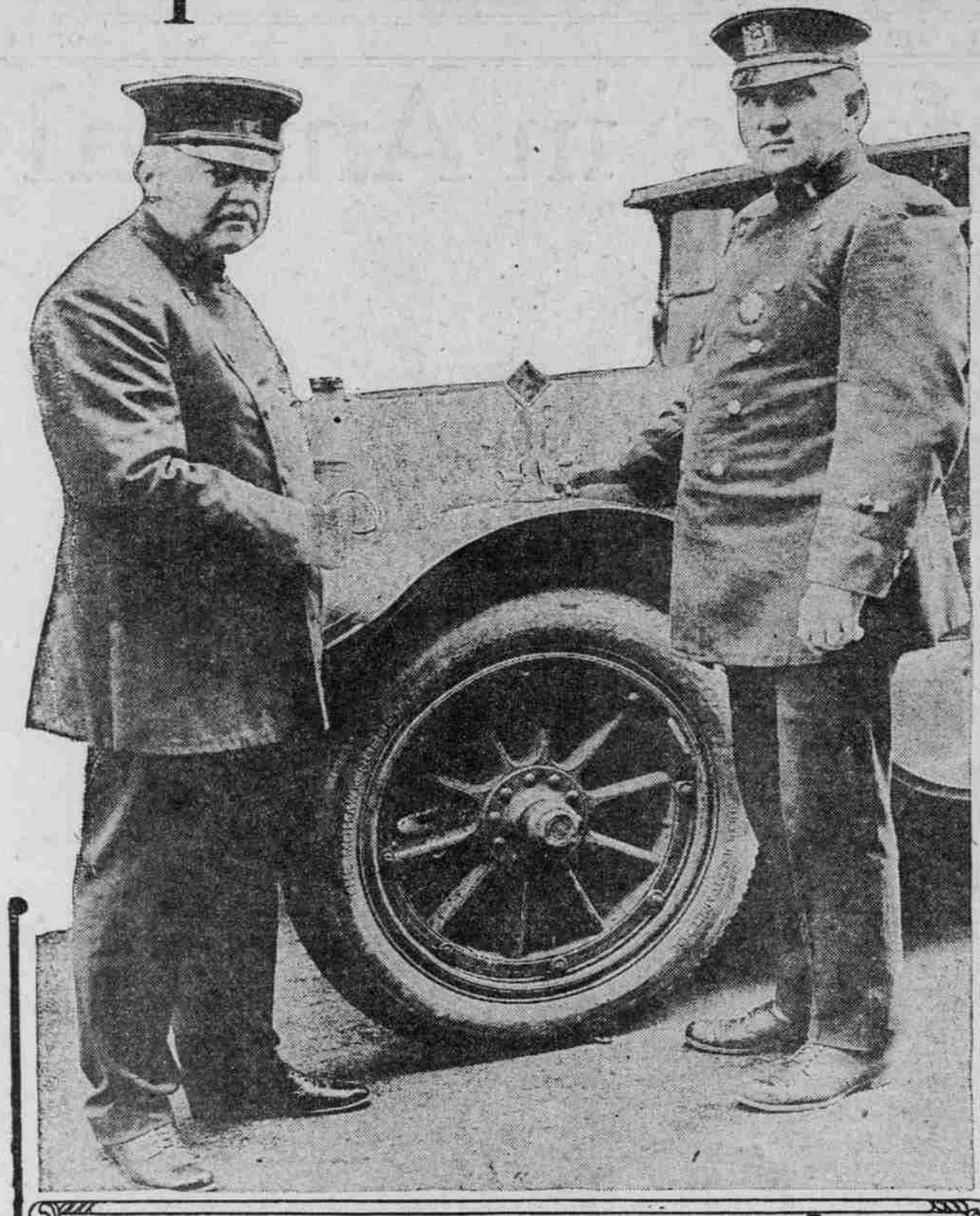
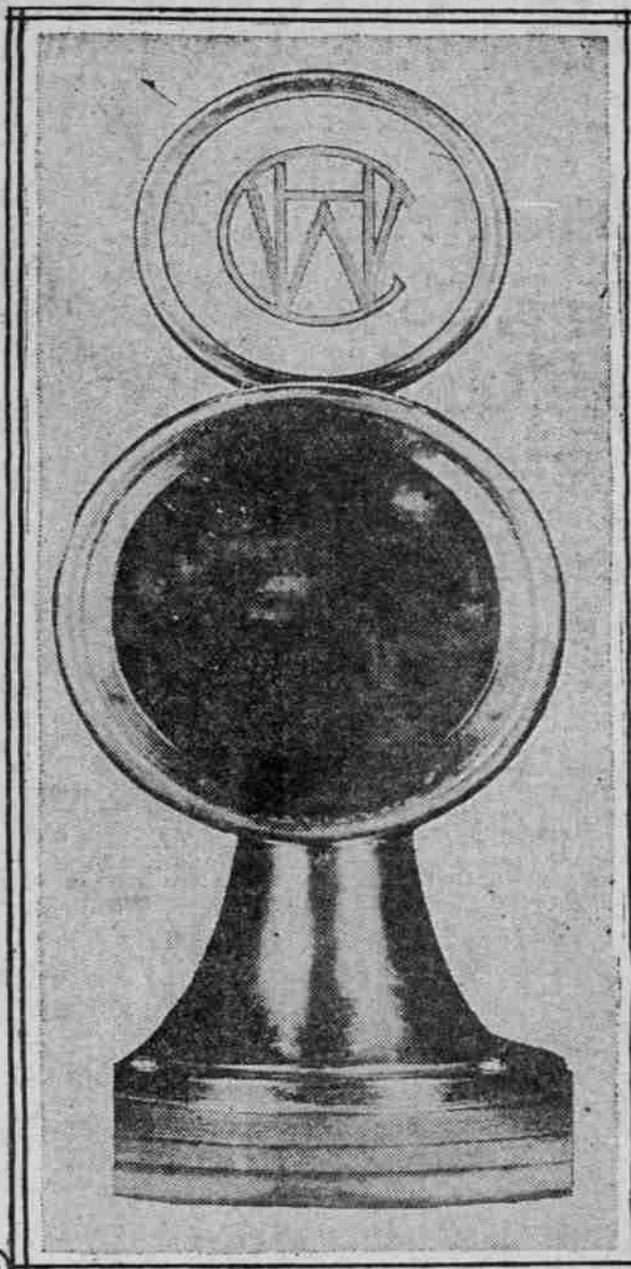


Inspector Faurot's "Unstealable" Car

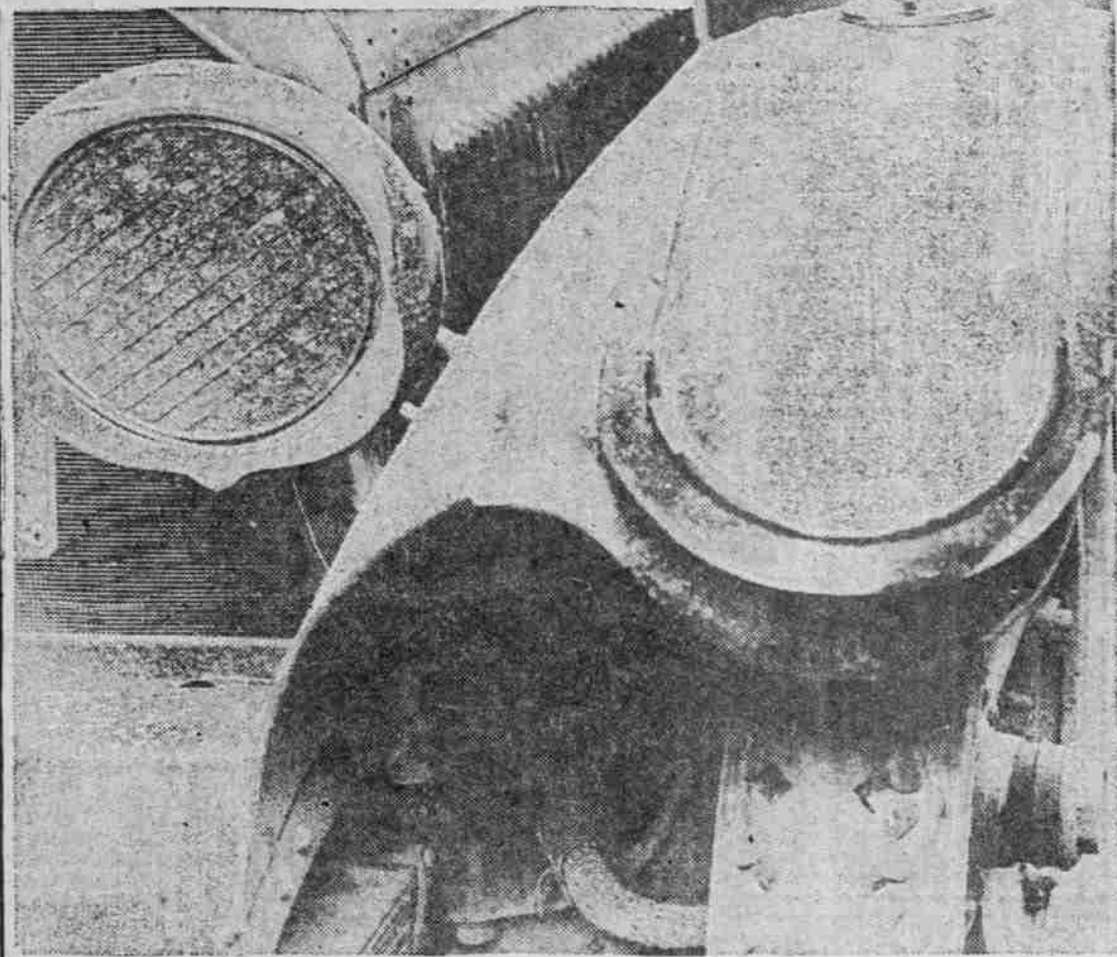
The Ingenious Scheme of the Famous Finger-Print Expert and Lieutenant Skegan of the New York Police to Make Automobiles So Safe That Even the Most Daring Car Thief Will Be Afraid to Go Anywhere Near Them.



Here are Deputy Police Commissioner A. Faurot and Lieutenant James J. Skegan and the "unstealable" car with diamond disk in position to baffle any car thief who comes along during their absence.



"Close-up" of the car device showing an owner's private monogrammed disk in place to indicate that the car is in commission.



The safety device is mounted on the mud guard as shown. Its complicated inner mechanism which controls the operation of the engine is a secret of the police-inventor.

BY EULA McCLARY.

THERE is one finger-print expert in the United States for whom every crook, from the lowly "dip" to the high-class bank burglar entertains a most wholesome respect. He is Joseph A. Faurot, best known as Inspector Faurot, but recently elevated to the rank of third deputy commissioner of the New York department of police.

Many crooks who manage to evade old-time methods of detection have thrown up their hands and admitted their identity when the finger-print expert began telling them things about their past which they hoped had been forgotten.

And now the inspector, after studying the habits of automobile thieves for several months in co-operation with Lieutenant James J. Skegan of the police training school, has evolved a contrivance which, it is declared, will drive car thieves out of business.

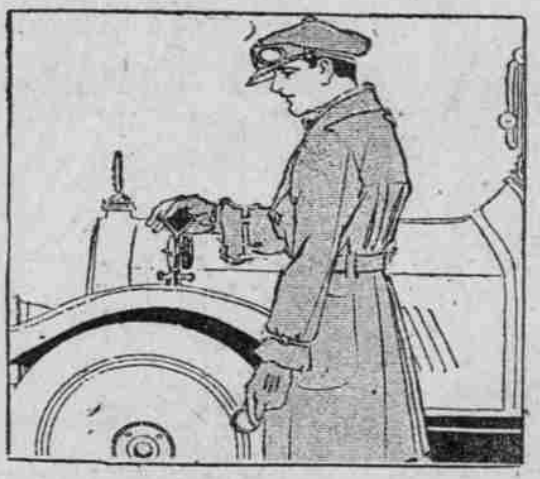
The safety attachment, by the way, is something more than a joint invention. He is the owner of no less than four congressional medals awarded to him for conspicuous bravery, and between the two of them they have produced and patented a little contrivance to be attached to the mud-guard over the left front wheel of a motorcar. They have named it the Faurot-Skegan safety-scope.

The safety-scope is only a few inches high and might easily be mistaken for the familiar mirror which enables a car-driver to see at a glance what is behind him. It does not look as if it could safely be trusted to prevent thieves from stealing the car but, in the words of Commissioner Faurot, it is always safe for car thieves to judge by appearance.

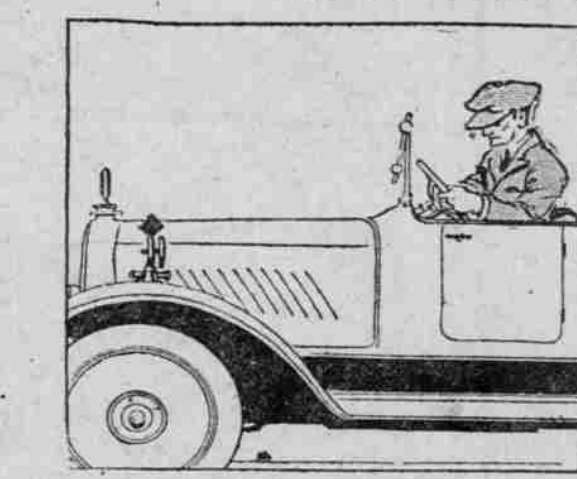
Sad News for Joy Riders.

The interior mechanism of the safety-scope does a whole lot of things which, from superficial inspection would not seem possible. The four little diagrams appearing at the right of this page tell the story of what happens when car thieves come around.

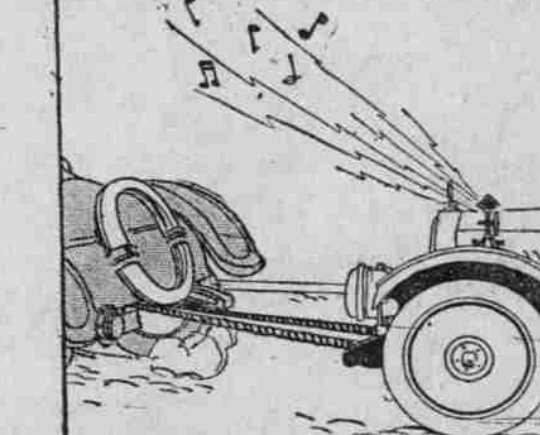
The two police inventors know from



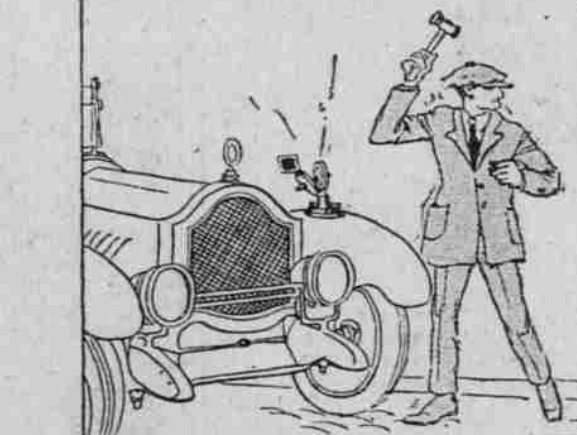
1—Owner, leaving car, removes top disk and substitutes the diamond-shaped top piece as a signal that his car is not to be moved.



2—Thief No. 1 jumps in and discovers that he can't even start the car.



3—Thief No. 2 tries to tow the car and the siren immediately lets loose an ear-piercing signal of distress.



4—Thief No. 3 waits until dusk and then attempts to knock off the safety device. Immediately a brilliant red light flashes up as a signal that the car is in danger.

personal experience the "auto-laugh" the automobile thieves have been giving to various previous attempts to safeguard automobiles against theft.

They believe they have found a way to stop this "auto-laugh," or at least to make the laugh come hard. One of the most successful auto-

"How would you proceed in order to steal a car protected in this way?" he was asked by the inventor.

After some thought the thief answered: "I guess I would go after a car that did not have the safety-scope protection."

There is another type of undesirable connected with the automobile world who is also affected by the safety-scope. The joy rider! Gone are his good times at the expense of the car's owner.

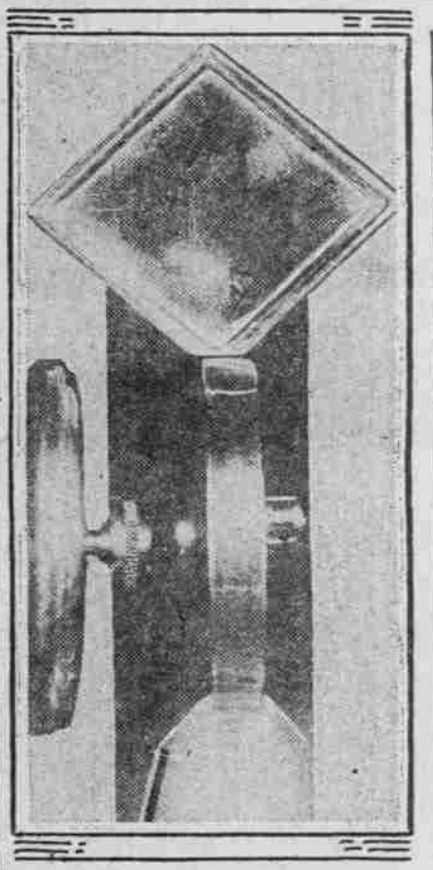
Here is the description of the safety-scope given verbatim by the police-inventors:

It consists of a contrivance for shutting off the motor power and a set of signals which indicate whether or not the lawful owner is in charge of the vehicle. Also immediately upon being tampered with the device automatically sets off an audible alarm siren.

The signals consist of two circular disks, an upper and a lower one, and a diamond-shaped disk which is substituted for the upper disk when the car is left unattended. The lower disk is permanently affixed to an indispensable part of the vehicle. It contains a burglar-proof lock and the upper disks when in place are locked to it. On its face is the owner's distinctive mark, his monogram or any other emblem that suits his fancy.

When the car is lawfully in motion the upper circular disk is attached. This disk can be seen some distance away even when the car is going a good speed.

The diamond-shaped disk is white in color. On the face of the diamond is the inscription: "Tell a policeman if this car moves carrying the diamond disk." When the owner or his agent parks the car or leaves it unattended in a garage or elsewhere, he removes the upper circular disk, slips it into his pocket, and thereby automatically shuts off the motor power. He then substitutes the diamond disk, locking it into the lower disk. This whole operation is ex-



The thief-proof diamond disk is to carry a sign reading: "Tell a policeman if this car moves carrying the diamond disk."

remely simple. It can be accomplished in a flash and becomes quite as commonplace as the unlocking of the switch or turning over the motor.

Making Car Thefts Difficult.

The diamond disk displayed is a signal that the car should not be in motion. Should a thief attempt to drive off with a car displaying the diamond disk he would find that the motor power is shut off. If he should by some ingenious method be successful in removing the diamond disk he sets the automatic alarm horn in operation, sounding a distress signal for blocks.

Should a thief manage to hammer the safety-scope off the car, which would be an extremely difficult task, as it is made of steel and firmly riveted to the mudguard, he would find that doing so would not enable him to steal the car, as knocking off the safety-scope automatically shuts off the motor power, leaves telltale holes in the mudguard and starts a red light burning.

drods of real Huckleberry Finns, boys who go out in the woods, brave bears and all, in their routings and in their hunt for the fruit. Each year also sees other devotees of the little purple berry take the field in the search. The indications are that there will be plenty of the berries to go around for some time to come, for the reports are to the effect that the patches as known today show no signs of being stripped and new ones are constantly being discovered.

The huckleberry is holding its own, the bear is decreasing, the Indians are pitifully few, but the palisade gains. Let's hope that there will always be ample room for all of each that remain and plenty of berries to go around.

Freak Storms in Kansas Prove Interesting.

Barbed Wire Fences So Strongly Charged That at Night Every Bark Given or Glow Like Incandescent Light Bulb.

THE credulity of visitors is often taxed by accounts of wind storms and other atmospheric phenomena in Kansas, but probably none sounds so unreal as the stories of electrical storms or disturbances that pass over the western part of the state.

These electrically charged winds are often especially severe and frequently are accompanied by sand storms. For a long time reports of these strange storms were scattered by persons who had no first-hand knowledge, and when they were first reported to the experts of the weather bureau about 25 years ago they were pronounced St. Elmo's fire, which is sometimes seen at the top of ships' masts during a snow storm.

These storms, though, were an entirely different proposition. They occur when the air is intensely dry and no thunder and lightning is ever noted with them.

Barbed-wire fences become so strongly charged that at night every barb has been wanted by the glow like a tiny incandescent electric light bulb. One well-authenticated case is reported where a wire thus charged came loose during a high wind and described an arc over the grass, killing all vegetation it touched.

S. D. Flora, state meteorologist, who made a thorough investigation of these storms, found that cooking utensils on stoves because so highly charged housewives had to wrap the handles with heavy cloth, not to prevent burning, but to avoid the pain of severe electric shocks from them.

The night-time effects of these storms are startling in the extreme to an inexperienced person. Numerous instances have been reported to Mr. Flora where herds of cattle have been seen with "balls of fire as large as marbles on the tips of their horns" and a ranchman in Cheyenne county had the unique experience one night of driving cattle with this continuous display from their horns and similar balls of fire, which he described as large as "the cork of an ink bottle," at the tip of each ear of the cattle he was riding and also at the end of his riding whip.

In Meade county, near Plains, a dog had been chained to a metal clothes line. The line became so highly charged during one of these storms the dog set up a prolonged howl of misery, and every attempt to release him was so "shocking" to persons trying it they finally had to resort to thick gloves to loosen the chain.

America Gets Pulp Lands.

SYDNEY, N. S. — It is announced that 1200 square miles of pulp wood lands in Newfoundland, held under option by S. Duncan McLean of Sydney, N. S., are to be taken over by American interests.

HUCKLEBERRIES ARE RIPE AND FORESTS SWARM WITH BEASTS, BIRDS AND HUMANS

Oregon's Wild Crop of Succulent Fruit This Year Estimated to Be Worth \$1,500,000, and Vacationists Combine Business and Pleasure.

(Continued From First Page.)

frequently be found of widely varying shades. Usual characteristics of this type of bear, as found in the Oregon forests, are their remarkable uniformity of size, their brown muzzles and the frequent occurrence of a white spot on their breasts. In South America and Asia the same bear is found. Instances of these animals reaching 500 pounds in weight are frequent, though a 300-pound bear in this state is considered large.

Bears Are Raiders.

Campers in Oregon's forests are frequently pestered by bruin raiders, who pilfer the larder during the night, for the bear is primarily a nocturnal roamer, though in districts where he is not molested he will frequently venture at great distances during the daytime. They come by their liking for huckleberries, possibly the most esteemed of their forest forage, on account of their well-developed sweet tooth. They will not hesitate for a minute to invade even the best-guarded of camps in search of palatable delicacies. Their fear of humans is childlike in many of its phases and

men who have spent the major portion of their time in the woods insist that they have never heard of even an isolated instance of the ordinary black bear harming anyone, this notwithstanding the oft-repeated tale of the fight that the mother will put up over her cubs.

One hunter, who has spent the greater portion of his life in the woods, insists that he has deliberately played with the little tads in an effort to entice the mother bear to action, always with uniform failure. How true this would be in all cases seems to be a matter for the individual to judge for himself, for there seems to be a well-founded feeling that the mother will fight for her young or that the big fellows will defend themselves when cornered, when wounded or angered.

Animals Easily Seen.

They are undoubtedly the best-known forest animals of this continent and there are few people who go out in the woods who cannot catch a glimpse of them if they persevere. This is especially so for the reason that bears must rely on their

sense of smell and hearing solely for their protection, as they are exceedingly near sighted and when discovered, as they frequently are by persons who make their way near them while feeding and from the windward side, they rise on their hind feet and carefully examine the suspicious objects before making their fast but clumsy and lumbering way through the underbrush, which is generally accomplished with a great deal of noise.

The bears in the forests at this time are having their last big feed before their winter hibernation, for the time will come, in the next few months, when they will seek their winter quarters. Then, in hollow trees, heaps of brush or caves or even in dens that they build for themselves, they spend the several cold months. Here it is each year that mother bear has her cubs, from one to four being born in each litter, the time being about midwinter. When these little fellows first come into the world they are but eight or nine inches in length, naked and with their eyes closed. They have to receive the best of care,

as they are very weak and it is a full month before their eyes are open and two months before they can even begin to follow their mothers.

Timid Traits Perceived.

Though the full-grown bear is a powerful beast, he is shy and timid. In the forests everything is considered their game. They have a passionate fondness for green corn and fresh vegetables and many is the hardy old raider who has come to an untimely death while on one of these thieving trips. Their success in carrying for themselves is attested by the great number that yet survive in the woods of this continent.

One thing about the bear that differentiates him from the most of the rest of the denizens of the forest is the trait that he has of standing upright. His front feet can almost be called hands and are somewhat of the same formation as are the hands of humans. Though fitted with hard sets of claws in place of fingers, these are seldom used for attack, but for turning over logs or stones after grubs or insects. When eating huckleberries the bear ordinarily stands upright and embraces the bushes. He really loves them and this is an excellent manner of showing his fondness.

Forests Draw Vacationists.

Increasing numbers of city folks venture into the woods each year and the campaign of vacation attractions, as now being carried on by many or-

ganizations in this section, manages to draw good crowds to the forests. This is making many amateur students of woods lore and there are many inhabitants now who came out to blush some of the old-timers at the game, and the continual inroads of good highways into the hearts of the most wooded sections are taking their students where the tragedies of nature and her beauties are fully displayed and accentuated. This year, for instance, several of the Boy Scout troops of Portland have established summer camps in the woods. One of these is on Benson plateau, between Wahnum lake and the highway. About 100 boys were here at last reports and the population of the camp is continually changing, as some of the youngsters return to the city and others take their places. These camps do not exist solely on the rations they carry with them and they are still rivals of the bears in foraging in the berry patches. The forest rangers also have their goodly share of the forest fruits and numberless are the luscious pies that these two communities of dwellers in the fastness of nature this summer make, for many of them are expert at culinary arts and can prove to the skeptical that it is not necessary to have an ideal oven to manufacture pastry.

Just as a finale it is interesting to realize that the liking for huckleberries is very general, bears, Indians, palisades and grouse all having their ill-founded fondnesses. Right now there seems to be plenty for all, with

the berries holding their own and seemingly with the discovery of more patches each year to fill the increasing demand. The Indians dry them like currants for their winter food, the bears and grouse eat them on the scene and the white humans preserve them or carry them away.

Huckleberry Finns Made.

At this time, when the vacation period is at its best, the sojourners in the forest can easily earn their expenses with but little effort. The double advantage is seen of getting the change of environment and the outdoor life, as well as providing for their winter dessert. Business and pleasure are easily combined. The occasional bear encountered in the berry patches considers that he has fully as much right there as anyone else, and his claims seem to have some ground. The bear is just as much afraid of not more so than would be the human who figures as the other half of the sketch. Both parties register astonishment and it is a 50-50 chance as to who will make the first break for freedom and run from the fancled danger. Generally both the bear and the boy, man or girls are just as astonished.

Huckleberry Finn possibly never saw a huckleberry in his life on the Mississippi river, but Mark Twain deserves a great deal of credit for creating one of the best known and most loved figures of American boy life. — In Oregon today there are hun-