

# LIGHTNING RODS PREVENT FIRES

### Experts Assert That Millions in Property Is Saved Annually

NEW YORK, July 19.—Property owners throughout the country are urged to equip their buildings with lightning rods by the National Board of Fire Underwriters which today declared that 99 percent of the fires caused by lightning could thus be prevented. The losses by fire caused by lightning total \$30,000,000 annually.

A widespread indifference to this form of protection exists, however, due to the swindling methods employed by lightning rod dealers in the past, and the fact that it is highly difficult to obtain an expert who can determine whether or not installation has been correctly done.

Careful research by electrical authorities including Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric company, and Thomas A. Edison have proven conclusively the efficiency of the lightning rod as a safety device, the Underwriters declare.

To guarantee property owners that lightning rods have been properly installed and are a protection instead of a menace, the Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a plan whereby a representative of their organization inspects all installations in his district, and affixes a "master label" to the work if it proves worthy.

"Insurance companies will grant a reduction of insurance for lightning rods, in states where reductions are allowed, only on those buildings where the master label is attached along with the identification tag of the company which made the installation," the statement declares.

Laboratory service will be provided by the Fire Underwriters, where materials submitted by lightning rod companies will be tested for certification. The master label will be attached to the work of only those companies which maintain an inspection service along with their installation service, the Underwriters have ruled. No lightning rod company is barred from this laboratory service.

The adoption of the "master label" system will mark an era in preventing loss of property and life through lightning, the Fire Underwriters state, and for the first time standard lightning rod installation. The system will cover the entire United States and Canada.

### Hopi Indian Buildings Traced Back to 1620

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 19.—Scientists have determined that the Hopi Indian buildings of many of the villages of the tribe north-east of Flagstaff date back to about 1620 when the Hopis revolted against the Spanish priests and tore down missions built by the Spaniards, using many timbers from the missions in constructing their own houses.

A party including Dr. A. E. Douglas of the University of Arizona and Dr. J. A. Jeancon of the Colorado state museum returned

### THE PURPLE MOTHER.



Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the International Theosophical Society and "Purple Mother" of the colony at Point Loma, Cal., has lost her appeal to the California Supreme Court and must pay a judgment of \$40,000 won by Mrs. Irene M. Mohr for alienating the affections of her husband, Dr. George F. Mohr.

recently from the Hopi villages, where they made a study of the wooden beams in the ancient structures.

Professor Douglas has specialized in the study of rings in Arizona trees with the result that he has been able to determine the age of timbers.

The scientists' principal difficulty lay in securing the permission of the Indians to make borings in the beams which are held sacred by the Hopis.

When this permission was finally obtained a number of one-inch borings were made and the examination indicated that the beams had been cut about the year 1620 when tradition says the Spanish built their missions in northeastern Arizona. Some 60 years later came the Hopi revolt and the missions were torn down.

Many of the beams in the Indian dwellings are decorated with rich carvings which Dr. Douglas says are the work of the Spaniards.

# FROM MISSOURI, FAVORS HOSPITAL

### E. S. Tillinghast Writes Urging That the Salem Hospital Be Finished

Editor Statesman:—As a wanderer far afield but still deeply interested in Salem and her welfare, permit me a few words of comment. Through the columns of the Daily Statesman I note with pleasure the continued progress and prosperity of the Cherry City.

For instance the once ambitious program of the North Salem Improvement Club seems finally to be approaching complete realization with the paving of Highland avenue and other important traffic arteries of that district. May the good work go on, and North Salem become as famous for her fine paved streets as she once was for bottomless mud holes and blocks of rotten board walks. What wonders may not the flight of time, a healthy optimism and steady boosting year in and year out, bring to cities so splendidly endowed with natural resources as Salem!

One thing strikes the wanderer as strange. It is the seeming slowness of Salem folk and Marion county in rallying to the vigorous support of the Salem hospital. I observe that towns much smaller in size and otherwise far less progressive and attractive than Salem are far ahead in the matter of up-to-date hospital facilities.

Here, for instance, under a special law, authorizing counties to issue bonds to construct hospitals, this county has issued \$100,000 of bonds to build a model hospital in a town and county very much smaller than Salem and Marion county. An annual tax of one mill is levied to support the hospital supplementary to the usual charges. Some members of the county court and chronic mossbacks and tightwads have objected loudly and long and resorted to obstructive legal tactics, but the voters have stood by the hospital overwhelmingly.

As you walk through the halls of this beautiful hospital you notice from the numerous bronze plates that every little town and farm community club in the county has contributed to the furnishing and equipping of the building. They all have an interest in it. They are proud of it. They are determined to support it. They realize that autos and improving roads extend the range of hospital service over a widening range of territory undreamed of in the olden days. They seem to have a keen realization of the wonderful possibilities for good of the modern, up to date hospital as a civic institution.

Almost daily such an institution stays the hand of death that through accident or disease seems to have marked for her own some prominent citizen, or some dear baby, some beautiful young mother, or young man in the full glory of youth. Any one of these lives may easily be worth \$5000 or \$10,000 or \$20,000 to the community.

But far beyond its door such a hospital radiates health knowledge where ignorance of hygiene is dense. Its trained nurses ease the pain of anxiety and bring cheer and good hope to terror stricken homes, where dangerous disease has gained foothold. It helps check or prevent deadly and costly epidemics, which once were the frequent scourge of quite intelligent communities. Its free clinics in cooperation with the Red Cross search out the halt and the lame, the physically deficient and defective and bring to their aid, before it is too late, the marvelous resources of modern science and philanthropy.

As it works for healthy children it works for better schools and less extravagant waste of public school money through irregular attendance. The light of its science reaches into the dark and hidden spots of social infection, whence dread disease penetrates into every strata of society, including the homes of the most wealthy and socially privileged.

As it works ceaselessly for improved community health, it helps reduce the enormous total of productive time and wages lost to individuals and the community through absence from work on account of accident and disease. These losses are by far greater than the total of taxes we pay. As they are reduced every industry profits and prosperity smiles upon the homes of the workers.

Such a hospital Salem needs, one easily comparable to her fine public schools and notable public institutions, of which she is supremely proud as an asset fundamentally vital to her future welfare.

Should it be my good fortune to spend my last years in beautiful Salem, I hope this splendid hospital will be there as a worthy monument to the noblest instincts of Salem men and women, there to ease my pathway, if need be, as it will have eased that of many another, through the last sunset down to the shoreless sea.

"When that which drew out the boundless deep turns again home."

E. S. TILLINGHAST, Fulton, Mo., July 12th, 1923.

Salem Way is Better Mr. Tillinghast was formerly superintendent of the Oregon school for the deaf. He is now superintendent of the Missouri state school for the deaf, at Fulton.

His words showing the usefulness of a well equipped hospital are timely; the arguments are unanswerable.

But, in the long run, the Salem way will prove the best way—that is, it will be better to have a hospital, built and equipped by private gifts, and managed by a board representing the general public, than to have one constructed from tax money, and managed by an official board; which would necessarily be a political board.

It does seem a long time getting the first unit of the new Salem hospital building finished and furnished—but the goal is growing close now. When the first unit shall have been occupied, there will loom the need for the building of other units. The hospital will never be large enough. But after the first unit is done and occupied, it will be self supporting, and enough more so, likely, to keep up repairs, at least. And when the whole plan shall have been worked out, and the other units added; it will be a handsome building, set in beautiful surroundings; and it will be able to maintain itself and attend to repairs and betterments. It will be for the benefit of the public, but it will never be in politics. And there will be no bonds or interest on bonds or taxes to pay.

### HOLDING A HUSBAND

### Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

#### CHAPTER NO. 360 MOTHER GRAHAM TAKES COMMAND

I do not think there could be found in the world two more astonished persons than were Dicky and I when his mother showed by her caustic little remark concerning the car and the papers in the attorney's office; that she was fully aware of the affectionate trick we had tried to play upon her.

We were too flabbergasted—to use one of the pets of my husband's vocabulary—to do more for several seconds than stare open-mouthed at her. If she had produced a hickory switch and had proceeded to use it I think neither of us would have been surprised or would have resented the action. I had the sensation of a school child caught in a lie, and I think Dicky felt exactly as I did.

He was the first to recover his nerves or his nerve—I think he had lost both during the brief seconds of his mother's effective little speech.

"Why Mother!" he exclaimed with a praiseworthy effort to save our sinking bark. "What do you mean? I—I don't understand."

"Oh, yes you do!" his mother retorted. "And so does Margaret. So you needn't stand there like a gander on one foot and try to pull any wool over my eyes, for you can't do it."

Dicky threw me an imploring glance, but I prudently kept silent, leaving him to get out of the embarrassing situation as best he could. My mother-in-law, I could see, was in high feather at being able to disconcert us so thoroughly. In fact, her success had made her almost good-humored. But I knew that she would have to be handled with gloves, and that she would resent an ill-advised word from me far more quickly than she would from her idolized son. So I turned my eyes away from my husband's ludicrously pleading ones.

"That Remains a Secret."

With commendable alacrity he changed tactics, raising his hands above his head as if a movie show-

### FIRST GROUP PHOTO OF PARTICIPANTS IN LÉBAUDY MARRIAGE TANGLE



Although the double wedding of Jacqueline Lebaudy and that of her mother to Mr. Sudreau and his son took place a month ago, this is the first photograph to be released showing the double wedding. It will be remembered that Jacqueline Lebaudy married Roger Sudreau without her mother's consent. Mrs. Sudreau took Jacqueline and kept her away from her husband. The young husband then kidnaped Jacqueline and took her in to the country. Mrs. Lebaudy engaged the father of Roger Sudreau to trace down the young couple, but instead of doing his work he fell in love with Mrs. Lebaudy and married her. The photograph was taken at the Mayor's office, where the civil marriage was performed. Photo shows, left to right: Roger Sudreau, Jacqueline Lebaudy, Mmie. Lebaudy and Mr. Sudreau. The gentleman on the extreme right was a witness whose name was Mr. Basida.

His automatic were pointed at a sworn confession to everything and die blessing you with my last grim smile.

"Don't shoot!" he implored pathetically. "I'll come down, sign breath if you'll only tell me how you found out."

His mother permitted herself a grim smile.

"That remains my secret," she said. "I'll give you a word of retorted in so acid a tone that I

caution, however. The walls in the house are thin, and the people who live there garrulous when among themselves."

She had heard the Ticers commenting among themselves upon the queerness of our pretending not to have bought the Dacey farm when the papers were already awaiting signature.

I cast a furtive, frightened glance at Dicky. Mrs. Ticer, I knew was not particularly charmed by my mother-in-law's rigid and haughty demands. I could imagine that her comments upon the elderly woman might have been exceedingly caustic. By all rules, then, Dicky's mother should have been furiously angry and ready to balk our scheme in any way. But instead, she was actually good-natured. What was the answer?

Orders.

I put the problem away for later consideration. Indeed, I had no time to ponder it, for Mother Graham was speaking again, and Dicky and I paid attention like two well-beaten retrievers.

"But that's neither here nor there, now," she said briskly. "We've got something else to think of. This house has to be fumigated and painted and papered before a stick of furniture goes in it. And where are you going to put the furniture while you are doing it?"

"We thought of the barn," I ventured meekly.

"Sometimes you have a streak of common sense, Margaret," she retorted in so acid a tone that I

did not know whether her words were ironical or complimentary. "Show it to me."

We deferentially escorted her to the barn, and she regarded it critically.

"Beats all how these foreigners treat their cattle so much better than their families," she commented. "They've almost run that fine old house, but the barn isn't in bad shape at all. When I swept out it will do very well to store the furniture—that is, if it is protected against dust and cobwebs."

"Katie and Jim packed everything very thoroughly," I said.

"I only hope you have a who's dish left if that ape had anything to do with it," my mother-in-law retorted, with the rancorous little expression she always reserves for Katie, although I long ago guessed it to be only a habit with her. But I made no defense of my faithful little maid. If ever there was a time when silence was golden, I decided, this was it.

She stood still for a minute or two, her eyes roving over the capacious barn, and I knew that her capable brain was already planning the moving campaign. Finally she struck her hands together and began issuing orders in Gatling-gun fashion.

"When you go down to sign those papers," she said, "wire for the furniture. And send that worthless Ticer and his son over here to sweep out this barn. Then bring out a painter and a carpenter with you. I shall stay here and plan out things while you're gone."

(To be continued.)

INTEGRITY SERVICE

# Announcement

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA is pleased to announce to its customers, friends, and the public generally, its complete line of new

## 1924 Model Studebaker Cars

Avoiding the superlatives frequently used in automobile advertisements, the Corporation desires to faithfully state the facts concerning these cars and the reasons why the public should buy them.

### THE CARS

In design, quality of materials, standard of workmanship, durability, refinements, performance, freedom from repairs, and price, the Studebaker 1924 Model Cars are distinctly the greatest intrinsic values the Corporation has ever offered.

Every improvement the safety and practicability of which have been verified by engineering tests is embodied in these new cars.

#### The Big-Six

THE BIG-SIX LINE comprises four models, mounted on the standard 126-inch chassis with 60 H. P. 3 3/4 x 5 inch motor:

7-passenger Touring Car \$2040	5-passenger Coupe . . . . \$2235
5-passenger Speedster + \$2130	7-passenger Sedan . . . \$3155

Refinements and a few minor mechanical changes have been made in the Big-Six, which has established an enviable record for five years. Our large production accounts for its low price. It is a car of the highest grade, comparable to the best.

#### The Special-Six

THE SPECIAL-SIX LINE comprises four models mounted on the standard 119-inch chassis with 50 H.P. 3 1/2 x 5 inch motor:

2-passenger Roadster . . \$1495	5-passenger Coupe . . . . \$2295
5-passenger Touring Car \$1525	5-passenger Sedan . . . . \$2295

Radiator, hood, cowl, and body changes have been made in the Special-Six, with minor mechanical changes and refinements in the chassis. The Special-Six has for five successive years added luster to the name STUDEBAKER. It is one of the most satisfactory and finest cars on the market. It is as good in every respect as the Big-Six, except that it is smaller, and costs less to produce, and therefore sells for less.

#### The Light-Six

THE LIGHT-SIX LINE comprises four models, mounted on the standard 112-inch chassis with 40 H.P. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch motor:

3-passenger Roadster . . \$1190	2-pass. Coupe-Roadster . \$1450
5-passenger Touring Car \$1190	3-passenger Sedan . . . . \$1795

No body or mechanical changes except refinements have been made in the Light-Six. Over 130,000 Light-Sixes have been produced in the new, modern \$30,000,000 Studebaker plant at South Bend, Indiana, under most economical and

almost ideal manufacturing conditions. In our judgment, it stands out as the greatest value and the closest approach to mechanical perfection in moderate priced cars yet produced.

### THE REASONS WHY

With \$90,000,000 of actual net assets and \$45,000,000 invested in plants, Studebaker has ample physical facilities to manufacture most economically.

Studebaker's organization of manufacturing executives, engineers, metallurgists, chemists, inspectors, and skilled mechanics is second to none in the industry. The design of Studebaker cars and the workmanship upon them conform to the highest principles of engineering standards and mechanical practice known to the industry.

### Best of Materials Used

Studebaker cars contain the finest known grades of iron, steel, aluminum, tires, electrical equipment, glass, bearings, etc. No better materials for automobile manufacture exist. Sheet aluminum has but one-third the tensile strength of sheet steel, and consequently, Studebaker uses sheet steel for its bodies.

By the manufacture of drop forgings, castings, stampings and the machining, assembling and finishing of motors, axles, frames, transmissions, bodies, tops, etc., and the consequent elimination of middlemen's profits, coupled with lower overhead factory costs per car arising from quantity production and low commercial expenses, Studebaker's costs are kept at an economically low point possible of attainment only by manufacturers with vast physical and financial resources.

### Bodies Unexcelled

The bodies of Studebaker cars are not excelled in quality of materials and craftsmanship, by any cars on the market. The Coupe and Sedan closed bodies are magnificent examples of the coach builder's art.

### Merit Wins

The sales of Studebaker cars for the past six years have shown each and every year a progressive increase. 81,880 cars were sold in the first six months of 1923 as against 60,053 for the same period last year. Only products of merit can make such growth.

The Studebaker Corporation of America  
A. R. Erskine, President

## Marion Automobile Co.

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