

SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1927

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GEORGE WASHINGTON THE CHRISTIAN MAN

Fortunate in His Ancestry; Great-Great Grandfather Clergyman

The following interesting and instructive sermon on "Washington the Christian" was delivered by Rev. N. K. Tully on Sunday morning February 20 at the First Presbyterian church:

"The history of George Washington is not always the account of skillful maneuvers in the field—the cunning strategy of the general; or always the story of startly movements in the cabinet—the secret diplomacy of the statesman; but it is always the record of a man true to himself, true to his country, and true to his God. The cherry tree incident is probably apocryphal but it accurately describes the true George Washington.

"Washington was fortunate in his ancestry. His great great grandfather in England was a clergyman. His great grandfather established the Parish of Washington in Virginia in 1657, and was "a sincerely pious man." His grandfather was a churchman and also highly religious. His father became a church officer when George was three years old, and was always active in parish affairs. The Ball family from which George's mother came was also foremost in promoting all good things. His great grandmother in this line gave a communion set to his church, an uncle devised means for the better education of ministers in the Colony, and his mother was dignified, serene, deeply religious, and beautiful.

"Washington's home was one in which prayer, the Bible and the church were honored. Washington's father died when George was eleven years old, but not before he had taught his son to love truth, practice unselfishness, and appreciate the public worship of God. George's mother lived to be eighty-two. Early in life she taught him the moral and spiritual precepts of Sir Matthew Hale, and through his youth and manhood encouraged him to practice secret prayer and trust in a serene, overruling Providence. George showed results of his parent's instructions in a list of one hundred and ten rules for civility which he drew up for his guidance at the age of thirteen. The last three show his religious tendency, namely to reverence God and obey one's earthly parents, to let one's amusement be manful and not sinful, and to keep alive in one's breast that sacred spark called conscience.

"Washington's formal schooling was over when he was sixteen, and consisted of the rudiments only. He was able to add enough mathe-

(Continued on page 4.)

ROMAN RUINS SHOWN AS ANTIQUE MARBLE

Cicero's Home on Palatine Finest Example of Building Stone Use

GRINNELL, Iowa.—(AP)—Cicero's home on the Palatine in Rome was built, it is believed, at a cost of \$120,000, by laborers who got two cents a day.

It is one of the finest examples of lavish Roman use of fine building stone, and a piece from its walls is a prized relic in the collection of marbles presented to Grinnell college by Prof. E. T. B. Spencer of its classic language department.

Stones from the chapel in the palace of the Caesars and from the tomb of Helen, mother of Emperor Constantine, are among the 200 pieces which Professor Spencer has been gathering for 17 years.

One of his valued treasures is a piece of vivid canary marble plucked from the refuse of a contractor's cart in a Roman street. A specimen of peacock's eye was unearthed from a clay path trod for centuries by sandaled feet. One piece is the workstone of a cobbler who shared in 1870 in a rebellion against Vatican rule of Rome.

A fragment of alabaster, chipped from a Roman column, came originally from a cave along the middle of the Nile. The stone was used by ancients for perfume flasks, the necks of which had been broken to extract the ointment. The vessel of ointment with which Mary, sister of Lazarus, anointed Christ's feet, may have been of this stone.

Rome is the greatest repository of rare marbles in the world says Spencer.

VENTILATE MODERN HOME BY KITCHEN

Small Fan Exhausts Odors From Stove and Aids to Keep Home Clean

One of the best ways to ventilate the home is through the kitchen.

An electrical science, after years of study and experimentation, has developed a simple little device known as an electric exhaust fan which is conquering all the formerly formidable odors of frying or cooking onions, cabbage, cauliflower, fish and other smells from the griddle as well as giving the entire home real protection from air greases and poor ventilation.

The ventilation experts declare that this little exhaust fan for the kitchen will be as commonly used and as popular among the rank and file of intelligent housewives as an electric iron, the vacuum cleaner, the automatic washer and ring and other electrical equipment which has largely eliminated drudgery in the household. And the use of ventilation of this sort is an application in the home of the most recent developments in the electrical control of air used extensively today by big industries in efficiently operated schools, theaters, and public buildings, the experts say.

Both physicians and engineers seem to agree that few housewives have learned to use their windows with sufficient skill and regularity to overcome the flood of smells and gases that the kitchen pours into the dining room. Window ventilation cannot be controlled with any certainty or regularity as air supply can be by electricity, it is pointed out. Ventilation should be provided for just like heating and lighting in the home and the way now is simple and the cost slight.

An exhaust fan is just a special type of electric fan which is permanently installed high up in the wall of the kitchen, in an opening provided for it, so that in operation, the fan blows the air of the kitchen with all the smoke and steam directly outdoors and away. This sets up an immediate circulation of air from the house into the kitchen and no more smells of cooking work their way out into the other rooms. The result is that boiling cabbage or friend onions do not greet the guest at the front door while a ham may be boiled, baked and brought up to the full point of perfection and still be a surprise to the household, when it comes to the table. The air from the house flows to the kitchen but the kitchen aid can never work its way into the house.

While this little mechanical product of electrical science is a complete cure for odors, it provides better working conditions for the cook by assuring improved ventilation and less heat in the summer. The economic housewife

(Continued on page 8.)

Health of Marion County Residents Is Safeguarded



Marion County

IN THE STATE OF OREGON Showing Health Centers Woods Sawmills & Other Phenomena

How the health of infants school children and adults is being safeguarded in Marion county through the organizing and administration work of the Marion county child health demonstration, is vividly described in the pamphlet which is now being distributed throughout the county and to health centers, chambers of commerce and business men in other communities throughout the northwest.

The accompanying drawing is an interesting feature of this pamphlet. While designed primarily to give an idea of the distribution of health centers, it also shows some of the county's scenic and industrial points of interest. It shows the extent of the health demonstration's work, and the remote points to which its representatives go in connection with their duties.

Some of the demonstration's most important work, the pamphlet relates, is its service in the interests of infants' health. "Nine nurses, specialists in this work, spend their entire time doing what they can for the health of Marion county mothers and children. This care begins weeks before the child comes into the world, and extends through the first critical weeks of its life. Many visits to these homes are made by the nurses. Where the family can afford it, a small charge based on the average cost of this service, is made. If not, the nurse will come anyway if the doctor and the family wish it. "After the critical period is passed, frequent child clinics are held at the twelve health centers, and to these the children may be taken. There a child specialist

and a dentist make a thorough examination of baby or youngster. "They note the suggestion of bow-legs that means rickets, or the bad tonsils that they may lead to all sorts of trouble, or the drooping shoulders and flat feet, or the teeth that are growing askew. They tell the mother and the father too, if he comes, as he often does, about these things and point out the troubles that should be taken to the family physician and dentist.

"They give no medicine, and no treatment for those are the concerns of the family doctor and dentist, but they help to keep the little baby well and bring the sick baby and the doctor together. At clinics like this, during the first year of the Marion county child health demonstration, some 4000 children were examined, and 85 per cent of them were found to have some health lack that could be met by skilled treatment.

"The school is not the only place where the child learns how to use his mind and body; it is the place where he spends a large share of his time for eight or ten of his growing years.

"So Marion county children are taught health habits in school and the schools themselves are studied and safeguarded so that they may contribute to the child's health while he is in attendance.

"In places far from one of the health centers, the examining doctor and dentist will come to the school itself and examine the neighborhood children. In one of them a boy with diphtheria was found who hadn't even stayed home from school.

"School buildings—fine as they are in many cases in Marion coun-

ty—are not always sanitary. Some of them are in sad contrast to the comfortable farm homes that surround them. Every year the county superintendent of schools makes a sanitary inspection and the nurses are helping now to correct unsanitary conditions.

"They take samples of the drinking water which is furnished to school children, for example, and a number of schools have this year, for the first time, water which passes the rigid examination of the state laboratory.

"Teaching health is as necessary, if the child is to grow up successfully, as teaching the three R's, and the teachers of Marion county are helped to teach health by the continuous interest and advice of their superintendent and director of a special health education director.

"What to eat and when, when to bathe, how to care for the teeth, how to stand and sit, how to keep the physical machinery running smoothly—such things are part of the daily business of the schools.

"While the emphasis in all this work is on the growing child, Marion county is also taking special steps to preserve the health of its adults. A health officer, for the first time, gives full time to the county and city of Salem; Silverton has a part-time health officer as well.

"The health officer's task is to prevent the spread of communicable disease by prompt and effective quarantine; to inspect milk and water supplies; to see that auto camps are sanitary; to keep accurate records of births, illnesses and deaths.

"The nurses moreover, care for

tuberculosis of all ages, and give bedside care in any case of illness or accident, on the same basis that maternity care is offered—a small hourly fee, or less than that, or no charge at all, according to the ability of the family to pay.

"One of the nurses last summer made daily visits to one of the largest hopyards in the county to help the matron in charge with the health problems of the camp. A baby was born in this camp while the nurse was in attendance.

"In all these ways, Marion county is coming more and more to think of health as everybody's right and therefore everybody's concern; and is trying not only to give its children the chance to grow up well, but its adults the chance to stay well. It is adding to the man-power it so greatly needs to develop its rich natural resources."

All this valuable service has been made possible through the aid of the Commonwealth fund, which has instituted these demonstrations in a very limited number of places throughout the nation. The others are in Fargo, N. D., Athens, Ga., and Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Marion county was chosen from more than twenty western communities which applied for one of these demonstrations, because of its natural advantages, its good foundation for health, the nearby educational institutions, its strategic location with regard to other communities which are watching the experiment, and its pledge of local cooperation.

Official and voluntary representatives who are helping to carry out the experiment are:

(Continued on page 3.)

PALAIS D'ORSAY, RICH IN HISTORY

Famous Palace to Be Meeting Place for "40 and 8" in France

PORTLAND, Oregon.—(Special)—The Palais d'Orsay, headquarters of "40 and 8," fun-making organization of the American Legion, during its convention in Paris in September, dates from 1896, announces Carl R. Moser, of Portland, Department Convention Officer for this state. The hotel is located on the Quay d'Orsay, a place that has seen many events that have made history.

A river navigation company used the space where the Gare d'Orsay and Palais d'Orsay stand now, in 1740. Fifty-five years later—in 1795, their building became barracks for the police. Five years later the buildings were used for the quartering of Consular Guards and became known as the Quartier Eugene. The name was changed again in 1805 to Bonaparte Barracks. In 1810 the Palais d'Orsay became a municipal building and in 1871 fire destroyed the buildings. The ruins remained until 1898 when the space was cleared of the debris and the present railroad station and hotel were erected.

Besides being large, the Palais d'Orsay offers the best in the way of lodging accommodations. It boasts several large ballrooms in the furniture of the period of Louis XV. It is in these rooms that the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris holds its annual Fourth of July and Franklin Day dinners, 500 diners easily being seated, while in the ballroom of another wing 1,000 dancers may be comfortably entertained at the same time.

Erection of the Quay d'Orsay was begun by Boucher d'Orsay, a Parisian magistrate, in 1708. It was not completed until during the Empire. From 1802 until 1815 it was called the Quay Bonaparte. Then it was given its present name of Orsay. The office of the Kings coaches was No. 1 of the Quay in 1750. The couriers were taken to court from it to St. Germain, Versailles, Fontainebleau or Compiègne, wherever the King might be living at the time.

At No. 9 Quay d'Orsay is the office of the Legion of Honor, formerly at No. 64 Rue de Lille, destroyed by fire in 1871.

The Palais Bourbon was built in 1722-1728 by Giardini, Lassurac and finally by Aubert and Gabriel, and intended for the dowager duchess of Bourbon. The Prince Conde bought the Palace in 1764 and made such modifications in the building that the cost was estimated at 25,000,000 francs—a huge amount of money in those days.

During the Revolution the Palace was confiscated and became the Council of the "500."

THE POT OF GOLD FOUND IN LABORS

A True Story of Hidden Treasure and Reaction When Not Discovered

Rev. Ernest H. Shanks
Wham! Did you ever see anything like that?

It was a warm early summer Sunday evening and we were doing the milking out in the cattle yard by the straw stack. I was milking old Blossom at the time and my sisters were with me, each milking one of the other cows. Some dark clouds came up in the southwest and it looked like rain, one of those sudden early summer showers you know.

We had been noticing the dark clouds and talking about the need for us to hasten the milking before the rain came. When suddenly, and without the least bit of warning, a bolt of lightning came out of the clouds and struck the ground over in the pasture field a little way from the cattle yard. It was a tremendous bolt. Old Bloss' dropped as if she had been shot. I fell over backward, taking the pail of milk with me, but fortunately I was neither stunned nor did I spill any great quantity of milk.

Then just as if the lightning had broken open the clouds, the rain began at once to pour down on us in great dashing, drenching floods. We finished the milking under the shelter of the cattle sheds.

But there was something strange about that bolt of lightning. What made it strike in the ground out there in the pasture field? There was no tree, or rocks near by. Father never allowed a rock or a stump in any field. Everything must be clean and clear. There was a slight rise of ground, but all was plainly visible from the yard, and we could see where the bolt struck. For a moment there was a bit of blue smoke curling from the spot.

The next morning we went out to look. The ground was bare for a space of probably three feet in diameter but there was no other evidence of any damage or disturbance. The neighbors had heard the stroke and several came to look at the place. Then they began, as neighbors will, to offer reasons for the lightning's curious prank.

"Why did it strike there, like that, in an open field?"

"Well, there must be something down below to draw it."

"There must be some mineral down there. The lightning would not strike in the ground like that if there was not something down below."

So it went. All sorts of guesses

(Continued on page 4.)

MUSIC OCCUPIES PROMINENT PLACE

One-Third of Americans Play Some Musical Instrument or Sing

CINCINNATI, O.—(Special)—One-third of all native born Americans play some musical instrument or are able to sing, according to Miss Bertha Baur, director of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, which has been making a survey of the United States.

"More people are studying music each year," Miss Baur said, "and as a result Americans are becoming more cultured, and generally interested in the arts. The American home is now a musical home. The more love of music that is cultivated, the greater the spiritual development of character, for music develops the best in us and submerges the worst side of our nature."

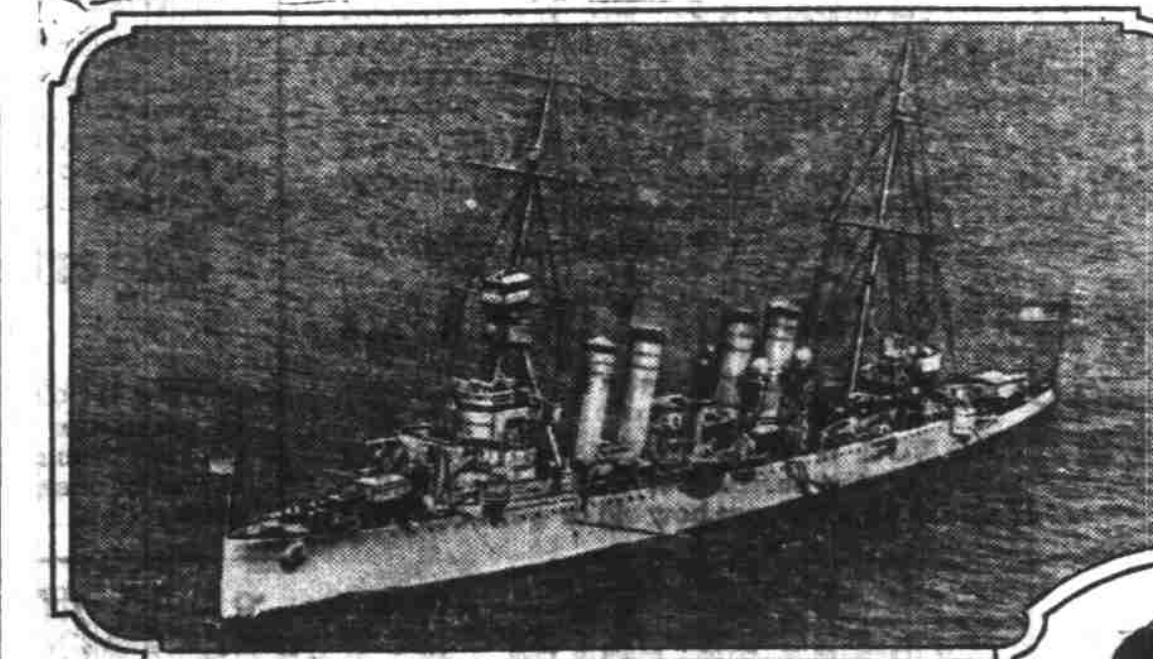
"Only a few short years ago," Miss Baur said, "music was the exception rather than the rule in the average American home. Now, a home without music is rare, for there is hardly a family which does not own a piano or violin, a phonograph or radio.

"Americans are constantly demanding more and better music and are insisting that this subject be taught to their children in the public schools. Our conservatories of music are crowded with men and women students preparing to teach in our educational system, and the demand for their services has made this a lucrative profession.

"Great musicians almost always obtain their first inspiration in their homes, and now that they are becoming more musical, our homes will furnish the environment which may be expected to produce even greater musicians."

(Continued on page 6.)

ADMIRAL AS NURSE, SHIP A MILK-WAGON



An ocean milk-wagon, Cruiser Raleigh, which carried evaporated milk to destitute Nicaraguan children after Chinandega battle.

How a Diplomat, a Navy Officer, a Cabinet Member and Two Cruisers Went to Aid of Nicaraguan Children

A high, strident call from the wireless, emergency in the showering sparks.

A message from Charles Eberhardt, the American minister to Nicaragua, to Rear Admiral Latimer, aboard the cruiser "Raleigh."

"All canned milk—our vessels—in Corinto—can spare—for suffering children."

Latimer's signature.

The message is a quick summary of Eberhardt's appeal, and added "Recommend I be authorized to comply."

Then hurry back through the air: "Approved, Wilbur."

And so a diplomat, an admiral, a cabinet member, went to the aid of ragged little brown children who had lost shelter and protection and parents in the bloody fighting in Chinandega a few days ago.



"CHARLES EBERHARDT" (U.S. Minister to Nicaragua, who appealed for milk for destitute children) fought with the Nicaraguan Conservative forces which recaptured the city from the Liberal troops, thus restoring communication between Corinto and Managua. Sixteen of these brown-skinned

(Continued on page 5.)

HOLY GRAIL FOUND IN TOLEDO MUSEUM

Nineteen Century Long Hunt May Come to an End in American City

TOLEDO.—(AP)—Has the Holy Grail been found in the Toledo Museum of Art?

Blake-More Goodwin, director of the museum, believes it is possible, and he quotes J. Rendal Harris, curator of manuscripts at the Rylands Library of Manchester, England, in support of his belief.

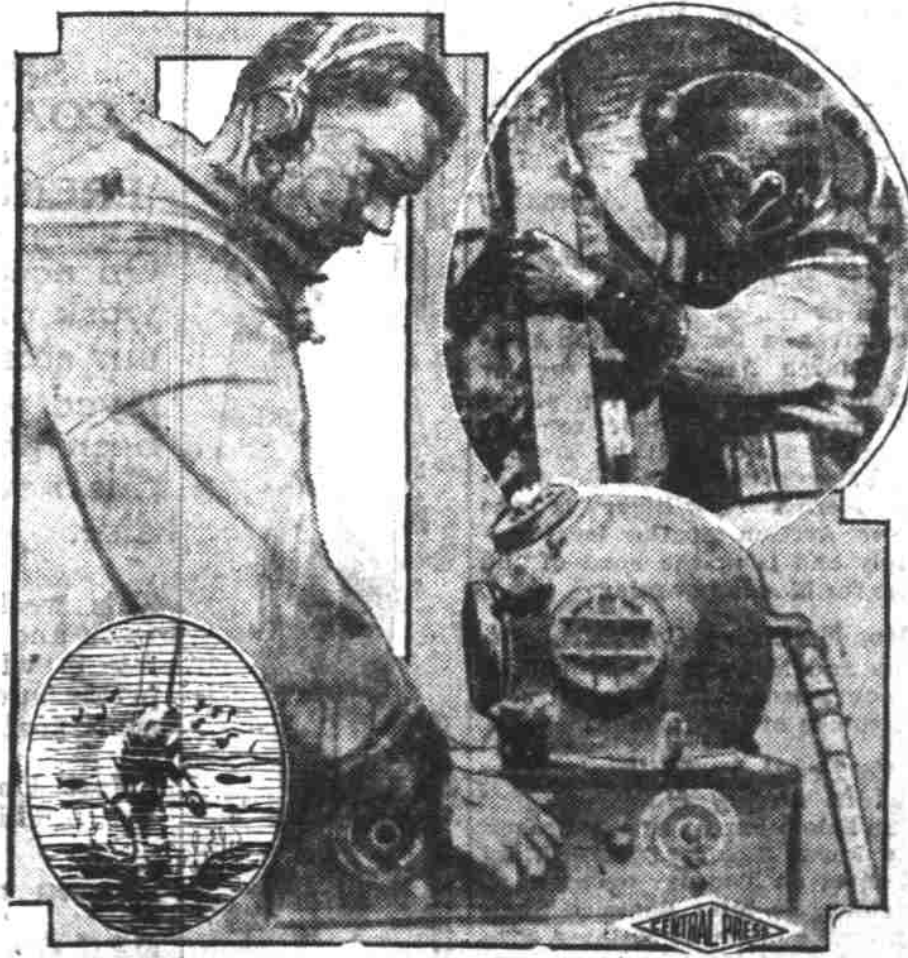
A blue Syrian glass cup, donated by Edward D. Libbey, founder of the museum, to the ancient glassware collection, is said by Harris to be very possible one of the cups used by the disciples at the last supper, and perhaps the Holy Grail itself. Although the cup came to the museum almost ten years ago, it was not displayed until recently.

Greek inscriptions on the cup say: "Be of good cheer" and "What are you here for?" A phrase similar to the latter was used by Jesus in addressing Judas at the time of the betrayal. The gospel of Matthew, in verse 50 of chapter 26, quotes Christ: "Friend, wherefore art thou come?"

The inscriptions, and the shape and detail of the glass, of ancient Syrian or Sidonian design, convince Harris of the relic's genuineness. There are five other cups of similar design and coloring in the world, bearing out the idea

(Continued on page 6.)

DIVER "PLUGS IN" ON SEA FLOOR



Harry Paige, deep sea diver, "tuning in" before he descends to the bottom of the Bay of Corpus Christi.

Exclusive Central Press Dispatch

CORPUS CHRISTI.—Harry L. Paige is one of the most enthusiastic radio fans in Corpus Christi. In the evenings he sits with the ear phones over his head and twiddles the dials. These nightly sessions were a never ending source of pleasure and enjoyment to Paige; but he couldn't listen in enough to satisfy himself.

Paige couldn't tune in on radio programs during the day—at least he thought he couldn't—for he's a deep sea diver. He works far out in the Bay of Corpus Christi on a pipe line project. He passes

(Continued on page 6.)