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Talking Barber Bores Customer to Violence

Chicago.—Sam Pardo, 2068 Kendall street, walked into the barber shop of Jim Arvio at 1257 South State street, sat in Arvio's chair and asked curtly for a haircut and shave. Arvio started to work.

"Well, it's fine weather we're having for this time of year, isn't it?" said Arvio as he snipped away.

Pardo made no answer. But Arvio ignored that.

"You know," the barber went on, "there was a feller come in here the other day and—" The story went on and on through the entire haircut and shave.

Then as the barber lifted him back into a sitting position Pardo leaped from the chair, seized an iron bar that lay on the floor and struck the barber over the head, knocking him unconscious.

"I did it because he talked too much," Prado said to the police.

DEATH ENDS TROTH OF FORTY YEARS

Suitor Leaves Large Fortune to His Fiancee.

Philadelphia.—In recognition of an engagement that remained unbroken for nearly forty years, Miss Bernice McNulty has been left the bulk of the $250,000 estate of William G. Gibson wealthy Pittsburgh bachelor and coal operator.

"There is nothing unusual about it," said Adeline McNulty, sister of the legatee, with whom she lives together with another sister, Genevieve. "My sister and Mr. Gibson had been fast friends for 40 years. An early engagement was never broken, the two agreeing never to marry, yet a beautiful friendship remained."

The three sisters share a modest brick dwelling, owned for more than 30 years by the legatee, as a home in this city. It has a store front occupied by a chain grocery store. Miss Bernice McNulty is a woman in middle age with a fair complexion and dark brown hair.

"She is too broken by Mr. Gibson's death to talk about it," said her sister, "but I am sure the inheritance will not change in the least her mode of living. My sister always has been a woman of moderate tastes, attached to simple things and no doubt her habits of a lifetime cannot be changed, nor will she have any desire to change them.

"Mr. Gibson was a friend of the family for years. My sister met him 40 years ago while visiting relatives in Pittsburgh and afterward he became a friend of the entire family. The inheritance did not come as a surprise to her. She has known for some time she was going to receive the money."

Long Absent Cat Back Home by Parcel Post

North Andover, Mass.—Teddy, an ancient tomcat, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy of Osgood street, North Andover, has returned home after an absence of six months. He came in style—via parcel post, special delivery—from Biddeford Pool, Maine, where he disappeared from the Murphy summer home early in July.

Where he's been all this time nobody knows except Teddy, and he can't tell. When questioned by his mistress after the postman delivered him, he just blinked his eyes and licked his chops. He is sleek, fat and healthy looking as ever.

He had been the family pet eight years, and when he failed to turn up one night everybody in the house wept many tears, annoyed the police for a week or two and finally gave him up as lost. He was not forgotten, however, and when news of his being found reached the Murphy home here there was great rejoicing.

A letter came from the postmistress at Biddeford Pool [illegible] Teddy had [illegible] mail, special delivery.

Eyes Covered, 2 Duel in Dark; Both Killed

Vilna.—Their eyes tightly bandaged, two of the most dashing young men of Vilna locked themselves in a dark room and fired 30 shots at each other with automatic pistols until neighbors found them dying.

Lieutenant Poclechin and the young son of the famous Senator Czlesanowski quarreled over the merits of Marshal Josef Pilsudski and decided to settle the question in the most cruel manner of the annals of the dueling art of Poland.

Both died.

Stripped Him

Baltimore, Md.—An overcoat and a pair of socks were all that remained to James Boley, colored, in the police court after four fellow waiters on a bay boat finished claiming portions of apparel stolen from them.

Loyal Wife

New York.—Anthony Fraine, taxi driver, was in court for a traffic violation. Up spoke his wife, Virginia: "We have no money, but I'll go to jail for him." Then [illegible]: "Sentence suspended."

WHEN PROMOTERS USE "CHARITY" TO DECOY TRUSTFUL CONTRIBUTORS

Investigations of Various Schemes for Defrauding Public Out of Money Disclosed by Bankers Association—Many Kinds of Fake Industrial Promotions Used as Bait.

By W. R. MOREHOUSE

Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association

MILLIONS of dollars raised under the disguise of charity go to line the pockets of promoters. Ticket sales on raffles are commonly used, and while the loss to any one person who buys a ticket is small the aggregate loss for the United States runs into millions of dollars. Usually the promoters of these schemes first make a contract with some charitable institution to conduct a campaign for funds on behalf of the institution. They are to run the campaign in the name of the institution and share the proceeds. The whole scheme is often one of deception. To those who have been led to believe that their contributions go practically 100 per cent to charity, the following case we investigated should prove illuminating.

W. R. MOREHOUSE

A number of promoters recently contracted with a charitable institution to put on a campaign to raise funds by the raffle of a new automobile. So far as the public could tell from the banners used in displaying the automobile, the full amount of the sale price of the tickets went to the institution. There was nothing to convey any other impression. Apparently it was open and above board and was being conducted by men who were contributing their time gratuitously.

For several days a new automobile, mounted on a truck, was driven up and down the streets, with banners telling about the drive for funds for the charitable institution. One day the truck would go by displaying one of the popular makes of automobiles. A few days later it would parade by displaying some other popular make. Periodically the truck would pull into the curb where it would park for several hours while the promoters pleaded with passers-by to take tickets on the raffle and thereby help a deserving charitable institution to meet its bills.

Thousands "Touched"

Thousands of people, touched by the appeal for help, bought tickets, the total sale running into the thousands of dollars. Contrary to the belief of the ticket buyers their contributions did not go 100 per cent to charity. Instead the charitable institution received but 26 cents on the dollar, the promoters getting 52 cents on the dollar as their net profit, or twice the amount received by charity, while the remainder of 22 cents on each dollar represented the amount charged against gross sales by the promoters as expenses.

In other words, every person who bought a 50 cent ticket for the sake of charity, contributed but 13 cents to charity and 37 cents to those promoting the scheme. Whether you give to charity or make an investment it will pay you to get the facts!

Unfortunately there is a general impression abroad that wildcat promotions are confined to oil, mining and new inventions. The truth is, many stock selling promotions are operated under the name of other industries.

False Claims

A certain group of promoters investigated offered for sale stock in a proposed woolen mill. In order to sell the stock they resorted to the use of misrepresentation and false claims. After renting space on the ground floor of an office building fronting on a busy street they began their campaign. Orally and by printed advertisements extravagant claims were made for the proposed corporation which were grossly false.

It was claimed that the promotion had the support of the Chamber of Commerce, but it did not have any such an endorsement. It was claimed that the corporation had a signed contract for the sale of millions of dollars' worth of its products—orders enough to keep the mills running day and night for many years and accordingly insure its success, but all that it had was a valueless fake agreement.

It was claimed by two of the principal promoters that they had had many years of experience in the manufacture of woolens,—in fact had organized and financed a woolen mill which is the largest in the United States. The facts were these two promoters had not been connected with any mills for over twenty years and they had attempted at different times to promote mills, all of which had failed. One of the promoters represented that formerly he was president and general manager of one of the largest woolen mills in Canada. The fact was the mill referred to had gone into bankruptcy and he had been caretaker of the plant.

The "Charity" Drive

This story of misrepresentation can be duplicated in practically the whole industrial field, and because our industries are being exploited with intent to defraud, it behooves every investor to investigate carefully. He should consult his banker before drawing his savings out and losing them on some wildcat investment.

WASHKOWSKY'S OLD SHOE

We call the attention of the American Bankers Association to the case of Mr. Washkowsky of Brooklyn. Mr. Washkowsky is hard working and thrifty, but like so many of us his education is defective, who is to blame for that we don't know. Mr. Washkowsky has been saving a part of his [illegible] for a long time, [illegible] Washkowsky [illegible] it [illegible] the nest egg [illegible] was a mistake, probably, but an inquiry into it belongs to another branch of education with which it is probable the bankers association cannot be held to have any concern.

But with Mr. Washkowsky's depository it has. He chose for that purpose an old shoe. He kept the shoe and its mate in his closet, and up to the other day had tucked away in one of them savings amounting to $350. On that same other day Mrs. Washkowsky, rummaging Mr. Washkowsky's closet like a good housewife, seeking what she could throw away or transfer to another place where Mr. Washkowsky couldn't find it, as is the habit of good housewives, found this same pair of old shoes. We suppose she said to herself, Mr. Washkowsky not being present to have it said to him, "Isn't that just like a man?" and acting thereupon just like a woman she sent the shoes to the cobbler to be repaired. It was either that or the ash barrel for them, and being frugal and Mr. Washkowsky paying the cobbler bills anyway, she sent them to the cobbler.

A distraught man was Mr. Washkowsky when he next went to make a deposit in his old shoe. "What new place," he asked in that martyr tone affected by husbands on similar occasions, "have you found for my old shoes?" Mrs. Washkowsky told him, expecting to be praised for her thoughtfulness. Women—but that's another branch of education.

Mr. Washkowsky went to the cobbler and found the shoes, but not the money. [illegible]

But what we would like to hear from the American Bankers Association is what steps it is taking to discourage people of magpie habits from keeping their money in stoves, shoes, mantle clocks, behind wall pictures, under floor boards and similar places. We have made no exact calculation, but from casual evidence we are inclined to believe there are enough funds hidden away in such places in this enlightened and progressive country to pay off the national debt. Not that we advise paying it off, because that would leave congress nothing to fuss with Mr. Mellon about; but if deposited in banks our banker might have some to lend when we need it, which he now never has: he says money is very scarce. We hold it is not; it is merely in Mr. Washkowsky's shoe.

Seeing that we have been pursuing education, or something called that, for several centuries, we cannot but feel this is a bad showing and that the bankers association is somehow responsible. It hasn't sufficiently impressed on the people that it has banks and what they are for. Mr. Washkowsky hasn't heard. And there are a lot of him in this country.—Kansas City Star.

Advertise In The Sentinel

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for March 4

JESUS AND THE TWELVE

LESSON TOPIC—Mark 3:13-19; 6:7-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Chooses Twelve Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Twelve Apostles and Their Work.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus' Call to Service.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Training of the Twelve.

I. The Twelve Ordained (Mark 3:13-19).

Jesus, knowing that His earthly career would be cut short, made provision for the carrying forward of His work after He was gone by calling and ordaining the twelve. Before doing this He spent a whole night in prayer (Luke 6:12). The burden of His prayer is indicated by what He immediately did. From among His disciples He chose twelve, whom He ordained for a twofold purpose.

1. "That they might be with Him" (v. 14).

Fellowship with the Lord is not only the highest privilege of a disciple but the indispensable qualification for witnessing for Him. Personal association with Jesus Christ—the interaction of personalities—the impact of His personality upon ours is the essential preparation for Christian service.

2. "That He might send them forth to preach" (vv. 14, 15).

To proclaim the good news of salvation to the lost world was the supreme mission of the disciples. Their credential for this mission was the enduement of the power of the Spirit—"To heal sickness and to cast out devils" (v. 15). Concerning those who were to be Christ's messengers observe:

(1) That twelve were ordained (v. 14). This was the beginning of the process by which the triune God was to make known His grace to the whole world, therefore He sends forth the number of men corresponding to that purpose. The number twelve is the product of the heavenly three and the earthly four indicating the purpose of the triune God to reveal Himself to the four quarters of the world.

(2) Their characteristics. (a) Men of average ability. They were not from schools and colleges, yet men of mental capacity and efficiency. This has been the history of the Christian church. Not many noble, not many wise after the flesh are called (I Cor. 1:26). (b) Middle ranks of society. They were not chosen from among the rich, neither from among paupers. The most efficient workers are those who are able to sympathize with the common people. (c) Diverse temperamental gifts. They were so grouped as to have impulse and leadership, reflection and questioning went together, and among them were found men of practical business ability.

II. The Twelve Sent Forth (Mark 6:7-13).

1. They were sent forth in pairs (v. 7).

Two reasons may be assigned for this. (1) A cheering and comforting companionship for the workers.

(2) Confirmation of testimony. In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established. People would more likely believe that which was verified by two.

2. Supernatural authentication of their mission (v. 7). He gave them power over unclean spirits. He endued them with power to work miracles, in order to demonstrate their divine commission.

3. Their maintenance [illegible]

They were to depend [illegible] their support upon the [illegible] them. Having received [illegible] and the power [illegible] to give them out [illegible] (Matt. 10:8).

4. Contentment [illegible] was to be made upon entering a city as to a reputable place to stay. Upon being directed to such a place the missionary was to be content.

5. The responsibilities of the hearers (v. 11).

Judgment was to be pronounced upon those who rejected their message.

6. Their message and work (vv. 12, 13).

They went out and preached that men should repent. Matthew adds, "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand" (Matt. 10:7). This means that the kingdom promised to Israel was at hand, that the Messiah was present and ready to set up His kingdom. In confirmation of this message they cast out many devils, anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them.

God's Overflowing Love

There is such a thing as putting ourselves in the way of God's overflowing love and letting it beat upon us till the response of love to Him comes, not by struggle, not even by deliberation, but by necessity, as the echo comes when the sound strikes the rock.—Phillips Brooks.

Being Right With God

The man who is right with God doesn't have to have a [illegible] to be happy.—F. B. Meyer.

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