SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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HAS NEW DEVICE TO RECORD QUAKES

Greater Accuracy Is Also Promised by Savant.

Washington.—The Georgetown university seismological observatory, which in the last 13 years has given to the world first news of many earthquakes, now assures the public that its reports in the future will be even more dependable.

The university today has among its instruments a new seismograph, known as the Galitzin vertical seismograph, the only one of its kind on this side of the Atlantic.

The special features of this delicate piece of apparatus are magnetic registration and photographic recording, whereby the element of friction in the other types of machines is entirely eliminated. Accordingly, the machine will permit of the recording of many more of the world's quakes and permit of a more accurate interpretation of the writings of a shaking earth.

Doctor Sieberg of the Jena seismological station places the number of quakes felt sensibly or instrumentally the world over from 9,000 to 10,000 yearly. Of these in the past only from 90 to 110 have been annually recorded of Georgetown. Father Francis A. Tondorf, director of the observatory, hopes that this number may now reach from 300 to 400.

When it first was founded in 1911 the Georgetown observatory had only one seismograph—of the Weichert type. It carried a stationary mass of 80 kilos. The rocking during windstorms of the south tower of the Healy building, in whose base the instruments were at first placed, necessitated their removal to a cave beneath the quadrangle.

Father Tondorf inaugurated the work at Georgetown when, in 1910, the International Seismological society requested the Jesuit order, with many colleges in the United States, to establish a chain of stations in this country.

Pilot Willing to Be Target for "Death Ray"

Walter Sutter of Elizabeth, N. J., an experienced army pilot, who has come forward expressing his willingness to fly a plane into the path of Grindell Matthews' "Death Ray" and claims that the ray will not bring him down in his plane even at the mean height of 1,000 feet. He also states that an experienced flyer would not have his plane wrecked by the ray without some sort of a struggle.

Refugee Family Tells of Hardships in Mexico

Norfolk, Va.—Deprived of their ranch and property accumulated in 19 years of hard work and forced by the Mexican revolution to flee penniless and without food, Wilhelm von Waldenfels and his family of four have arrived here en route to Germany.

They brought a harrowing tale of flight from their home in the interior of Tabasco, a 48-hour trip down the Grijalva river to Frontera in a dilapidated sailboat steered by a Mexican girl; of lost direction and the piling of the craft on the rocks and the fight against drowning and, finally, of the long journey afoot from Frontera to Vera Cruz.

At Vera Cruz the refugees, hungry and sick, had their first bit of good luck in the presence in the harbor of a steamer. They had no money, but Captain Grashoff, a fellow countryman, waved aside the question of passage.

Declares New Glands Give Sheep More Wool

Liege, Belgium.—Dr. Serge Voronoff, famous French surgeon, addressing a scientific congress here, claimed it would be possible to increase the yield of wool by applying his gland transplantation operation to sheep.

Although the operation cannot be performed successfully on all sheep, he said, he hoped to be able to create a special breed by operation on the direct descendants of a certain number of picked specimens.

The experiment was already being made, he announced, on a flock of 3,000 sheep in Algeria, and also on a number of goats.

MOREHOUSE GIVES PLAN TO PROTECT PEOPLE FROM WILD-CAT PROMOTERS

American Bankers Association Official Who Has Exposed Fraudulent Schemes for Robbing Savers Draws Up Set of Rules to Foil Crooks.

By W. R. MOREHOUSE,
Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association.

ARTICLE NO. IV

THE solution to the great problem of protecting savings depositors from losing their money in fraudulent schemes is largely in the hands of our bankers. If they will co-operate with those who save they can make it hard for these plunderers to continue business. Hasten the day when our bankers without exception will gladly welcome interviews with depositors who contemplate making investments, will urge an investigation or recommend in the stead of little-known securities investments of unquestioned responsibility. In every case where customers call at the bank excited and nervous over some scheme where by investing a few hundred dollars they expect to make thousands any banker will at once sense the situation.

W. R. Morehouse

The banker knows that the depositor is being rushed off his feet, with "Hurry, hurry and get in on the big clean-up!" and it remains for the banker to caution the depositor against such tactics. In order to prevent this all that our bankers have to do is to suggest that their customers make it a rule always to bring high-pressure salesmen to the bank to be interrogated regarding their promotions. This will break up sales nine times out of ten, for high-pressure salesmen invariably avoid being questioned too closely by bankers who know investments.

Rules to Follow

Our bankers should urge this investment slogan: "Investigate before you invest. Consult your banker first," and so indelibly impress it on the minds of their depositors that they will always be guided by their banker's advice in making investments. Salient points which should be kept before the investing depositor are:

(1) There are three cardinal points to all good investments, namely safety of principal, certainty of income and salability.

(2) Safety of principal is more important than a high yield; the promise of big returns is usually a sign of a risky speculation.

(3) It is like taking a leap in the dark to invest in promotions which are an unknown quantity and for this reason a thorough investigation should always be made.

(4) It is morally wrong, if not criminally so, for any person to invest in any proposition he feels is a skin-game, or which is tainted by trickery or fraud or opens the way for a favored few to "get in on the ground floor," clean up and get out from under before the scheme collapses. Usually the depositor finds he is not in on the ground floor, there is no chance for him to clean up before the scheme collapses and so he loses all that he has invested.

(5) If a promotion is as good as claimed, it would not be necessary for high-pressure salesmen to resort to all sorts of questionable methods. It would not be necessary to rush a victim off his feet and sign him up before he could interview his banker, but he could be given time to consult others before investing.

(6) The only reason high-pressure pirates go to those who are inexperienced in finance for funds is because they can palm off on them so-called investments which in the eyes of men of experience are valueless.

(7) The glib-talking promoter is not a true friend of the savings depositor but is a wolf in sheep's clothing, he will resort to any kind of trickery to exchange a certificate of stock for the depositor's cash, his glittering promises are fictitious and he is planning how he can entrap his victims and relieve them of their savings and not how he can make good dividends for them.

(8) For every oil well that pays dividends there are many dry holes and abandoned drilling rigs, and for every profitable mine there are many abandoned shafts, and for every successful promotion there are a thousand failures, and because of these facts the savings depositor's chance of winning is too small to justify the great risk involved.

(9) Savers should steer clear of stock, shares or units in world-revolutionizing inventions which are peddled in front of empty stores or sold from house to house or through the mails.

(10) Every novice investor should remember that, as in all lines of business, black sheep have invaded the investment field. They must be shunned, while investment firms and salesmen of responsibility and integrity should be supported.

Let our banks unite in a movement designed to protect the depositor against the schemes of the wild-cat promoter—in a movement that will save our savings depositors from despair and from poverty as a result of having lost all—in a movement that will turn into legitimate investment channels the millions of dollars which are now wasted on fraudulent schemes of one kind or another. The best service a bank can render a novice investor is to keep him from making poor investments by helping him to make good ones.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

By JOHN T. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee

The Republican party has always been a party of honest money and sound financial policies. Its record in this regard is a matter of history.

The close of the Civil war found the United States government with a large outstanding bonded indebtedness incurred in order to save the Union. Her paper currency was worth only 38 cents on the dollar. At this time began the divergence of the financial policies of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The Democratic party demanded that the obligations of the government be paid in depreciated paper currency. The Republican party, in the platform of 1868, at the convention which nominated Grant, incorporated the plank which stated: "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted."

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the United States government removed all doubts of its purpose to discharge its honest obligations to public creditors in honest money.

In its platform of 1872, the Republican party pledged itself to the speedy resumption of specie payment by which process the currency of the United States would be brought to par and the credit of the United States fully maintained in the markets of the world. The Democratic party was opposed to such a program, following the lead of those who believed in a cheap and debased paper money which would have destroyed the credit of the United States in that critical period, defrauded its creditors and led to financial disaster.

Due to the insistence of the Republican party upon sound money and equally sound financial program, specie payment was resumed and our national obligations were paid in coin. The value of our paper currency was raised from 38 cents to par, and the credit of the United States government was raised from the point where six per cent bonds sold at 86 to where four per cent bonds were eagerly sought at a premium.

Without resorting to loans, the Republican party, during the period 1870-1880, by its program of public economy, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, reduced the public debt by nearly a billion dollars and refunded the remainder of the outstanding debt at a lower rate of interest.

This Republican program of reconstruction by sound financing and economy in public administration which brought the United States through the trying period following the Civil war is being duplicated by the Republican party at the present time.

TAKES PLEA FOR THIEF WHO HAD MENACED LIFE

Banker Shattuck Asks Mercy for Man Who Had None for Him.

Paris.—At the end of a trail of vengeance that led half way around the world and cost two lives, hundreds of thousands of dollars, Albert R. Shattuck, American millionaire, found—pity.

The story goes back to a day in 1922, when the soft-spoken butler in the Shattuck home on Washington square, New York, turned with a snarl upon his employers, and blew sharply on a whistle.

The gardener and one of the kitchen boys dropped their masks of servility and became snarling bandits, like their chief. Three other apaches, waiting outside, were admitted. Revolvers and ugly knives were whipped out.

No Hesitation to Kill.

The astonished banker, his wife and four loyal servants were driven down to the cellar at the pistol's point. There Mourey insulted Mrs. Shattuck vilely. Only the certainty that the apache would not hesitate to kill restrained the white-haired millionaire from violence. Into an airtight wine vault the bandits forced their victims, with curses and degrading remarks.

The door was slammed shut upon them and locked.

Death was but a few hours away for all, as the air was bad and scarce.

Upstairs, the bandits swiftly ransacked the house, took jewelry valued at $70,000 and made away scattering them over the world.

Some were caught, but Mourey disappeared.

Inside the vault, Shattuck alone kept his head. With a dime's edge and a broken penknife, the banker attacked the hinges of the heavy steel door. Loosening the screws with the utmost difficulty, he pried the door open and tottered, with his wife in his arms, into the cellar, just as every one was on the point of collapse.

Driven Down to the Cellar at the Pistol's Point.

From that day, Shattuck swore vengeance upon Mourey. He did not talk of it much, but private detective agencies learned quietly that there was no limit to the reward if they could trap the apache.

Mourey was heard of first in this country, then in that, hunted day and night, but always eluding pursuit.

Shattuck kept on the trail. It led to the Indies, then to Europe, then to Africa. Still the bandit kept ahead of the international police put on his track. Justice became the banker's one aim. Some called it vengeance. Then Mourey was trapped. A woman was the leader in the deed—his sweetheart, with whom he kept in touch throughout the flight.

Trapped With Sweetheart.

Growing bolder, the bandit came to Paris, or rather to a little villa outside the city, where his sweetheart used to meet him.

One day the gendarmes of Paris followed her to the villa and a revolver battle ensued before Mourey threw up his hands. One was mortally wounded. First an attempt was made to have the apache king taken to New York, but it was decided the French charges against him were the more serious. The jury found Mourey guilty as charged, resisting an officer with violence, which resulted in the fatal wounding of the police. The judge sentenced him to die on the guillotine.

The Shattucks, their long pursuit ended, wrote to Doumergue:

"Justice cannot ignore pity. This man has expressed regret for his crimes. We believe he is sincere."

Sought to End Life Where Son Is Buried

North Bergen, N. J.—Charles Alexander attempted suicide on the grave of his son in Fairview cemetery, according to police, who found his body stretched on the grass-covered mound which indicates the spot of his son's interment.

The police state Alexander went to the cemetery and remained at the grave throughout the night. It is said poison was used by the brooding man in his suicidal attempt. Physicians at a local hospital declared he will recover.

Edgar was the son's name. Seven years ago, at the age of nine, the boy was killed in a railroad accident.

STRAIGHT TALKS WITH AUNT EMMY

On How to Lose Your Inheritance

"It is so hard for me to get along on what John left me," complained Mrs. Norris to Aunt Emmy. "Junior wants to get a job, but I always wanted him to go to college—"

"Yes, yes, I know," interrupted Aunt Emmy, "but what about this mining stock?"

"I'm coming to that. You see I thought I could invest some of those bonds John left, they yield such a tiny income, in something that would bring real money. I needed more money, so when the telephone rang that day and a man, he had the nicest voice, said he had been referred to me by a friend and wanted to talk over some gilt-edged investments, I told him to come right up.

"His name was Mr. Stanhope. He was so nice. He told me all about the big money people are making in platinum mines. Platinum jewelry is so fashionable now. He said he could let me have some stock in a wonderful mine, and that the company would buy the stock back if I ever wanted my money."

"Have you a statement signed by one of the officers of the mining company to the effect that the company will repurchase your stock?" asked Aunt Emmy.

"Why no—"

"Well, you will have trouble getting your money back. A company cannot be compelled to buy its own stock back."

"Oh, I don't know. Anyhow, I got out my bonds and showed them to him—"

"What, you keep your bonds in the house instead of at the bank!" exclaimed Aunt Emmy.

"Why, yes, but in a box that locks—and Mr. Stanhope said that he was surprised that a woman with the good business judgment I had should be getting such a small income as those bonds paid— scarcely anything. He said that I should make my money work harder for me. He knew I must have good business judgment, he said, because I brought my children up so beautifully. He offered to take the bonds and change them for his stock."

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Aunt Emmy, "did he give you a receipt?"

"Why, of course, he was the nicest man. But Junior said after he left that he didn't like him. He said he looked slick. Boys are so funny. Well, I got the platinum stock but Mr. Barnes at the bank says it's no good. He must be mistaken. But I want my bonds back so I came to you for help. And you're always so lucky about your investments."

"Not lucky, just sensible," corrected Aunt Emmy. "Why, oh why, don't you consult your banker, who understands finance before you risk your money? This is not your first loss. Remember that piece of land you bought that was under water?"

"That was different," said Mrs. Norris blushing, "and anyway, Mr. Stanhope is honest, I can tell that."

"If he were honest, he would not have promised you the things he promised. Reputable houses don send out representatives who make promises about repurchase of stock. Why don't you 'phone your Mr. Stanhope?"

"I did, but he's out of town. I've written, too, but I suppose I shall have to wait until he gets back. It's been several weeks now, so he should be back soon."

Just then the evening paper came. Aunt Emmy glanced at it, then read it attentively. Her expression grew serious. She handed the paper to Mrs. Norris. On the front page was an account of a financial scandal. The house that sold Mrs. Norris her mining stock was involved and the men who ran the business had been indicted for fraud.—*A. B. Aymes.*

Cause for Thanks

"I met a real optimist the other day," said the physician, "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg in a railroad accident, and when they picked him up the first thing he said: 'Thank God it was the leg with the rheumatism!' "—Harper's Magazine.

Trainer of Boxers Gives Diet Hints

To Kid Howard of Chicago and his new system of training and conditioning, Sammy Mandell, the present lightweight boxing champion of the world, gives a great deal of the credit for his meteoric rise to stardom in the world of pugilism. When Mandell first started fighting, he was small, weak and undeveloped, but after turning himself over to Howard it was only a short time before he took the decision from Sid Terris of New York that resulted in him being recognized as the boss of the lightweights.

Sammy Mandell.

Howard's system is unique in that it works no hardship on the athlete who is in training. Unlike the systems that have been used for years, this prominent and successful trainer of men makes conditioning more of a pleasure than a distasteful necessity. Instead of demanding that his men eat only certain things he advises them to eat what they want and when they want it as long as it is cooked in a proper manner. Mr. Howard, in a recent interview on the subject of diet and condition, said, in part: "Years ago it was a task, and an unpleasant one, for a boxer or a wrestler to train for a bout because he was forced to literally starve himself unless he wanted to eat steaks and chops at all times. I remember that when I was training for a match, I was so truly tired of steaks that I choked every time that I ate one but it was steak or nothing. I advise my men to diet at all times but it is perfectly possible for them to diet and, at the same time, to enjoy their food. My only 'don't' is the one regarding the eating of such combinations as fresh milk and cheese, and fruit with cream. In fact, I advocate the use of evaporated milk entirely. Vegetables are fine and the more that the athlete eats the better he will be for it. Pastry, of certain kinds, such as homemade pies, cakes and cookies, if made correctly, and with pure butter, evaporated milk and pure lard, are very beneficial. Stews and boils are ideal. Taken as a whole, any food, with a few exceptions, is all right if properly cooked and eaten without gorging."

And one has but to look at Howard, who is the most religious user of his own system, to realize that it is a success.

HUGE GROWTH IN SCHOOL SAVINGS

New York.—School savings in the United States for the year 1924-1925 increased in aggregate bank balances by $5,500,000, with a growth of 630,000 in the total number of pupils participating, it is shown in reports made to the American Bankers Association, which declares that the returns encourage belief in the permanence of school savings as a part of the educational program in the public schools.

During the year the number of reporting school savings systems increased from 683 in 742 districts to 760 in 1,557 districts, the number of schools from 9,080 to 10,163, the number of pupils participating from 2,236,326 to 2,869,497, the deposits from $14,991,535.40 to $16,961,560.72 and the bank balances from $20,435,144.64 to $25,913,431.15, says W. E. Albig, in charge of the Association's savings activities.

First Manual Training School.

Finland holds the honor of the earliest use of handwork as an agency in education, having developed a plan for teaching handwork in primary schools between 1858 and 1866. Sweden followed in 1872, France in 1873, England in 1886 and Germany in 1887. In the United States the first steps in this direction were taken in New York city in 1878.