

## 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.

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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.



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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.

### Religious Faith No Secret in Jerusalem

In Jerusalem, the little city of great things, religious observances play a part in daily life unknown in other capitals. Since it is the center of three great faiths and all their subdivisions, can it be wondered at if each faith and branch thereof jealously guards rights and rites acquired throughout centuries, often through famine, seige and untold hardship? In a modern city, one meets people daily for years without knowing their religious beliefs. This is impossible in Jerusalem. Be he occidental or oriental, every man's religion is known to all and also the fidelity with which he carries out the obligations imposed by his faith.

The religious festivals bring their own pageantry to the city. There are Moslems with their adherents from northern Africa, India, Afghanistan, Bokhara, Arabia, and the Sudan; Christians of all denominations; Latins, including many of the religious orders and the Uniate churches which acknowledge the supremacy of the pope; the eastern churches, which comprise the Orthodox, the Armenian, and Syriac, Copts, and Abyssinians; the Anglican church; the Jews, divided into Ashkenazim, Sephardim, Karaites, Yemenites, Georgians, and Bokharans. — National Geographic Magazine.

### Cartoon in Japan Not Inspired by Politics

In Japan, apparently, the cartoon did not have the democratic beginnings of its occidental counterpart. Here in America the cartoon was originally used in magazines and newspapers as a political weapon, but the

It was claimed that the promotion had the support of the Chamber of Commerce, but it did not have any such 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 woolsens,—in fact had organized and financed a woolen mill which is the largest in the United States. The facts were these two pro-



The "Charity" Drive

motors 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.

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.

Japanese cartoon was more than eight hundred years old before the first issue of the Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun, first of the Japanese dailies, appeared in 1871.

The first Nipponese cartoonist was a lordly person, a Buddhist monk, Kakuyu, abbot of Toba, who was born in 1033 A. D. He employed most of his eighty-seven years laughing at the follies and vanities of the decadent Kyoto court and at pretentious low-brows everywhere. His influence over that branch of Japanese art was as great as that of Shakespeare on the English drama. In fact, for centuries the only Japanese name for the cartoon was "Toba-e"—"Toba Pictures." No cartoons appeared in Japanese newspapers until a few years ago, but now they have become so popular that in all the large cities they are printed as daily features.

### Apple Tree's Monument

Because it is the parent tree of a variety and, although sixty-three years old, is still producing fruit, an apple tree at Peru, Iowa, has been honored by a monument. Last year the tree yielded more than five bushels of sound apples, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Tree surgeons are credited with keeping it alive. Periodically the decayed wood of its trunk is removed and concrete filling applied, while most of the lower part has been rebuilt with steel members. The branches are kept pruned so that the roots will not become exhausted in supplying nourishment to useless twigs and leaves. A pioneer orchardist is said to have set out a tree of Bellflower variety in his garden in 1864.

### 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 weekly wages for a long time, but hadn't told Mrs. Washkowsky where he was depositing his nest egg. That 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 his shoes, but not the money, which we cannot but feel is not remarkable. We hope he will find

it, but he hasn't yet, which again should cause no astonishment.

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.

The Four H clubs held a meeting Tuesday, March 20, at the M. E. church. They elected officers for the different clubs and arranged for a meeting to learn judging.

### ANDY ANDEREGG BUYS 20 ACRES OF ADJOINING LAND

The purchase by Andy Anderegg of an additional 20 acres of pasture land that is near his home place on the north edge of the project was made recently. He bought the place from Mrs. E. J. Doherty of Tacoma and will use it as pasture for his big herd of Holsteins. E. P. Dodd made the deal.

### FERTILIZER TESTS WILL BE MADE ON IRRIGON FARM

George Jenkins to be in Charge of Tests for Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

Tests of results by the use of manure and commercial fertilizers of different mixtures in combination and of commercial fertilizers alone on watermelons and cantaloupes will be made this season on the Caldwell farm at Irrigon under the direction of George H. Jenkins, assistant county agent, according to plans that have been worked out by Mr. Caldwell and other growers and Mr. Jenkins.

Plots untreated with either barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer will be used to check against yields secured where the fertilizer combinations are used. The plots planned are as follows: Barnyard manure, manure and superphosphate, manure and bone-meal, manure and nitrate fertilizer, and manure and a complete fertilizer. The same number of plots will also be tested without manure being used with the fertilizers. Several acres of ground will be included in the tests.

### STILLINGS ADDS TO HIS SWEET CLOVER ACREAGE

Another 15 acres of land on his home 40 acres will be in sweet clover this season, H. J. Stillings said yesterday. He already has 20 acres of the place in a mixed pasture in which sweet clover is predominant, and this year he is putting in the other 15 acres to the pasture crop. "On the basis of present prices for cattle I believe I can make 40

acres put on \$25 worth of growth and fat on young cattle per acre, and if I can, 40 acres of pasture will return a gross income of \$1,000," Mr. Stillings said. Maybe I can, and maybe I can't, but the results I secured last year make me believe that it can be done, and if it can it will be worth while."

### FARM BUREAU AUXILIARY TO HEAR MRS. McCOMB TALK

Mrs. Jessie McComb, state leader in home demonstration work from O. A. C., will be the chief speaker on the program of the next meeting of the Farm Bureau auxiliary which will be held at Columbia school Friday afternoon, April 6, at 2 o'clock according to Mrs. Cecil Madden, president.

Mrs. C. A. Keller, chairman of the committee on home economics, has requested a big attendance of members so the maximum benefit may be secured from the visit of Mrs. McComb. Some other important business is scheduled to be considered at the meeting.

### HIGH SCHOOL TRACK MEN IN TRAINING FOR MEETS

The boys turning out for track are doing some hard work and are showing promise of taking some firsts this year. The district meet will be held about the middle of April with the county meet following about a couple of weeks later.

About 10 men have been turning out regularly, and some of them are promising material. Walther Ott and Merlin Earnheart will take care of the pole vault and jumps, Jack Smith and John Newell will handle the weights with George McKenzie, Simpson Hamrick and Albert Kennings doing the sprints, dashes and hurdles.

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