

BITS OF WISDOM. (Selected.)

I have never known a fellow who was smart enough to think for his employer days and for himself nights.

I want to see you grow into a earlot man—so strong and big that you will force us to see that you are out of place among the little fellows. Buck up!

When asked for the chisel, give the hammer also.

Of all enemies, your own negligence is the very worst.

Wealth and happiness are the productions of effort.

To get a large return from men, overlook small faults in them.

Great haste spoils achievements, as in the case of the foolish farmer who pulled the rice stalk in order to hasten growth and killed the plant.

He that neglects his work robs his master, since he is fed and paid as if he did his best; and he that is not as diligent in the absence as in the presence of his master, cannot be a true servant.

A fellow is a boss simply because he's a better man than those under him, and there's a heap of responsibility in being better than the next fellow.

When you're through sizing up the other fellow, it's a good thing to step back from yourself and see how you look. Then add fifty per cent to your estimate of your neighbor for virtues that you can't see, and deduct fifty per cent from yourself for faults that you've missed in your inventory, and you'll have a pretty accurate result.

There isn't any such thing as being your own boss in this world, unless you're a tramp, and then there's the Constable.

Never learn anything from your men, except from themselves. A manager needs no detectives.

In keeping track of others and their faults, it's very important that you shouldn't lose sight of your own.

A competent boss can move among his men without having to draw an imaginary line between them, because they will see the real one if it exists.

Be slow to hire and quick to fire. When you find that you've hired the wrong man, you can't get rid of him too quick. Pay him an extra month, but don't let him stay another day. A discharged clerk in the office is like a splinter in the thumb—a center of soreness.

A good many young fellows envy their boss because they think he makes the rules and can do as he pleases. As a matter of fact, he's the only man in the shop who can't. He's like the fellow on the tight-rope—there's plenty of scenery under him and lots of room around him, but he's got to keep his feet on the wire all the time and travel straight ahead.

One's business ability can be measured by one's borrowing capacity.

No risk, no prize; he who dare not go to the tiger's den cannot get a cub.

The sample, the advertisement and the sign over the store should tell the truth perfectly.

Make your rules and regulations simple, and let your system stay unchanged, for it will inspire confidence.

When men borrow money they smile like Buddha; when men return money, their attitude is painfully evil.

First choose the right time, next the right place, and then unite your forces in harmonious operation.

Gather profit in business as if you were cropping the leaves from the tea plant, leaving the young buds for the next gathering.

Be careful in hard times and careful when prosperity arrives. Be optimistic, always, in dull times, but conservative when prosperity arrives.

Don't block the way! Move as fast as the procession—or move out. Take the pace of the company you are in, or make way for the man behind. Don't stand in the way of new ideas. Don't pause in the path of better systems. Don't settle down on the ladder of success. Don't be a barnacle on the ship of business. Change means progress. Progress means advancement. Advancement means movement. Move! Don't block the way!

PRODUCTS OF INVENTOR'S GENIUS.

An automatic stabilizer for aeroplanes with which the French army is experimenting utilizes a movable pressure plate, connected with compressed-air mechanism, for manipulating the elevating planes.

A steel cane that can be taken apart and rebuilt into a substantial stool in half a minute is a French novelty.

A tiny storage battery driven electric fan has been perfected to be placed inside a top hat to keep its wearer's head cool.

An English inventor has copied an old idea in the history of telephony by designing a transmitter shaped like the human ear.

An ingenious Pennsylvania has patented a hat-trimming machine, which unreels ribbons, sews it in place, and cuts it off automatically when a hat has been trimmed.

A double-barreled telescope, to permit two persons to view the same object at the same time, has been invented by a Swiss optician.

An attachment for converting eye glasses or spectacles into automobile goggles has been invented by a Philadelphian.

Chemical fire apparatus which can be carried on horseback where roads are poor or lacking altogether has been patented by a North Carolina inventor.

A German engineer has perfected a water-power method for breaking down rock in masses instead of crumbling it, as usually is the case with such devices.

PORTLAND CONSULAR AND VICE CONSULAR OFFICES.

The following comprise the list of consular and vice consular offices represented in Portland:

Consular Offices.

- Chile—A. R. Vejar.
China—Moy Back Hin, 233 Second street.
Costa Rica—G. C. Ames, 732 Marquam building.
Germany—O. Lohan, 31 Hamilton building.
Great Britain—James Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
Japan—M. Ida, 219 Henry building.
Mexico—F. A. Spencer, 46 Front street North.
Peru—Barrette Carlos, care C. H. Rasmussen.
Switzerland—A. Z. Bigger.

Vice Consuls.

- Belgium—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building.
Chile—John Reid, 514 Lumber Exchange.
Great Britain—J. Ernest Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
France—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building (consular agent).
Netherlands—John William Mathes, 213 Wells-Fargo building.
Nicaragua and Honduras—R. Chilcott, 306 McKay building.
Sweden—Valdemar Liddell, 26 North Sixth street.

THE TIMES wishes it understood that it is a friend to every one of its readers.

Call on us, or 'phone and let us prove it. THE TIMES COMPANY, 212 First Street, Portland. Phones: Main 5637; A-2687.

Your business should be represented in THE TIMES. We interest ninety-two and one-half per cent. THE TIMES will give you the best run for your money you ever had. Figure it out with us.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST SIDE BANK OF PORTLAND. At Portland, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business December 5th, 1911. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$296,762.99; Municipal bonds, etc. 72,000.00; Banking house, furniture and fixtures 1,425.00; Due from approved reserve banks 95,596.66; Exchanges for clearing house 8,450.33; Cash on hand 34,218.50; Total \$508,653.48. LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00; Surplus fund 10,000.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 1,708.25; Individual deposits subject to check 345,725.45; Demand certificates of deposit 29,310.33; Time certificates of deposit 64,788.45; Certified checks 6,315.00; Reserved for taxes 600.00; Total \$508,653.48.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah. I, ROGER NEWHALL, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROGER NEWHALL, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of December, 1911. H. H. NEWHALL, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS BANK. At Portland, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business December 5, 1911. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$415,225.27; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 2,723.24; Bonds and warrants 85,984.18; Furniture and fixtures 2,500.00; Other real estate owned 8,094.54; Due from approved reserve banks 136,328.64; Checks and other cash items 4,971.98; Exchanges for clearing house 14,660.17; Cash on hand 57,158.32; Total \$727,644.40. LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00; Surplus fund 19,000.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 5,604.42; Individual deposits subject to check 448,302.79; Demand certificates of deposit 18,029.38; Certified checks 2,401.70; Cashier checks outstanding 2,577.79; Time certificates of deposit 62,027.01; Savings deposits 78,701.51; Total \$727,644.40.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah. I, A. W. LIVINGSTON, Assistant Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. LIVINGSTON, Assistant Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1911. O. S. FULTON, Notary Public. N. U. CARPENTER, O. S. FULTON, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINNONTON SAVINGS BANK. At Linnnton, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, December 5th, 1911. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$43,870.00; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 153.00; Banking house 7,106.75; Furniture and fixtures 1,500.00; Due from approved reserve banks 8,145.24; Checks and other cash items 393.87; Cash on hand 2,456.95; Expenses 15.50; Total \$64,041.36. LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$15,000.00; Surplus fund 883.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 8,096.97; Individual deposits subject to check 32,840.77; Demand certificates of deposit 7,211.62; Time certificates of deposit 2,371.00; Reserved for taxes 350.00; Liabilities other than those above stated, reserved for insurance 180.00; Total \$64,041.36.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah. I, S. M. MANN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. M. MANN, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Dec. 1911. W. W. CLARK, Notary Public. C. G. WILSON, J. FRANK WATSON, Directors.

THE BOYCOTT

(By Walter Drew, Counsel for National Erectors' Association.)

(Continued From Last Issue.)

Boycott Defined.

In the light of the principles and distinctions we have noted, where stands the boycott? I shall define the boycott as it is defined by the courts, and will say at the outset that all discussion of the so-called primary boycott from a legal point of view is in the air. It is entirely academic. Cases of primary boycott, as it is described, do not come before the courts. When a number of individuals voluntarily withdraw their patronage from another, they simply withdraw it, and the courts hear nothing about it. The cases that get into the courts are those of what some persons define as a secondary boycott. Said Judge Taft in a labor case in 1893, defining the boycott, "The boycott is a combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse from threats that unless those others do so the many will cause serious loss to them." Said the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission in its report, "What is popularly known as the boycott (a word of evil omen and unhappy origin) is a form of coercion by which a combination of many persons seek to work their will upon a single person, or upon a few persons, by compelling others to abstain from social or beneficial business intercourse with such person or persons. Carried to the extent sometimes practiced in aid of a strike, and as in some instances practiced in connection with the late anthracite strike, it is a cruel weapon of aggression, and its use immoral and antisocial."

Defenses—Trade Competition.

It is at once apparent that the boycott is a war measure, that its plain and avowed purpose is to cripple, injure and destroy. From the standpoint of purpose, what then is its defense? The first and most common claim made by labor combinations when called to account for conducting a boycott is that they are justified in the effort to inflict injury upon the employer by trade competition, i. e., that the Union as a competitor of the employer has the right to injure him in his business. I will read you from one or two cases what the courts have to say on that proposition. In the case of Barnes vs. Typographical Union, which arose in Chicago during the last printers' strike, the Union urged the defense of trade competition. Mr. Justice Holdom said, "Can the acts of defendants be

justified on the ground of fair business competition? Can the defendant Union or its officers or members consistently be said to be competitors of the complainants? In what sense are they competitors? The Union cannot be said to be engaged in either the printing or binding business, neither are its officers or members, except when they are working for complainants or others who are engaged in that business." In the case of Barr vs. Essex Trades Council, a case of boycott, the high Court of Chancery of New Jersey said, "A legal excuse for the action of the defendants is next sought in the claim that the Essex Trades Council is a business institution and that what it has done has been in prosecution of that business. \* \* \* I see no similarity in the business of these parties. That of the complainant is the publisher of a newspaper, Members of the Typographical Union and the Stereotypers' and Pressmen's Unions are skilled workmen whose services might be employed in such business, but they are not carrying on any enterprise in competition with that of the complainant." The courts, therefore, refuse to entertain the theory of trade competition as between workmen and employer.

War Theory.

Practically the same theory in substance, and I think more frankly stated, is that there is between labor and capital a necessary and inevitable warfare, in which the rules of war should apply and men should be privileged to inflict what injury they choose upon their opponents. This was the form in which the defense was made on behalf of the Miners' Union before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. That Commission in its report disposed of the proposition as follows: "It was attempted to defend the boycott by calling the contest between employers and employes a war between capital and labor and pursuing the analogies of the word, to justify thereby the cruelty and illegality of conduct on the part of those conducting a strike. The analogy is not apt, and the argument founded upon it is fallacious. There is only one war-making power recognized by our institutions, and that is the Government of the United States and of the States in subordination thereto, when repelling invasion or suppressing domestic violence. War between citizens is not to be tolerated, and cannot in the proper sense exist. If attempted, it is unlawful, and is to be put down by the sovereign power of the State and Nation. The practices which we are condemning would be outside the pale of civilized war. In civilized warfare, women and children and the defenseless are safe from attack, and

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

- ARCADE—Moving pictures.
BAKER—"Three Twins."
EMPRESS—Vaudeville.
HEILIG—"Seven Days."
LYRIC—"The Girl and the Prince."
MAJESTIC—Moving pictures.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PANTAGES—Vaudeville.
PEOPLE'S—Moving pictures.
STAR—Moving pictures.

ORPHEUM THEATER—Main 6, A 1020. Matinee Every Day.—Week December 18—Double headliner, Helen Grantley and Felix Clair. Vaudeville.

HEILIG—Seventh and Taylor. Phones: Main 1 and A 1122. Seats now selling—"Seven Days" commences Dec. 21. Special price matinee Saturday.

BAKER—Main 2, A 5360. Geo. L. Baker, Mgr.—Next week, Jos. M. Gaites' big musical comedy, "Three Twins," with the famous Yama-Yama Girls company of 60 handsome girls.

EMPRESS—(Formerly Grand), Sullivan & Considine. Refined vaudeville. Park and Washington. Main 992, A 4992. Matinee every day—Week December 18: Harry Thompson, monologue; Buckley's Canine Wonder; Belle Dixon, comedienne; Rawson & Clare, sketch.

PANTAGES—7th and Alder. Unequaled vaudeville. Week December 18: Harry Tate in "Motoring"; Count the First, educated chimpanzee; Pantagescope, Pantages Orchestra. Matinee daily. Curtain 2:30, 7:15 p. m. Boxes and first row balcony reserved. A 2236.

LYRIC—Fourth & Stark. The Keating & Flood Musical Comedy Co., presenting next week, "The Henpecked Family."

a code of honor controls the parties to such warfare which cries out against the boycott we have in view. Cruel and cowardly are terms not too severe by which to characterize it."

The Priceville, Tenn., mine accident is a calamity which all thinking men regret, and it is up to us all, individually, to encourage more precautions and adopt every safeguard to protect life, limb and your family's welfare.

Advertisement for Remington typewriters. Includes text: "The New Models 10 and 11", "do more than supply every demand; they anticipate every demand of every user of the writing machine.", and an illustration of a woman sitting at a typewriter.