

THE TIMES

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CHASING THE LOAN SHARKS INTO THE TALL TIMBER EASY SHOULD THE PROPER BACKING BE GIVEN

City Auditor Barbur, we hope, will prove a good executioner. Of course, we speak in a metaphorical sense. For the world, we would not urge him to put on warpaint, seize his snickershee, chase after loan sharks and bring in their heads, dripping with gore, literally, but he is to be commended for his valiant effort to put a stop to their question. They wax fat and smooth and greasy upon their little five per centums per month shaved off the warrants of city employes who have gotten into their grip.

The mayor and city auditor got their heads together the other day to see if something could not be done to protect the luckless wights who are forced to contribute on illegal portion of their earnings to this reprehensible bunch of bloodsuckers. We sincerely hope that a way may be found out of the difficulty. It is well known that the executive board and the heads of each city department have notified employes to abandon this practice, but the order is "more honored in the breach than the observance." It's a bad habit to get into, and like other bad habits, is hard to break.

We sincerely hope that some practical method will be found to make illegal all warrant assignments, and by that method the loan sharks would execute themselves. They wouldn't loan money on any security, the legality of which was "shaky."

Ben Selling, one of Portland's broad-minded and far-sighted merchants, and one who is humanitarian in principle, suggests a plan that seems feasible and one that certainly would run loan sharks out of business. Mr. Selling thinks that a fund of \$25,000 should be established to loan to poor and worthy applicants on proper security for 1 per cent per month. Mr. Selling stands ready to put \$10,000 into such a fund himself. He believes that 90 per cent of all men are honest and well-intentioned and would, if given a fair opportunity, pay all they owe.

Rosecoe P. Hurst of Portland recently wrote a letter to Secretary of State Oleott, commending his actions concerning a certain firm in Portland accused of high-handed, loan shark methods in its business operations. Recently Secretary Oleott gave out an interview in which he scored the firms operating under the guise of legitimate bankers to warrant shaving and a salary loan business. The writer informs the Secretary of State that there are firms in Portland reaping a harvest by making loans of small sums and then compelling patrons making the loans to pay large amounts before releasing them. Hurst says he is prepared to submit proof to State Bank Examiner Wright that the illicit business is being carried on by certain firms in Portland. He also states that at the proper time an attempt will be made to put an ordinance through the city council in Portland, patterned after the Milwaukee ordinance, which will place some of the alleged Shylocks on the rockpile. He says loan sharks are now on the run in Portland and steps are being taken to put them entirely out of business.

Coming back to the local situation, we have a little story to tell, which shows which way the wind is veering. One of these money-lending firms recently instituted a suit against an unfortunate debtor in Judge Olson's court to collect \$129.10. The Telegram, particularly, has been unsparing in seathing the methods of these financial pirates, who dislike exceedingly to be brought into the limelight of publicity, because it spoils their opportunities to rope in new vic-

tims. In the suit in question, owing to this publicity, the suit against the debtor was suddenly dropped. This shows that agitation is a good thing. The defendant appeared to stand trial, on supplemental proceedings following a default judgment, to be informed by the court that there was "nothing doing."

The facts in the case showed that last September the defendant borrowed \$75 from the United States Realty Company (the aggregated name of a man who was born Lesser, evidently wanting more). To acquire this loan the victim was compelled to give two weeks, and one for \$50, due in notes, one for \$50, due in two six weeks. Lesser nagged the note signer, by appearing a couple of days before the first note was due at the place where the maker of the note was employed, demanding assurance that he could meet the note. He was pacified until the next day, when he appeared again, and the result was that the man lost his place and has been irregularly employed ever since.

Lesser took judgment by default for \$100 on the notes, for an attorney fee of \$20, \$6.60 costs and \$2.50 interest, making the total of \$129.10, which the borrower was expected to pay for a six weeks' loan of \$75.

Attorney Hurst says that the loan sharks are now on the run and a little official and private backing will make them run with terror for the tall bushes. THE TIMES hopes that such will be forthcoming.

TELL TALE CHECK BOOK REVEALS DAWNING DETAILS

Indianapolis. — Attempts to withhold J. J. McNamara's checkbooks from the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy were blocked by Federal Judge Anderson in an order directing Leo M. Rappaport, an attorney, to appear at once before the federal grand jury and turn over the evidence required.

As counsel for McNamara, Rappaport claimed that whatever checkbooks, stubs and canceled checks McNamara had given him were privileged communications and could not be demanded as evidence. Rappaport had been ordered to appear before the grand jury, but he resisted by a motion to quash the subpoena.

District Attorney Charles W. Miller argued that the grand jury wanted the checkbooks to find out what McNamara did with the \$1,000 a month allowed him as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers for organizing purposes.

"That money was paid him as an official of the union," said Mr. Miller. "It was expended to transport dynamite and nitroglycerin about the country and to pay the expenses of men who blew up places."

Judge Anderson ruled that the checkbooks were as material as a revolver or a knife with which a murder had been committed and might be presented. The court also criticised Rappaport for refusing to state in court whether he had the checkbooks. Rappaport immediately went before the grand jury.

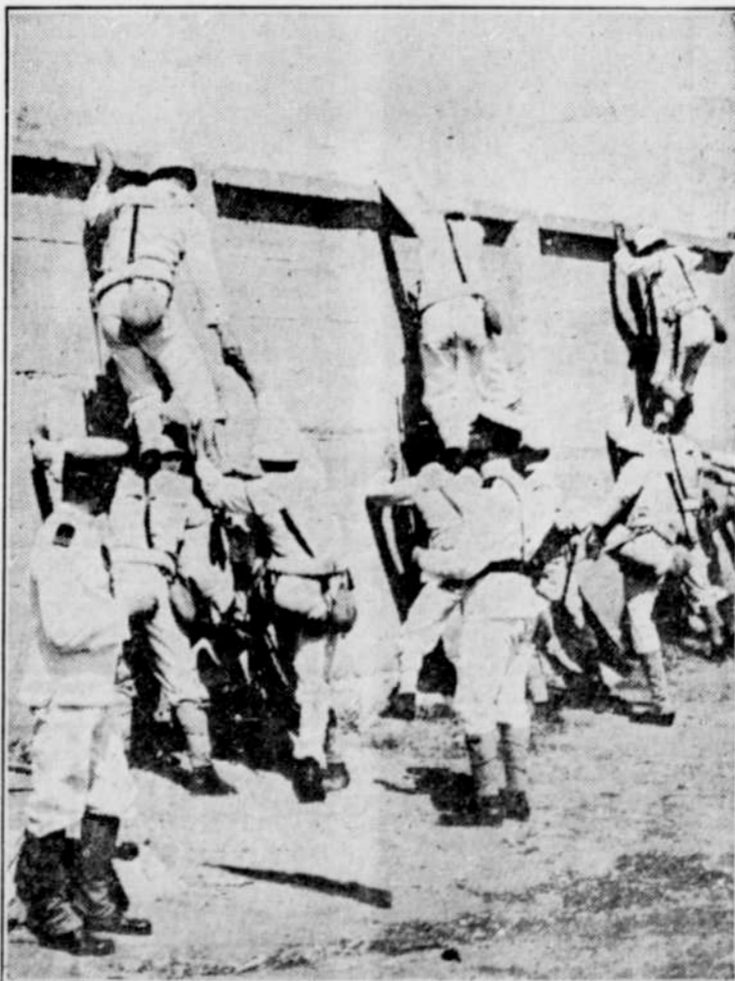
The union now wants to unseat Judge Anderson for doing his duty and carrying out the law. Law and justice to one should be applied to all.

The "Popular Connaughts" On Their Visit to New York



DURING their brief sightseeing tour of New York on the occasion of their recent visit to the city as the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, viewed the metropolitan district from the tower of the Metropolitan Life building, the tallest structure in the city. One of our photographs shows three members of the group standing on the narrow balcony of last lofty eminence. At the left is the princess, at the right her mother and between them Captain Rivers-Bulkeley, aid to the governor general and controller of his household. The other photograph is that of the duke. During their stay in New York the ducal party were entertained by the ambassador at his residence, where he gave a dinner and a small dance in their honor. When they appeared in public there was a great deal of interest on the part of the crowds, and they submitted good humoredly to all the demonstrations of curiosity which attended them wherever they went.

U. S. Marines at Guantanamo, Our Great Cuban Naval Base



IF the United States government should be obliged by the continuation of the disorders in Cuba to intervene for the third time in the internal affairs of that island it would probably make use of its naval station at Guantanamo, on the bay of the same name, thirty-seven miles east of Santiago. Upward of \$10,000,000 has been spent upon the thirty square miles of territory which was granted to the United States by treaty in the building of docks, machine shops, storage houses, etc. Practically the whole Atlantic fleet is making the station its base and would be available for instant service, as well as the soldiers and marines, 3,000 of whom it is the custom of the government to maintain there. The general staff of the army at Washington has long been prepared for an emergency in Cuba, with plans matured for embarking several thousand troops within a few days' notice.

MATTER OF APPLYING THE WORD "SCAB" SEEMS TO PRODUCE MUCH BEFOGGING OF THE PUBLIC MIND

"Scab," the word applied in derision to members of unorganized labor, seems hard to down in this community. Every day, it appears, this word comes for judicial construction. THE TIMES has frequently made mention of this word and the manner in which it has been locally applied.

At one time we are given to understand that it is taboo, and at another time that it can be applied if spoken in a gentlemanly, quiet, manner. Shades of Blackstone! As though it were ever possible to use this nasty word in a polite manner. "at never was the intention and never will be in the sense in which it is used. Frequent occurrences of late have brought this reprehensible term into the limelight.

The other day the epithet bobbed up again before the municipal court, the occasion being the trial of six pickets from the Brooklyn car shops charged with disorderly conduct, in that the picketed workers to their homes perforating the atmosphere with the word, "scab," yelled in a most unladylike manner. Naturally these men objected and the sextette were accordingly punished.

It came out before the court that the word, "scab," may be applied legally by union pickets to men who quit their ranks when the voice of organized labor whispered "strike" last fall, and staid by their jobs, where they could earn bread and butter for their needy families in the railroad shops, or to professional strikebreakers, there is a limit. That limit is reached when "scab" is hurled at men who are honestly continuing at their work in jobs they have held for years. This is an amplification of a former ruling by Judge Tazwell on the same matter.

H. J. McCracken, who is a foreman in the boilershops, testified that at the shops, when quitting time came, on one occasion, 20 of the foul-mouthed billingsgate slingers followed his men to their homes with the reiterated expression of "scab." Incidentally the foreman expressed his opinion of policemen who stood at hand and permitted such language.

The police, on inquiry, admitted that such conduct on Washington street would not be permitted.

James Rudeman is a foreman in the paintshop. After he had been chased for eight blocks by the ill-mannered horde, he naturally became angry, and admitted that he cursed them a little. Very few men would not have done so in like circumstances. He even went so far as to remark: "This has got to be stopped; we won't stand it much longer." That, too, was perfectly natural. The crowd of roughs following him, appealed to the policeman at hand, construing the remark into a threat.

It is a little one-sided justice that permits one crowd of idle loafers to molest an industrious toiler, and that, too, apparently under police protection, and at the same time be not allowed to retort. As Rudeman informed the court, "We have to keep our mouths shut, while these fellows can yell all they please. The police think it is a joke."

The Times would like to see the under dog have his day occasionally.

We reprint with the comment that this editorial paragraph recently appearing in The Oregonian, hits the nail squarely and fairly on the head:

"A 'scab' is a man who takes another man's job, which the other man has quit. So Judge Tazwell now appears to rule. We should like to have a ruling from the judge on the proper designation of the man out of work who

will not take a job which the other man has left vacant."

The first action of the police under Judge Tazwell's ruling that the term "scab" cannot be applied lawfully to old employes of a company withstanding a strike, came up again the other day when Patrolman Sherwood, on reading a report of the ruling, proceeded to enforce it at the Albina shops. P. A. Nordstrom, a persistent offender, according to the police, was arrested for applying the abusive epithet to a machinist entering the gate.

The arrest was made on the initiative of the policeman, who called the machinist back to identify Nordstrom. Three witnesses testified that Nordstrom had used the word, while he, admitting that he had hurled the term at the machinist numerous times in the past, testified that he had not used it at the time at issue.

Judge Tazwell held that the union men should have time allowed them to adjust themselves to the new condition, and dismissed Nordstrom. He also addressed a warning to those in the courtroom, not to apply the word "scab" in the future to men who simply remained in their old positions when the strike began.

Similar warning has been served by the police on pickets at the Albina and Brooklyn shops.

TWO NON-UNION MEN HURT ONE'S SKULL BROKEN

Edward Abecek and Frank Domini, non-union machinists employes in the O. W. R. and N. shops at the foot of Russell street, were attacked last Sunday night by 10 men at Goldsmith and Russell streets and Abecek was struck in the back of the head with a rock. It is believed his skull is fractured. Domini was beaten and sustained painful bruises.

The attack was the result of the refusal of Abecek and Domini, they say, to join the cause of the striking machinists. Following the trouble the men's assailants fled. Domini escaped from the attackers and notified the police.

Abecek was taken to his home after being attended to by a physician. It is feared he may die as a result of his injuries.

The OREGONIAN very pertinently remarks of the above incident:

"Things are quiet around the Albina shops. One non-union worker had his skull fractured Sunday night."

WOULD INVOKE RECALL OF JUDGE A. B. ANDERSON

Indianapolis—Condemning Federal Judge A. B. Anderson for discharging Detective W. J. Burns, indicted on a kidnaping charge in connection with the extradition of J. J. McNamara, the Socialist party of Indiana in convention Sunday called on Congressman Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, to demand the judge's removal by congress. Resolutions condemning the "Boy Scouts" and the "Militia of Christ" were also passed.