

Photographic Record Shows How H. C. King, Candidate for Legislature, Got Last Dollar Away From Client

ILLITERATE MAN AVERS ATTORNEY "DECEIVED HIM"

Accuser Who Could Not Write Own Name Asserts He Was Induced to Assign \$331.35; Thought It Order for \$50.

Accompanying this story is a photograph, facsimile of the order of the chief of police of Portland and the assignment by which H. C. King, police court lawyer and now candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature from Multnomah county, in September, 1911, got \$331.35 from a man named Joe Miller then in the city jail. It was all the money Miller had in the world.

Miller was an Austrian. He could not speak, read or write English. His name, even, he had to sign with his mark. He supposed he was signing an order to pay King \$50 for getting him out of jail, instead of instructions to the chief to turn over to King all his money and valuables held by the police.

These facts are set forth in charges later brought before the Multnomah bar association looking to the disbarment of King for obtaining the \$331.35 on misrepresentations to Miller, and in a suit now pending against King in the circuit court to recover \$291.35.

Takes Man's Last Dollar. When Miller was arrested, the request of the chief of police to the chief of police to turn over to King \$331.35 and a revolver. King, through the order here reproduced, took this money to the last dollar. Had Miller been set free at the time, he would not have had a 50-cent piece left with which to buy a dinner. King took even the value of which, in the pending suit, is set at \$10.

King, himself, in his formal answer to the complaint in the suit, admits that \$50 was the fee he was to receive from Miller for getting him out of jail, in these words: "That there on the 17th day of September, 1911, plaintiff (Miller) engaged the said defendant (King) as his attorney in a certain criminal case wherein the city of Portland was plaintiff and the plaintiff herein (Miller) was defendant, at the agreed and stipulated sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), and that in pursuance of said employment this defendant preformed work and labor and services for plaintiff (Miller) as his attorney in said case and succeeded in clearing him of said charge."

King's services for Miller consisted in acting as his attorney in the police court when a charge of carrying concealed weapons was dismissed, in obtaining a writ of habeas corpus for his release, and in collecting all Miller's money and his revolver.

Charge a Mere Formality. As for the concealed weapon charge, it was a mere formality in the first place to hold Miller until requisition papers could be delivered; when it was dismissed he was still held in jail as a fugitive from justice. And the habeas corpus proceedings were not even contested, Miller never being more than technically released inasmuch as the minute the release order was served he was rearrested and turned over to an officer from Aberdeen.

For this, nevertheless, King, who now asks to represent the people of Multnomah county in the legislature, collected \$331.35 and a revolver.

King, in a letter over his own signature, said that Miller directed him to hire other attorneys to defend him in Washington, and that he paid them \$125, gave \$50 to "the best friend" of Miller, whom Miller "wished to get out of

Portland, Oregon, September 16th, 1911.

To the Chief of Police of the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Ore. You are hereby instructed to turn over to my Attorney H. C. King All the Money and valuables taken from me at the time of my arrest on the 10th day of September, 1911, and said money and valuables taken from me trusted, and turned in your care.

Joe Miller

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 16th, 1911.

Now Value Received and for and in consideration that H. C. King, Attorney at Law, shall and will represent me in certain legal matters, I hereby assign, set over and give to said H. C. King, the sum of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS and other valuables taken from me at the time of my arrest at Portland, Oregon, to-wit on the 10th day of Sept. 1911, and now held and in the custody of the Chief of Police Mr. Slover of said City and County, and State.

And it is my request that said Chief of Police Mr. Slover immediately turn over to said H. C. King all the money and other valuables property in his custody, belonging to me.

Joe Miller

Due service of the above demand and assignment was served upon me this 16th day of September, 1911 at the hour of 12:45 PM.

Witness C. Vassilia

Facsimile of order to Chief of Police Slover by which Attorney H. C. King, Republican candidate for legislature, induced his client, who was held at city jail, to assign to him all his money. The former prisoner sets forth in suit that he thought he was signing an order for \$50.

town," and kept the balance, \$156 himself.

The other lawyers did not go to Aberdeen to defend Miller. King did not. Miller was defended and eventually acquitted by H. M. Wade, an Aberdeen lawyer, who defended him for nothing. Wade, in a signed statement, says that King should be disbarred for his actions in this case and says that the judge and prosecuting attorney who tried Miller, and the sheriff who took him from Portland, will testify in any action to recover the money.

WILLIAMS ASSERTS 3RD PARTY TRUST POLICY IS MENACE

(Continued From Page One.)

For a strong natural regulation of interstate corporations and advises a strong central permanent supervision of these corporations. The one party denies the right of the monopoly to exist. The other proposes that they should be permanently regulated. The Progressive platform distinguishes the good trusts from the bad. I want to call your attention to Roosevelt's distinction between good and bad trusts.

"In the year 1601 the English people became so oppressed by monopoly that they appealed to parliament for relief. One member of that body arose and declared there should be discrimination between good and bad trusts. And he had never heard of Theodore Roosevelt. The English parliament rose and crushed monopoly and it remained crushed."

The speaker then took up Roosevelt's statement of the power of his industrial commission to regulate monopoly.

"What T. R. proposes to do," said

Mr. Williams, "is to put the good trusts on one side and the bad trusts on the other. In substance, he says to the good trusts, 'Be good and go over on that side and continue to be good.' He says to the bad trusts, 'Now behave.'"

"Suppose the bad trust should say that it is a citizen of the United States, for the law recognizes it as such, and that as a citizen, it is governed by laws and not any body of men. Suppose it says that it is going to court. The court would say that it is here to enforce the laws of the people and not of any commission. What could that industrial commission do then?"

How It Works Out.

"Inasmuch as the people have not given these laws, how are the trusts to be punished. That is what Roosevelt proposes to do. Now I will tell you the answer as the party leader has it figured out. In his speech at Topeka some time ago he says that if the Standard Oil company persistently misbehaves, the governmental employees will appoint a receiver and run the concern until the commission is satisfied that the trusts will comply with the regulation."

"Now, let's take it over and see how we land. We confiscate pipe lines, tanks, storage houses, everything even to the wagons you see on the streets. The government takes all of that and runs it for a year. What will become of the profits? At the end of the year we will have say \$50,000,000 of profits. We would have to hand that over because the law will not permit the confiscation of funds by the receiver. We take it to Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Archbold and they would probably say 'thank you' and ask us for the rest of the money they have coming to them. Last year the Standard Oil company earned \$200,000,000 profits. Now, I leave it to any lawyer in this audience if the Standard Oil company would not be able to go to court and recover every cent of that \$150,000,000 from the government. That would be a great punishment."

"Now, suppose the wool trust and the bath tub trust, the copper trusts and others 'persistently misbehaved,' suppose we appointed receivers for all of them. Do you know there are enough men in the Roosevelt party to hold all the jobs the government would have in its trust receivership department?"

"And remember, that that commission will be out of the jurisdiction of the people. Its membership will be appointed by the president. If the people want to put their wrongs before the commission, that body can hear them if it wants to."

In Wrong Direction.

"The trusts represent one fourth of the property of the nation already. They are a body of corporations that have but one motive, money making. They have no patriotism. Do you wish to bring that thousands of millions against you prosperity? Yet the minute the government attempts to regulate the trusts they will turn about, against the people and the government and regulate themselves. We think we are regulating the railroads, but we are not. When the president of the government on them be comes too strong, they will turn about in the same way and refuse to be regulated."

"Now friends, when you follow out this system, it leads you to a dangerous point. When the government is made a government of men and discretionary boards and all of the money powers are placed in its power, we are drifting in the wrong direction and it is time to turn about and return to the fundamental principles on which the government was founded."

Mr. Williams then read a report of the Republican campaign fund of 1904, showing the interest J. P. Morgan & Son, and George W. Perkins, took in the campaign that year. The twice near prosecution of the International Harvester company by the government for rebating during Roosevelt's administration was taken up and the speaker endeavored to show Roosevelt's connection with the dropping of the suits.

Takes Up Currency Bill.

The Republican party and the Aldrich currency bill come in for a good share of the speaker's attention. The speaker said that he was not discussing the Republican party much during this campaign because so many of the members of it were coming to him and whispering in his ear that they were voting for his candidate while others, more bold had announced their declaration to support Wilson openly.

"A few days ago a prominent member of the president's cabinet, one who is the spokesman for the party head, spoke here," said Mr. Williams. He referred to Secretary of State Knox.

"That speaker advocated the Aldrich currency bill."

"If a party succeeds in this campaign, that bill will be the center of their legislation now before congress."

The speaker went on to tell of the plan of the bill for the banding together of all banks of the country with a strong central bank at the head and with a

board of directors composed of men elected by these banks from districts. The central bank is to issue all greenbacks, the government turning its treasury department over, and all funds of the government are to go through the bank.

"The erection of that central bank would be the means of erecting a monopoly beside which any of the big monopolies we know of today would be but a pimple. It would go to perfect backing for the money trust. Should a congress be elected that would pass that bill, it would mean that the people would lose their liberty and they would not regain it without a serious, if not bloody revolution."

Trust In Control.

"We do not own our government at Washington," said Mr. Williams. "Not one department remains in the control of the people that has not been seized by special privilege. The treasury department is under the control of Wall street, the New York financial forces. The navy department is a source of millions of dollars profit annually to the big ship builders, who are sure of their contracts each year. There are 41 nations in the world that have better postal systems than ours. They have the parcel post. In those countries the housewife buys her eggs of ducks or a goose and has them sent through the mail, and the German school boy sends his weekly laundry home by mail. John Wanamaker, the greatest of the Republican postmaster generals, said years ago, that the reason this country had no parcels post was because of four reasons: The American, Wells-Fargo, United States and Adams Express companies. Yet he could not devise a method to secure it. It was not until there was a Democratic majority in the house that the parcels post law was enacted that goes into effect next January."

Lauds Woodrow Wilson.

"We have ample proof of lack of public ownership of the agricultural department in the hampering of Dr. Wiley in his pure food campaign. The Remsen board was appointed by President Roosevelt to act as a check on him, and it was continued under Taft until Wiley was driven out of office and forced to go on the stump for Wilson."

"Do we own our justice department?" asked Mr. Williams. "There has not been a justice in years who has not been an instrument of the corporations."

Mr. Williams said that a new era had come when the people realized that the bosses had controlled the party and determined to take the matter into their own hands. As a result, the direct primary, originated by Oregon, had swept the country.

A warm appeal for Woodrow Wilson was made, at the last, and the speaker asked for the support of the entire Democratic ticket as necessary to the general reform that would come with the assuming of power by the party.

State Chairman Haney presided at the meeting. Dr. Harry Lane, party candidate for United States senator, made a short speech, and was generously received by the audience. It was his first city speech of the campaign.

OFFICER CARRIES "FIRST AID" KIT FOR FALLEN HORSES

"I am always thinking how I can help the work horses," said Samuel Montgomery, an officer of the Oregon Humane Society, yesterday as he exhibited a gunny sack filled with odd looking pads, consisting of nine or ten layers of burlap about nine inches square, and equipped with a bag on one side at the top of which was a drawstring.

"Now here is a little contrivance that I have tried out and found to be a success," he said. "When I see a team having trouble on a grade, I fasten one of these to each foot, and away they walk as easy as can be."

Mr. Montgomery is very proud of his contrivance, for it is a success, and it does save horses from slipping. It gives the horse a firm footing and if used in all cases will save many broken legs, or at least badly frightened horses. The first demonstration resulted in the sale of 12 of the pads.

"We are selling these at the office of the Humane society for just what they cost us, two bits; but we are in hopes of getting enough orders so we can reduce the cost," said Mr. Montgomery last night.

QUEER ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATH OF YOUNG MAN

(Special to The Journal.)

Forest Grove, Or., Oct. 29.—Charles Grubbs, aged 21 years, died at his home in this city Sunday evening as a result of an accident which occurred October 13. The young man was lifting a hayrack to the ground from a position which it occupied against a barn wall, when he slipped and the heavy rack fell upon him, fracturing his skull. The young man had lived in and near Forest Grove all his life and was of quiet industrious habits. His parents and several brothers and sisters survive. Funeral services were held at the Free Methodist church today.

Paris objects to a 16-page Sunday newspaper as too large.

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Don't forget Grand Rally of Greater Portland Plans Association, Gipsy Smith Auditorium, Wednesday night, Oct. 30.

You've a right to expect more--

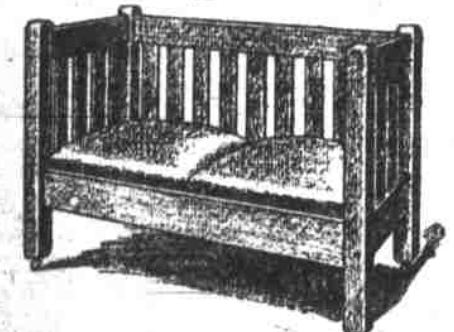
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