

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.



INFORMATION PAMPHLET.

UNIT X. 7.

SUBJECT:

LOAN SHARKS.
LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST THEM.

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This is one of the special Information Pamphlets that will be issued from time to time for general distribution to employes interested.

The establishment of the Educational Bureau by this Company gives employes an opportunity to become better informed about railroading which they should not neglect. The number of courses offered is such that every employe can find something that will interest and benefit him.

Any employe who is not familiar with what the Bureau offers, free of charge to employes, should address a letter to the Chief of the Bureau, General Offices, Chicago, Illinois, asking for additional information about the Bureau work; or, if familiar with what the Bureau has to offer, asking to be enrolled for such course or courses as may be wanted.

If the regular Bureau work does not interest you but you are desirous of obtaining some special information, or have questions to ask, the Bureau will be only too glad to have you write and tell what you want.

List of Courses that are Prepared:

Block Signal	New York Air Brake
Mechanical Interlocking	Gas Engine
Electrical Interlocking	Mechanical Drawing
Elementary Electricity	Machine Design
Mathematics	Bridge Drawing
Railroad Operation	Structural Drawing
Station Work	Sheet Metal Work
Freight and Passenger	Track Work
Traffic	Surveying and Mapping
Refrigeration	Concrete Construction
Railway Mechanical	Shop Practice
Engineering	Tool Making
Locomotive	Pipe Fitting
Westinghouse Air Brake	Plumbing

List of Courses in Preparation:

Shop Electricity	Boiler Work
Telephone	Car Work
Telegraph	Analysis of Statistics
Railroad Accounting	

UNLAWFUL METHODS OF THE LOAN SHARKS

LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST THEM

Claiming to be your friend, and doing the friendly deed of loaning you money on demand, in your hour of need, the "Loan Shark" is really buying your wages at a small fraction of their value.

Starting with one loan of \$25, he has been known to gradually absorb, through years of want and misery, nearly all of the wages of a borrower, the burden of debt steadily increasing through costs, penalties and protest fees, and necessitating a series of new loans, till the end comes.

Considering the forty centuries or more during which the methods of Loan Sharks have been developing, the high grade of legal talent employed to aid them in evading the law, and the millions of dollars involved, one would suppose that great effort would be required to free a man from their clutches. The opposite, however, is the fact. Out of three hundred cases in New York, which the Legal Aid Association undertook to defend, the Loan Sharks were willing to settle practically every one of them, almost immediately and without going to court, *on payment of the principal and the legal interest due.*

The Loan Shark takes advantage of poverty, ignorance of law, fear of legal action, fear of discovery by employer or relative. This ignorance, these fears, have been the Loan Shark's best security, and not only for what his victims actually owe, but often for thousands of dollars that never were legally owed. He counts on the lack of thrift, characteristic in so many people, making it necessary for them to borrow money some time during the year; knowing

that they will thoughtlessly go to him or some money-lending company, and thus put themselves within the clutches of his unscrupulous kind.

It is not true that all who lend money on wages, salaries, household goods or other security, are greedy and dishonest in their ways of doing business; nor is it true that every one who borrows money even from a Loan Shark is ruined, but the story which follows shows what is likely to happen to any one who puts himself in the power of a Loan Shark, and through ignorance of his legal rights or through fear of exposure, becomes subject to this power. Those who have had experience will appreciate the facts in the story that follows. Those who have been fortunate enough not to have had the experience, are warned to avoid all chances of such.

While the methods of Loan Sharks differ in some details, the story told of John and Mary shows that the Loan Sharks' main plan is about the same wherever they may operate—they all depend for their power to extort money chiefly on the borrower's lack of knowledge of his rights under the law, and on his fear, that unless he pays what is demanded, he will be arrested or sued, so that his employer or relatives will find out that he is in the hands of the Loan Sharks and thus cause him still greater loss or trouble.

But, in spite of all the precautions the cunning Loan Shark may take, he is violating the spirit of the law by taking notes that misrepresent the facts, and there is a legal way to eventually defeat him.

JOHN'S STORY

A few years ago John, his wife Mary, and little son, Jack, lived in a small flat—a very happy family. For some years John had worked in the railroad shop, starting there as an apprentice, had served his time, and was then getting about \$75 per month. The shop paid off the men twice a month, pay day coming on the 1st and 15th.

John and Mary were buying a home on monthly payments, and whenever they could save a little more they put it in the bank for Jack's education, or for use on a "rainy day."

Bad luck brought that "rainy day" before they looked for it.

One afternoon soon after Christmas, the Foreman called John from his machine and said: "Your wife has just 'phoned that little Jack got hurt coasting on his new sled." Not stopping to telephone, John hurried home, knowing that no small trouble would cause Mary to send for him.

He found the boy very still and pale, and Mary heart-broken. After two weeks of misery the little sufferer was carried to the cemetery. Meanwhile the doctor, nurse, druggist, and others had taken all of John's savings, and left him in debt. For Mary's sake there had been a decent funeral and money was needed at once for funeral expenses that could not wait. John and Mary had no friends to whom they could look for help. They had often read loan-office notices in their evening paper, and once Mary had said: "How benevolent those people must be to help the poor in their hour of need." Once, before they had begun to save money they wanted more Christmas things than they could pay for. John said it might be all right to borrow a small sum from a loan office, but Mary with sensible thrift had begged him not to do it. They both understood the rules of the shops, that if an employe had his wages garnisheed he would be subject to dismissal. But this was another case. Mary must not be troubled about money matters now.

Looking over loan-office notices again he was pleased with this one:

"SALARIED PEOPLE"

"Would you like to get a friendly loan of Five to One Hundred Dollars on your personal note, without indorsement or other security, at the cheapest rates, with best and most private terms in the city? The Friendly Loan Company will give it to you in a few hours after you ask for it. You can pay it in small weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payments, and get a discount if you pay before time. GOOD TREATMENT GUARANTEED."

This looked fair enough to John; besides, the undertaker was asking for payment, and several other bills were past due.

When John went into the office of the Loan Company at noon next day, the young woman at the window smiled in a friendly manner, so that John found it easier than he thought to hand her the notice he cut from the newspaper, and to say: "I came to see about that." She invited him into the cheerful little private office to take a seat at a small desk, she sitting on the other side. "How much money do you need?" she asked cheerfully.

"I'd like to get the limit," said John frankly, thinking of \$100.

"Well that depends upon the statement you make, you being a stranger to us," she answered, smiling. "We have a printed set of questions to be filled out. If you will answer them I will write down your answers, and then we can tell how much money we can let you have."

So in a little while she drew from John his story, and had written down what he said of his needs and his wages; how and when they were paid; what payments he wished to make; and, of course, his name and address, and that of the shops in which he worked. She also asked where he had worked before, and what his reason was for leaving that job. She further asked the maiden name of his wife, and the names and addresses of their parents, brothers and sisters; and of three friends or acquaintances in that city; what real and personal property he had; what he owed, and to whom?

This statement he signed. Then she said: "We can let you have \$75, anyhow. I will ask my brother if he is as willing as I am to give you the other \$25. Come back before six o'clock today and get your money."

"When it is so easy to get money," said John to himself, on his way back to the shops, "it is a pity that any one should be in want."

But he did not know how much time was spent that afternoon by an agent of the Friendly Loan Company investigating the truth of his story.

When he went back to the loan office at 5:30, the young lady was not in sight. At her desk sat a pale dyspeptic-looking young man, with thin lips, large chin, Roman nose and keen, cold grey eyes. He called John by name and invited him to take a seat on the other side of the desk. Taking from a drawer a package of bills he slowly counted out \$100 and laid the money down before John. "My sister said you asked for the limit. As a rule we do not care to loan so much to any one getting only \$75 a month, but as you have household furniture we will let you have \$25 on that, so you will get \$100

after all. My sister left these papers for you to sign. She could not wait."

Then he showed John where to sign: First on nine notes for \$12.50 each, the first payable on the 1st of February, and the others on the same day of the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. Then he signed a mortgage on his household furniture only, as he thought, and signed the four notes secured by that mortgage for \$8.50 each, payable monthly on the 15th of each month—all the papers being dated January 20th.

"You will notice," said the loan agent, "that my sister made them out that way, for your rent and other bills become due on the 1st of the month, so the 15th will make it easier for you."

John really had not thought of that at all, and he was duly gratified and signed all the papers without more than merely glancing over them. He was pleased, however, to see that in each note was printed in black type, "Payable with interest at the rate of 7% per annum after maturity."

That sounded good to John. He eagerly took the money and paid it all out before he went home, and showed his gratified wife receipts for the mourning suit, bill for the balance due the undertaker, and for small payments on account of several other bills that could then easily wait till the next pay day.

After he had told her how nice they were to him at the Friendly Loan Company, Mary grew thoughtful and asked: "Did you get copies of the papers you signed, John?" No, he had not thought of that, but he knew just on what dates the 13 notes were payable, and he could easily manage those small sums as they fell due on the days he got his pay envelope. "Besides," he added contentedly, "we have to pay only 7% interest after maturity, so if we have to get further time, it will not cost much."

"That looks good," said Mary. "Let us enter the amounts of those notes, and the dates they fall due in our book so we will not overlook any of them and thus be sure to pay them on time."

This they did, and John was very much ashamed to find that he had agreed to repay \$112.50 in monthly payments for the \$75, and \$34 in four monthly payments for the \$25, or \$146.50 in all for the loan of \$100 for less than 9 months.

"Forty Six Dollars and a half!" exclaimed Mary. "Why, John, that is an awful amount of interest to pay on \$100, is it not?"

"I did not know it was so much," said John. "It is bad business, mighty bad business, but what else could we do?"

"That is so, John. We just had to have the money and it's all right. I sha'n't need any new clothes for a long time."

"And I," said John, "will not get that bargain overcoat, and I have sworn off on tobacco. I did not spend much for it, but every little will count from now until we get this all paid off."

Furthermore, each of them thought but neither mentioned the fact, that two could live much cheaper than they three had been able to live. So they decided to honestly carry out the contract John had made, unjust as it seemed to them.

John had noticed that there was quite a little of fine print in each of the notes he had signed but he did not read it. Perhaps if he had he would have signed them anyhow for had he hesitated he would have been told by the nice young lady's gentlemanly brother: "That is what they all sign—our regular form to protect ourselves against dishonest borrowers."

But the following shows the substance of that "regular form" which has been the ruin of so many, even among those much more business-wise than Honest John. It was copied with a few changes from the form of note used by the great "KING OF LOAN SHARKS." He began business in Chicago about ten years ago with only \$10,000. Now he claims to have over \$100,000 loaned out in Chicago alone, and he advertises that he "does business in 80 cities." That note is a masterpiece of legal wisdom, and yet there is a way to defeat it. There is some kind of remedy for almost every legal wrong founded on a moral wrong. The notes that John signed read about as follows:

January , 19 . .

.....after date, for value received, I
promise to pay to the order of Myself.....
Dollars at.....
within banking hours, with interest at 7 per cent per
annum after maturity.

This note is one of a series of.....notes,
of even date and amount herewith, payable, respec-
tively, on the...day of each month for.....consec-
utive months. Default in the payment of this note,
to render entire amount of notes, at option of legal
holder, and without notice, at once due and payable.

And I hereby appoint any attorney of any court
of record in any State or Territory in the United States,
to appear for me in any such court in term time or
vacation, at any time hereafter, either before or after
the maturity of this note, and waive issue and service
of process and confess judgment against me for the
amount of the above note and costs, including a sum
equal to at least 25 per cent of the principal of this note

or such other sum as the holder of said note shall agree to pay, as an attorney's fee, and to file a cog-novit for that amount, and an agreement releasing all errors and waiving all appeals in said cause, and consent that execution may thereon issue immediately. It is agreed that no bill in equity shall be filed to interfere with the operation of said judgment or any execution issued thereon. It is agreed that no extension of the payment of the principal or interest of this note shall release me from the obligation of payment. This agreement shall be binding also on my executor or administrator and assigns.

\$.....
.....

John had noticed that the dates for payments were all right, but he did not notice that the place at which each note was dated was not the same for all the notes; and neither was the place the same for payment of all the notes. That was something he failed to see in his hurry to get the money and get away to pay it out and then get home to tell Mary all about it and give her a grand surprise—which he did, in more ways than one.

Besides, the pleasant young lady had left the papers for him to sign, and, of course, they were all right. Neither had he noticed that the mortgage was also a Power of Attorney, and that it was a lien, not only on his furniture, as he supposed, but also authorized the holder of any one of the four notes it secured to do almost anything in John's name with any and all of his property, real or personal, without any legal exemption whatever. He would have been dazed if any one had told him all the things that mortgage authorized, especially what it said about lot No. 7 in Block No. 5, of the Home Builders' Addition, on which he and Mary had hoped soon to commence building their home. Among other things that innocent-looking mortgage stated was, that, in case the personal property failed to make good the whole sum secured, with interest, costs and attorney fees that should become due, then said attorney might sell any other property, real or personal, which he owned, at public or private sale, without notice, at the option of the holder of said note, and without any right of redemption or any right of suit for a relief in law, equity, or otherwise.

If John had noticed those things and had refused to sign, the loan agent would have said: "Well, you expect to repay that money, do you not? Then if your house burns and the furniture is destroyed or anything else happens, you want us to have good security on that extra \$25, do you not? Then what difference does it make? You have to pay the note anyhow, and when it is paid your mortgage is cancelled, and in the

meantime we are secured. That is why we are willing to lend you the extra \$25." So John doubtless would have signed the mortgage anyhow, for he needed that \$25, and he had no doubt of his ability to pay the notes exactly as he agreed.

The nice young lady had felt a real sympathy for John and his trouble at the time he told her his story. Perhaps that is why she was getting a good salary for acting well her part as "confidence winner." If she had been there to pay him the money, she would doubtless have wished to read the papers to him, or at least explain their meaning, so he could know how to do what he so blindly agreed to do. Perhaps that is why she was not allowed to close the loan.

When the 5:30 whistle blew on the 1st of February, the day John's first note became due to the Friendly Loan Company, he hurriedly cleaned up, and before six o'clock was in their office with the \$12.50. The kind young lady was there, but her smile was different when she said: "I am very sorry, but I cannot accept that money. Your note for \$12.50 was protested for non-payment at three o'clock today, and is now in the hands of our attorney who will write you a letter tonight. I am quite disappointed in you. I thought you a man of your word. If you want to be treated well in this office you must do as you agreed. Why did you not pay that note before three o'clock today?"

"Before three o'clock," exclaimed John. "I did not know that was necessary."

"Did not know? Why didn't you read the papers you signed? That note expressly states that it was to be paid on the 1st day of February, within banking hours, at this office, and every one is supposed to know that banks close at 3 o'clock."

John simply stared at her in silence. "Well," she continued, "there may be one way out of it. The protest fee is \$1.50. The attorney fee is \$5 and the smallest brokerage fee in this office for making such a settlement is \$2, so in addition to the \$12.50 you must pay \$8.50 for your neglect and your unbusinesslike way of doing business. I hope that it will be a good lesson for you," she added less sternly. "Perhaps the protest notices have not been mailed yet, nor the lawyer's letter. I'll go across the hall and see him." She came back with the note and said it could be settled. Too astounded for words, John counted out the extra \$8.50—\$21 in all, and silently handed it to the young lady, who tore his signature from the note, handed the signature to him and placed the note in a safe with the money.

John hated to tell Mary of his blunder, but he made it a rule to talk over everything with her, so when he handed her

the balance of his half month pay check, or only \$16.50 instead of the \$25 she expected, he frankly told her how it happened.

The rent collector called that night and took \$10, leaving only \$6.50 with which to live on till the 15th of the month. It was well for them that they had good credit and that the \$5 monthly payment on the lot fell due on the 15th instead of on the 1st. On the morning of the 15th John got his pay envelope and just after noon was at the loan office with the \$8.50 due on the first mortgage note. Again the young lady looked at him with surprise and said: "Why did you come here at this late hour to pay that note? Did you not know that it was payable at Indianapolis?"

"No, I certainly did not," said John with considerable heat. "Why should I think that note payable anywhere but here where I got the money?"

"For the very best of reasons," said the young lady. "That note itself so states it. When we make two loans on the same day to the same person we usually assign the smaller loan to another company who shares the risk with us. Those four notes falling due on the 15th of the months of February, March, April, and May, are all made payable at this address in Indianapolis," and she gave him a card.

"But what am I to do? I cannot get this money there before three o'clock."

"The only thing I can suggest is that you leave the money with us to be telegraphed. That will cost you \$2.50, and there will be \$2 more for our brokerage fee. Shall I call a messenger and send it at once?"

John saw no other way out of it, and he paid her \$8.50 on the note and \$4.50 for the other items mentioned—in all \$13, and was told to come again before 6 o'clock to see about it.

On his way to the shops he went by the office of the Home Builders' Addition and paid \$5 due on his lot. That left only \$19.50 of his \$37.50.

When he went back to the office of the Friendly Loan Company the young lady had gone, but her brother was there. That young man said: "Well, if you aren't a 24-karat chump, I never saw one. You had better brace up, Mr. Mutt, or you will land in the Poor House." John bristled up and was about to give back the kind of answer that makes more trouble, but he felt that he deserved to be laughed at for his stupidity, so he said rather sheepishly: "Well, I guess you got me down right. What about my mortgage note? Did your sister telegraph the money in time?"

"She telegraphed at once. Here is the result." And he handed John this telegram:

"Indianapolis, February 15th
3: 30 P. M.

Manager out when message arrived. Money paid after three. Protest, attorney fee, telegrams, seven fifty. Must be paid today."
(Collect—20)

"Again your lack of attention costs you good money," said the young man sternly. "You'd better come across with that \$7.50, unless you want your employers notified tonight. It takes hard knocks to make you do business right."

Too deeply disgusted to talk back, John paid him \$7.50 and asked for receipt. "That will not be necessary, said the agent. I'm doing this to accommodate you and save you from greater trouble. You can get your note day after tomorrow."

One of the hardest things John ever did in his life was to give Mary his small balance of \$12, and explain that he had paid nothing except the \$5 on the building lot and the first mortgage note, with costs and expenses amounting to \$20.50. Mary grew pale with fear, but she did not blame her downcast husband. "Never mind, John. It was because you are too honest and trusting to deal with such people. It seems very strange to me though. Why not see a lawyer about it?"

"It does not look right to me either. But if I see a lawyer it will be at least \$5 more and we haven't got the money. Besides, the loan company would notify the railroad at once, and I sure would lose my job. We will just have to make the best of it and try once more."

"But what about the coal bill, and the grocer's bill, and the balance due on all the others?" said Mary, in despair.

"Well, they will just have to wait. We can't pay if we haven't got it," answered John gloomily. So they had to let it go at that.

On the last day of March, John got hurt in the shops so he had to be taken home. The next day he was suffering so much that both he and Mary forgot all about the note till too late to pay it before 3 o'clock. Mary thought, of course, that when the Friendly Loan Company agent heard the facts he would excuse the delay. She went at once to the shops, got John's pay check and was at the office of the Friendly Loan Company before 4 o'clock. She trustingly told the facts and laid the \$12.50 on the desk. The young man was very sorry that the note had been protested and the usual fees of \$6.50 were charged up against him. If they took the trouble to settle it for her and prevent that suit before evening they must have \$2.50 instead of \$2, because that was the second failure on those notes. He crossed the hall, but came back without the

note, saying: "It has already been filed with the justice of the peace for suit and before it is withdrawn his costs of \$4.50 must be paid anyhow, making \$13.50 in addition to the \$12.50—or \$26 in all, which must be paid at once before those papers are served. It is well you came when you did. In fact, in an hour it would have been too late."

Gasping with fear Mary counted out the \$26.00. The agent went back and brought the note, tore off John's signature, gave that to Mary and put the note in the safe with the money. As Mary was turning away, absolutely crushed and hopeless, the loan agent said: "If you have not money enough left to get along with, perhaps we might let your husband take out a new loan for \$30 and begin to do business right. Mary heard but was too stunned to reply. However, after her spell of hysterical grief she told John what the loan agent had said. They talked it over seriously, and agreed that it was the only thing left to do. They paid the rent that night, \$10, and had just \$1.50 remaining from the half month's wages, and some bills could not be put off any longer.

In a couple of days John was able to go to the Loan Company and Mary went with him. The young lady treated them kindly and sympathized with them for their bad luck. They signed papers for a new loan of \$30, again giving 4 monthly notes, each payable on the 15th. They carefully read each note before John signed it, seeing that it was payable on the 15th of the month, according to Mary's wise forethought; because they already had all they could pay on the 1st, and they saw that each was payable "at the office of the Friendly Loan Company, or of its endorsee, if the payor should be so notified." They did not quite catch the meaning of that last statement, but it proved a new and efficient cause of their ruin—for the endorsee and holder of those notes notified them from Chicago.

When the notes were signed, the loan agent handed out \$20, saying: "We always charge at least \$10 for making a new loan under such circumstances."

This was unexpected, but, as usual, there was nothing else to do but do as the loan agent said. John and Mary now believed that they were in his power, and that belief made them cowards. The agent told them that if they made any more blunders about their payments, the penalty would be all the greater, and they had better keep awake. He flatly refused to give them copies of the notes. John had been granted a new loan of \$30, but had received only \$20, and yet had signed 4 notes for \$10 each all payable within four months, on the 15th of the month which already carried a big burden. With

that \$20 they paid something on account of the most pressing bills, and had \$2 or \$3 left to live on.

On April 15th John had two notes to pay, \$8.50 on the old mortgage loan, and \$10 on the additional loan of \$30 made April 1st; but the first note of \$8.50 was payable in Indianapolis, and in spite of all his precaution that note also was protested and he had \$7.50 to pay extra. Doubtless feeling sure of their prey, the Friendly Loan Company allowed him to pay \$10 on the first new note, without further costs; but when he paid the \$5 due on the lot he found that he had but \$5.50 left, because it would cost him \$1.00 to send the money to Indianapolis and get it paid there on time by a railroad man he knew. And so the "Brace Game" went on, and for nearly two years thereafter the Friendly Loan Company took practically all of John's wages. It had sold out his furniture, and he and Mary were living in a little hall room of a dilapidated tenement house in a disreputable part of the city. Property in the Home Builders' Addition had begun to boom, and John's lot was worth four times the sum he had agreed to pay for it, but the title was no longer his. Under the Power of Attorney he had given, his contract for a deed on that lot had been sold for a song and assigned to the nice young lady in the Friendly Loan Company's office to pay some more fake protest fees and attorney fees and court costs. John and Mary were both looking seedy as to clothes, and both grew thin and pale for lack of food. More than once he seriously thought of suicide, but the unfaltering courage of his little wife helped him through.

Finally the foreman of the shops, a good friend of John's, learned from him the secret of his evident trouble and poverty. The foreman knew one of the Company's attorneys personally, and he laid the matter before him, saying a good word for John's workmanship and faithfulness to duty. The attorney sent for John and Mary. In his private office they told a simple, straightforward, miserable story. Instead of being discharged, John was told that he should not, under any circumstances, pay the Loan Sharks another dollar. They simply were to leave the matter with the attorney.

John and Mary were abused and threatened by the Loan Sharks and their agents, but he had regained his courage, and he was a man again; and the last collector who called was kicked down the stairs.

They soon moved into a decent flat, and began again to live like human beings.

Circular No. 2, issued February 15, 1912, by the Educational Bureau over the signature of D. C. Buell, Chief of the Bureau, with the approval of Mr. W. L. Park, the Vice President, is quoted below for the benefit of any employe who may not have seen a copy.

"It is the desire of the Management to safeguard employes as much as possible and to make each employe feel that the Company has a personal interest in his welfare and progress.

"The Educational Bureau has already afforded a means whereby employes might better inform themselves about railroading; and is now taking active steps by means of explanatory lessons, to assist in the prevention of accidents, and later by means of moving pictures to illustrate the right and wrong ways of doing things.

"Going one step further, the Educational Bureau is now in position to assist employes in legal matters, to a certain extent. It will endeavor to issue from time to time pamphlets for general distribution, or to publish articles in the Employes Magazine, dealing with matters wherein experience has proven that for want of legal aid employes have been imposed upon so that they have suffered either financial loss or worry and unpleasantness which could have been avoided had they known their legal rights.

"The first step that the Bureau will take will be to explain the methods of Loan Sharks—to tell employes who have suffered from the wiles of these sharks what their rights are, and to offer employes who are at present in trouble as a result of having patronized these Loan Sharks or Companies, aid in straightening out their affairs and getting clear of the clutches of those engaged in the illegal practices by means of which the Loan Sharks exist.

"While the rules of the Company as regard garnisheeing, etc., stand as they have heretofore, nevertheless, any

employee of the Company may feel free to write to the Chief of the Educational Bureau regarding any complications that he may have gotten into, due to obtaining a "salary" loan from one of these money-lenders.

"The object in doing this is purely a friendly one. Such employes as are in any trouble of this kind will be protected as far as their position is concerned, their cases will as far as possible, be handled in confidence, and their record will remain unaffected. The Company feels that if it can aid any of its employes in this manner it will be well repaid in better and more loyal service, by having helped to remove such a cause of worry and possible temptation.

"This offer of the Educational Bureau carries behind it the backing of all of the organization and talent of the Company's Law Department. While it cannot as yet be stated how far the Educational Bureau will be able to go in offering legal aid to employes, nevertheless it suggests that any employe who at the present time needs legal advice, information, or aid, of any kind (this offer not being confined to Loan Shark cases), present his case to the Educational Bureau. This will enable the Bureau to find out just what the employes need that it can provide in the way of aid, and may result in the Bureau being able to do considerable good even before it can announce the complete plan it hopes to put into effect."

*Mr. A. L. Simpson
 Tuscola Ill
 after five days return
 to Edward Beck the
 sum of forty five minutes
 worth*