

# Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

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Now located at corner Front and Yamhill streets, with the largest and most complete stock of Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Fertilizers, Spray Pumps, Bee and Poultry Supplies ever carried by any seed house in the Northwest  
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**Nonunion Men Under Guard.**  
PITTSBURG, March 20.—Forty more nonunion men were brought to the city today by the American Bridge Company for work on the new Wabash bridge, and 17 of those, it is claimed, deserted and joined the strikers. The others were escorted to a hotel.  
During the afternoon the 13 nonunion men quartered at the St. Charles Hotel were escorted to the Wabash pier at the foot of Ferry street, by 35 policemen. A great crowd was attracted by the sight of the procession, but no hostile demonstration of any kind occurred.

**River May Change Channel.**  
GREENVILLE, Miss., March 20.—The protection dyke at Leland, Ark., is rapidly slipping into the river, and it is now probable that the river will seek a new channel, leaving Greenville in the interior. The situation is most grave. The river is four feet above the 1887 mark, and rising at the rate of half a foot a day. Heavy rain fell during the night, which will retard work on the dyke and add to the danger. The levee from Leland to Leland is being badly, but the engineers do not regard this with apprehension.

## TO STOP SUITS

### King County Delegation May Be Called Off.

### DISCLOSURES ARE DREADED

### Story of Preston's Futile Senatorial Struggle.

### DID NOT PLAY FAIR WITH ALLIES

### Frantic Efforts of Furth to Lead the Prize, and Then to Cover His Tracks When He Was Unsuccessful.

If the civil and criminal libel suits against the Seattle Times are pressed, much political history will be verified that is now mere hearsay.  
Pressure will in all probability be brought on the members of the King County delegation to persuade them to let the matter drop.  
Wilson, Furth, Frink and many other good political fighters are very much interested in seeing that the suits are not brought to trial.

SEATTLE, March 20.—(Special.)—Coincident with the trial of civil and criminal libel suits against the Seattle Times and those men connected with the publication of stories reflecting upon certain King County members of the Legislature will come a revelation of inside political history that will astound the people of Seattle. In fact, if the parties to the suit pursue their investigations, the case is more apt to become known for the news broken to the people of King County than for its effect upon the Times.

Members of the King County Legislative delegation insist they will force the suits against the Times to an issue. Attorneys have been at work on the cases for several weeks, carefully collecting evidence, preparing themselves for the trial of the causes. The papers are all drawn and the members of the delegation are ready to force the issue.

Two of the members of the delegation who joined in the various suits, no invitation was extended Representative Lewis Levy to join in the actions. No one seemed to be anxious to invite him, and Levy did not obtrude himself. If he feels aggrieved at anything that may have been said Mr. Levy has been left in undisputed possession of his right to bring an independent action.

The outcome of the suits is a matter of mere conjecture. It is an easy matter to arouse suspicion and a hard thing to prove that injustice has been done. There is a general belief that many members of the delegation are absolutely above suspicion, but the result of their effort at vindication will not be known until a verdict is rendered.

In the meantime if there is any probability that some of the inside history of the Preston fight will be public property as a result of the suits, strong pressure is certain to be brought to bear to dissuade the members of the King County delegation from forcing the fight. As it now stands some of the ostensible supporters of Preston, who were really urging the King County delegation to break from him, are protected by the delegation, which has been bound by a pledge of secrecy regarding all the moves in the game played at Olympia last Winter. But a libel suit would probably bring out much of this story, and that is one of the reasons influential politicians will endeavor to put off the threatened proceedings.

**What John L. Wilson Did.**  
To bring out the fact, for example, that ex-United States Senator John L. Wilson, who has just arrived from Spokane to lay the foundation for another Senatorial boom, urged the King County delegation repeatedly to break away from Preston and make a deal with Ankeny, would have a bad effect upon the standing of the Spokane man in Seattle. Nor would it aid the chances of Jacob Furth in the future to show that he planned some of the moves in the Ankeny deal. A. B. Stewart would hardly care to have it shown that he devoted his last week while in Olympia to an effort to save his brother's job as Postmaster in Seattle, and he did not treat Preston any too kindly in this effort. Then there is J. M. Frink, who was one of the first to alight from the train that brought a "Preston" delegation to Olympia, and who immediately posted off to the King County headquarters to ask that he be substituted for Preston as the King County Senatorial candidate. W. P. Trimble, J. J. McGilvra and E. C. Hughes were among the King County "dark horses" in the Preston train. None of these men is going to permit that libel suit, with its attendant revelations, come to a trial if he can prevent it.

Nothing but a trial of such a case or some equally effective move, could ever convince Harold Preston of the bad faith shown by his home city. He still clings to the belief that he was jobbed by the people of Seattle. He does not know and the people of Seattle do not know that the delegation merely followed the advice of the leading politicians of King County. When these facts are known there may be a change of sentiment, but this is something the King-County members are not worrying over.  
There was scarcely a move, if any at all, that was taken without consulting Senator Wilson and E. C. Hughes. Jacob Furth knew almost everything the dele-

gation planned to do, and he urged the members to take some of the action it did.

The impossibility of harmonizing the different interests with Preston convinced most of the politicians interested in his fight that it was a hopeless effort to attempt to elect him. The claims of McBride that he could elect Preston if the King County Senators supported the railroad commission bill were not shown to be well founded, and the politicians knew at all times that there was no chance for the Democratic support that was always held up as a possibility by the Governor and his friends.

**Preston Would Not Trade.**  
In the beginning a fair division of the work of waiting upon other members of the Legislature was attempted. The outside members were divided among the King County delegation by Preston's own orders. Then arose the question of a division of patronage and what Preston would permit his delegation to pledge. Preston promptly insisted he would not trade patronage for votes. This answer was accepted in good faith for a day or two, and then it developed that Preston had already promised to name Senator Warburton District Judge in the event the State of Washington was cut into two Federal judicial districts, and had declared that he would see that Senator Sharp's son was made clerk of the court. More than that it was discovered Reuben W. Jones had been slated for Postmaster of the City of Seattle. Then some of the King County members claimed bad faith in the distribution of patronage, and went on a strike.

The next break came when Preston insisted upon naming a portion of the committees in the Senate, so as to reward his friends. His knowledge of the situation became apparent when he picked out three Ankeny men to be honored at the beginning, and then came back with the explanation he had just discovered his error. Preston was not allowed to interfere there again.  
When it was discovered that no deal could be made with the commission men in the Legislature, McBride and Preston were ready to believe that they could not elect Preston Senator. Then it was that John L. Wilson made overtures to the two, offering to support the railroad commission bill with whatever strength he could muster in the event McBride and Preston would support him. S. A. Perkins, Wilson's Pierce County manager, endeavored to undermine the Pierce County support of Ankeny at the same time, but failed, and the deal with Preston and McBride fell through.

**Then Furth "Butted In."**  
Jacob Furth was put forward as a candidate, and he secured a pledge of time from the King County delegation to attempt to go out and ascertain the strength he could muster from the outside counties. There were four men in the King County delegation who were not favorably inclined toward Furth's candidacy, and this fact, together with his work outside the county, convinced Mr. Furth that he was not a possibility. Then in rapid succession half a dozen other men were discussed, but they would not do.

By this time there was a well-organized movement afoot among the Democrats to swing over to Ankeny's support. Twelve of them had pledged themselves to do so, and four Republicans "wittingly" in the air were ready to jump to the Walla Walla candidate. The King County members became alarmed, and so did the politicians from that city.  
A conference, or, rather, a series of conferences, were held with John L. Wilson, E. C. Hughes, A. B. Stewart, Jacob Furth and others, at which times the situation was canvassed. It was proclaimed there that Preston could not win, and the delegation was urged to make the best possible terms with Ankeny. At the suggestion of Wilson and some of the other politicians Preston was given his first notice that the delegation wanted to be released.

In the meantime some of the King County men endeavored to ascertain what could be expected from Ankeny in the event support was thrown to him. Incidentally an effort was put forth to swing as many of the King County members as possible and if agreed, at first, to leave Preston.  
**Fighting for Delay.**  
Preston and his managers continually pleaded for more time, and it was granted. These continual extensions of time worked Wilson, Furth and their friends more than the King County delegation. The Ankeny managers were almost ready to force Ankeny's election without aid from King County, and such a result would not have added King County's future chances. It was for this reason that these men urged the King County delegation to precipitate the election of Ankeny at once. Wilson, for example, even went so far as to go to the Baldwin Hotel, where one of the King County caucuses was in progress, and urge the King County men to "do it at once."

The plan of Wilson and his friends, as well as the idea of the King County men, was to shoulder the responsibility upon the seven Republican hold-over Senators and at the same time permit them to do a bit of good politics. The night of the first state ball the lines were laid for one of the closing moves in the fight. The King County Senators, according to agreement, summoned the other hold-over Senators, outside Pierce County, to a conference. Before any of them appeared Senators Fotts, Tucker and Palmer hid away to the hills and Senators Van de Venter and Hemrich went off on business engagements, leaving Senators Smith and Kinnear to meet the outside Senators. They called in these men, one at a time, and secured a pledge from most of them to support a King County candidate for Senator two years hence in the event King County agreed upon a suitable man.  
This work had scarcely been accomplished when Jacob Furth, accompanied by Wilson, Hughes and several other friends, reappeared and declared he saw his way through the fight. Furth was informed that the King County Senators had been bound by the pledges they had given the hold-over Senators, and no matter what Furth was able to do they would have to stay by their agreement. Furth immediately conceded that he had been too late, and a day was spent in covering up Furth's tracks.  
In the meantime Preston asked for more time to try new moves in his fight for

**ORIGIN OF ROW**  
Keene Had Organized Southern Pacific Pool.  
HARRIMAN WAS WILLING  
But Pool Failed to Realize on the Big Game.  
SOMEONE SOLD IN OPPORTUNITY  
It Was Harriman Who Let Out the Stock That Spoiled Keene's Plans, and Who Made a Heap Out of the Transaction.

## ORIGIN OF ROW

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### But Pool Failed to Realize on the Big Game.

### SOMEONE SOLD IN OPPORTUNITY

### It Was Harriman Who Let Out the Stock That Spoiled Keene's Plans, and Who Made a Heap Out of the Transaction.

The Keene-Harriman difficulty over Southern Pacific had its origin in disappointment at the failure of Keene's bank. They are absolutely guided by him, moreover who, if control of Southern Pacific once passed out of his hands, could turn around and make Southern Pacific worth less than \$25 per share.  
It was never a part of Mr. Harriman's plan to let the Southern Pacific pass out of his hands. He knew that Mr. Keene did not know, namely, that there was coming on the street a period of money stringency. He knew that during such a period thousands of shares of Southern Pacific would be thrown into the street, and the buyers for this stock would be few and far between. He knew that he could stay short of the market until this time came and buy at bargain prices the stock that he had already sold to Mr. Keene and his friends. Therefore, he sold actively and heavily.

Mr. Keene did not take the members of the pool fully into his confidence. They had surrendered all discretion in the matter of the pool stock into Mr. Keene's hands. He was absolutely guided by his word. He told them to wait, and they waited—and are waiting still.  
"Tight money" came. It swept upon the street suddenly. Prices crumbled. Stock values dwindled rapidly. All the work of Mr. Keene's six months' campaign was undone in three short weeks. Thousands of men and women all over England, Germany, the United States and Canada lost in those three weeks every cent that they had been induced to put into the Wall-street market. Southern Pacific was as bad as any other stock on the list. It tumbled rapidly. Prices dropped to below 60. There it stood. Mr. Harriman covered his shorts. He took his time about it. He knew perfectly well that the pool stock cost Mr. Keene and his friends about 70 per share, and that they would not sell it below that price. He was careful to see that his buying did not bring it up to that price. As a matter of fact, he bought it below 50. When he had them covered, the stock still looked so cheap that he considered it a bargain, and he kept on buying, so that before the stock reached 50 he had added 100,000 shares to the stock already in the treasury of Union Pacific, and had made the control of the road safe beyond a doubt.

**Sold Keene to a Standstill.**  
Mr. Harriman then announced through his bankers that he had made this purchase of Union Pacific stock, and that any one who wanted control of Southern Pacific would have to buy it from E. H. Harriman. It was a bad day for the pool. Wall street began to realize that Harriman had sold. The pool members started to sell. The stock went down again. Rumors began to spread that the Southern Pacific pool had gone to pieces. Mr. Keene vigorously denied it. The street took this as a good reason for buying the stock, and kept on believing that it was so until a couple of weeks ago.

Since then events have crowded on one another in the history of the Southern Pacific pool. On March 5 it leaked out that Edward Lauterbach had served papers on Alexander Miller, secretary of Union Pacific, and then immediately withdrawn the papers. Those papers were an injunction to restrain Union Pacific from voting the 800,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock which were held in its treasury at the annual meeting on April 8. A new thick and fast. It was stated, and it has since been corroborated, that Messrs. Keene and Harriman had, figuratively speaking, come to blows. Mr. Keene had accused Mr. Harriman of starting a selling stock to the pool, and in refusing to help the pool out by declaring the dividend. Mr. Harriman promptly told Mr. Keene that Southern Pacific belonged to Union Pacific, and to Mr. Harriman, and that those two interests would do with it whatever they thought fit.

On March 11 Mr. Keene sent out his four proxies. In it he declared that Mr. Harriman and the Union Pacific management were practically robbing the stockholders of Southern Pacific. He declared that Union Pacific would stand out in the cold. On the 13th Keene obtained a temporary injunction on the grounds set out in his petition presented and withdrawn March 5.  
The nearest to a remarkable fight will be found in the report of the annual meeting April 8, and probably in the records of the law courts after that date. The Southern Pacific pool will stand together. They do not hope, even in their wildest moments to wrest control of Southern Pacific from the Harriman grasp. They do hope to make such a profit as to declare the pool well paid off. The pool will be shared into the payment of a dividend on Southern Pacific. If all else fails, they are undoubtedly willing to carry the matter into the courts on the ground that the earnings of Southern Pacific are being diverted to the benefit of an alien road, namely, Union Pacific. Meantime Mr. Harriman is cool and confident. He waves aside all questions relative to Southern Pacific. His bankers say the matter is a joke. Mr. Harriman and Union Pacific can afford to laugh. On the selling short of 100,000 shares at 50, and the covering of it at 60, Mr. Harriman cleared \$2,000,000. Incidentally he bought 150,000 shares for \$3,000,000, which he can make worth \$5,000,000 by simply calling the directors together and telling them to declare a dividend. It is a joke. Every one in Wall street says so, except the members of the Southern Pacific pool.

**Restraining Order Amended.**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—United States Judge Lorton, sitting in chambers here, has granted the motion made by attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railway to amend the restraining order granted March 12. The motion was to strike out the words "in the City of New York," where they first occurred in the laws of the company and insert the words "at the office of the company in Beemchorn, Jefferson County, Ky."

**To Suppress Rebellion in China.**  
WASHINGTON, March 20.—A cablegram received at the State Department today from United States Consul McWade at Canton, says:  
"Victory Tsien today dispatched troops to suppress an insipient rebellion at Yamchow, in the province of Kuan Tung."

the veracity of James R. Keene. Meantime the selling continued. Southern Pacific was traded in to a tremendous extent. Some days as much as 100,000 shares crossed the board. People began to wonder who was doing the buying. The stock seemed to be pegged around 60. Then, as suddenly as it had become active, the stock became dead. People said that Keene had got out of Southern Pacific.

**Keene Had to Support It.**  
Meantime Mr. Keene was having troubles of his own. It can be stated now in the light of subsequent events that Mr. Keene had sold no stock of Southern Pacific. On the contrary, to keep the stock from dropping below to where it was when the pool began he had been obliged to buy an immense amount of additional stock. For once the great leader was behind the scenes. He thought that some person was selling short, and he thought that it would be interesting to squeeze that person. It was the mistake of Mr. Keene's lifetime. It occurred in a question was E. H. Harriman, a man who had in his treasury more Southern Pacific stock than even Mr. Keene and his powerful pool would care to buy, and who, moreover who, if control of Southern Pacific once passed out of his hands, could turn around and make Southern Pacific worth less than \$25 per share.

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## AT ST. JOHNS

### Drydock Will Be Located Down the River.

### INDORSER BY LOCKWOOD

### Victoria Site Not Practicable for the Purpose.

### COST OF PROPERTY \$14,000

### Fifty Thousand Dollars Will Put the Tract in Condition for the Reception of the Dock—Captain Spencer's Approval.

The Port of Portland Commission yesterday selected the drydock site at St. Johns. A tract of 1400 feet of water front will be purchased for \$14,000.  
To prepare the property for the drydock will cost \$20,130.  
Less dredging will be required than at any other site except the Victoria dock, and little trouble is expected in maintaining the channel.  
The river is wide at the point selected, and there is ample room for navigation.

The drydock will go to St. Johns. The Port of Portland Commission, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, by a unanimous vote, accepted the offer of Harriman, Thompson & Powers of 1400 feet of water front near St. Johns, adjoining the Brazee tract, at 410 a front foot. Engineer J. B. C. Lockwood estimates that it will cost \$50,130 to prepare the property for the reception of the dock, which will bring the total cost up to \$64,130. The Victoria dock site, prepared for the berthing of the drydock, would have cost the port \$125,750, according to Mr. Lockwood's figures.  
There was a full attendance of the members of the board present, except Ellis G. Hughes, who never attends, and several interested spectators, including Captain E. W. Spencer, Captain F. B. Jones, Lewis Russell, Charles Heggie and Paul Labbe. The proceedings began with the reading of the report of Engineer Lockwood on the two sites last proposed—those of Captain Spencer and Harriman, Thompson & Powers. The report was accompanied by drawings showing the proposed locations of the dock upon the sites. The report follows:  
Since submitting my report to you of February 28 I have, at your request, examined two additional proposed sites for the drydock.  
Captain E. W. Spencer offers the Victoria dock at \$25,000. This property consists of about 750 feet river frontage, a short distance below the steel bridge.  
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