

WILL ESTABLISH GREAT ABATTOIR. Swift & Company Secure Options. SITE ON PENINSULA SELECTED.

Entire Plant of Union Meat Company to Be Absorbed. PLAN IMMENSE INDUSTRY.

Representative of Chicago Packers Has Completed Thorough Examination—Properties Worth Nearly a Million.

REVEALS DEFINITE PLANS. Rumors which have been current for some time to the effect that Swift & Co., of Chicago, were negotiating for the purchase of the Union Meat Company, have now crystallized.

An option has been secured on the property of the Union Meat Company, which has been valued at approximately \$1,000,000, and this option is now in the hands of the executive heads of the Swift people waiting for their approval.

Large tracts of land on the Peninsula, near St. Johns, have also been tied up by the option secured for the Swift people and it is the intention to move the Troutdale plant to that point, where monster stockyards and a great packing plant will be erected.

Swift & Co., of Chicago, have secured options on the Union Meat Company's property in Portland and at Troutdale, and will, if the present plans materialize, build one of the largest and most complete meat packing and curing plants in Portland to be found west of Omaha and Kansas City.

For some time there have been repeated rumors circulated in Portland that the Swift interests were looking towards the establishment of a plant here, but each time the story has been denied most emphatically by all persons supposed to be on the inside. While these rumors were being wafted about, however, and while the denials were thick, Frederick Swift, one of the executives of the Swift Company at Chicago, visited the city on the alleged to be a pleasure trip.

Mr. Swift departed, and a few days after he had gone a silent and unobtrusive gentleman reached the city for a two weeks' visit. He called at the offices of the Union Meat Company and was shown through and over the property. He went to Troutdale and spent some time on the Peninsula. He also inquired in a casual way of the railroad companies where the extensions were to be made from Portland to the vicinity of St. Johns; where the line of the Northern Pacific was going to be laid and what the rates would be on cattle both alive and dressed.

When this gentleman first came it was supposed by those whom he interviewed that he was representing the Pacific States Packing Company, at that time seeking a new location for its plant on the Macadam road. Future developments have shown that he was the confidential representative of Swift & Co., and through him all the preliminaries have been arranged which will result in the sale of the Portland plants to the Chicago Company.

son, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming tributary to it. According to the story told by those who are apparently certain of their knowledge, it is the plan of Swift & Co. to buy out the Union Meat Company. The Portland property will be the main distributing point for the Northwest plant. Two hundred acres on the Peninsula will be purchased, and on this ground will be erected large stockyards and packing-houses. The Troutdale property of the Union Meat Company will be abandoned as an active use is concerned, but will be retained as a reserve pasture and corraling station for the handling of surplus stock.

Acquire Large Acreage. Options have been secured on several tracts of land near St. Johns from which will be selected the 200 or more acres needed by the company. The location of the plant and stockyards at St. Johns, or near there, will give the company direct communication with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern lines when the north bank road is completed, and with the O. R. & N. and the Southern Pacific Companies, and access to docks for handling export business. It will thus give to stockmen the Portland rate on livestock from the interior regions and make it possible to ship cattle to Portland for slaughter at competitive rates from every part of the Northwest.

The Troutdale plant, when moved to the Peninsula, will be enlarged, and it will be so arranged that as the business increases in the future it can be enlarged until it will be possible to handle the bulk of the cattle, sheep and hogs shipped to Portland from the Northwest States, and establish a great livestock market, encouraging growth of the feeding industry.

Representatives of Swift & Co. and persons who are in touch with Mr. Swift and his confidential man are silent when questioned concerning the plans of the company. It has been announced from Chicago, however, that the Chicago packing-house is ready to begin a campaign of westward expansion, and this information is in harmony with what has been seen in Portland. It is known that the option on the Union Meat Company's plant and on the Peninsula tract have been forwarded to Chicago for the consideration of the managers there. It is further known that the estimate placed on the property was to all appearances acceptable to Mr. Swift and his representative after an examination of the property. It is therefore anticipated that the sale will be announced before many weeks and the establishment of the new and enlarged industry will commence.

Waterson's Daughter Married. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Miss Ethel Waterson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterson, was married today at Mansfield, Mr. Waterson's country home, to Alexander Gilmore, a Louisville business man.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER. The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 48 deg.; minimum, 28. Precipitation, 0.63 of an inch.

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HOOK STOMACH PUTS FITZ OUT. Old Gladiator Stumbles to His Corner After Thirteenth Round and Collapses. O'BRIEN DECLARED VICTOR.

Winner Shows Great Cleverness With Hands and Feet and Makes a Chopping-Block of His Lank Opponent.

MEASUREMENTS OF FIGHTERS. Fitzsimmons. Age, 35 years. Height, 5 ft. 11 1/2 in. Reach, 73 1/2 in. Forearm, 14 in. Chest (expanded), 47 in. Chest (normal), 39 in. Waist, 31 in. Neck, 16 in. Thigh, 22 in. Shank, 16 in. Calc., 12 in. O'Brien. Age, 32 years. Height, 5 ft. 11 in. Reach, 73 in. Forearm, 14 in. Chest (expanded), 47 in. Chest (normal), 39 in. Waist, 31 in. Neck, 16 in. Thigh, 22 in. Shank, 16 in. Calc., 12 in.

BY W. G. MACRAE. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—A left hook to the stomach about a second before the bell rang ending the 13th round made Bob Fitzsimmons quit, and Referee Eddy Graney awarded the fight to "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien. From the beginning of the battle until its sudden termination, old man Fitzsimmons never had a look-in. It was the world-old story of the master meeting his master, and the old fellow who lowered the colors of Jim Corbett and all that faced him up until tonight was simply a chopping-block for the shifty Quaker.

Manager Jimmy Conroy put on a couple of four-round preliminaries, just to whet the appetite of the big crowd. It was 2:30 when Referee Eddy Graney, in his immaculate tuxedo, tumbled through the ropes. O'Brien was right on his heels. It was not an O'Brien crowd. The cheers that greeted the Philadelphia showed that they were waiting for "Ruby" Robert.

When the lanky ex-horsehair came shambling down the aisle, a tremendous cheer broke loose, and it was kept up until Fitz was announced. He was introduced as the champion light heavyweight, and if cheering counted for anything, hundreds present thought he was going to retain the title.

Even when, round after round, O'Brien drove his stinging left to Bob's bleeding nose, and bruised and half-closed right eye, they still thought so. Even when the end came, an ending that only those close to the ringside could tell, then more than half of the crowd believed that O'Brien had fouled the old gladiator.

O'Brien Master at All Times. Of the fight itself there is little to tell. It was O'Brien from the first tap of the gong, and the fact that the Quaker City boxer allowed the battle to go 13 rounds showed that he felt that he was master at all times.

O'Brien began his old tactics. He feinted Fitz dizzy, and for the first time in his ring career Bob faced a boxer that he could not fool or fathom. After they had huddled for a couple of seconds O'Brien shot out his left, and it caught Bob on the nose. After this that same

left beat a devil's tattoo on the Cornishman's frontispiece. In the second round O'Brien started the blood, and the ugly old withered face of his opponent became a ghastly sight to behold. Only in spots did Fitz get a chance to display his old-time form and speed. The wily young man who faced the veteran was too fast and clever, and Fitz never had a chance to land more than a dozen punches that hurt. The old fellow was as game as a lion. In spite of the terrific punishment that was being meted out to him, round after round, he was ever after the fighting, dashing apparition that was dancing before him.

Knocked Down in the Third. During the first two rounds O'Brien loomed and in a mix-up in the center of the ring O'Brien caught Bob going back and banged his left fist to Fitz's mouth. Fitz was knocked down. His back and shoulders hit the mat and his feet went high in the air. Only the bell saved him, for while he was still on the mat it rang and when Fitz got up he was very wobbly on his feet.

Twice again in the rounds that followed he was knocked down, and once O'Brien with a left and right to the jaw sent him through the ropes. He would have fallen through but for those who were near close to the ringside.

The 13th round was Fitz's best. He made a brilliant rally and landed several stiff wallops to O'Brien's heart and wind. The Fitz followers believed the old man had been stalling, but it was just a flash in the pan, for in the 13th O'Brien sent him to his corner a sadly distressed fighter. Fitz totters to his corner. The 13th and last round saw Fitz take a terrible lacing. O'Brien was no longer afraid of that famous shift, and instead of running away and showing his brilliant foot work, he was slugging Fitz around the ring. In a rally in the southwest corner of the ring O'Brien suddenly hooked his left to Fitz's stomach. A spasm of pain passed over Fitz's gory face. Only a few saw it, among them Eddy Graney. Bob tottered to his corner, with Referee Graney following him. As he sat down, it was apparent that he was in great agony, and just before the bell calling for the 14th round sounded, Fitz beckoned Graney over to his corner and said: "I'm done. That punch to the stomach has put me out and I must quit."

NOTED LAWYER NOW A CONVICT. Abraham H. Hummel Found Guilty of Conspiracy and Sentenced. GIVEN HIGHEST PENALTY.

Great Climax to Famous Dodge-Morse Divorce Scandal—Hummel a Ready Instrument of Morse's Uncle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A. H. Hummel, the lawyer, was today convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case. He was sentenced within a few minutes after the jury's verdict had been pronounced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500, which is the maximum penalty for the crime of which he was adjudged guilty.

A motion of his lawyers for an arrest of judgment for 24 hours was denied, and Hummel was taken to the Tombs prison. One of the unexpected features of the trial's ending was the fact that one of Hummel's own counsel, John B. Stanchfield, made the first proposal for a speedy sentence.

Depending upon the result of this case are actions in other indictments against prominent persons which have grown out of the Dodge-Morse divorce case. An indictment for subornation of perjury is still pending against Hummel, in connection with which he is under bond in the sum of \$500. Hummel was released from the Tombs at 10 o'clock tonight under \$10,000 bail, on a writ of reasonable doubt, secured from Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Hummel is one of the most widely known of New York's lawyers. He has been connected with a number of celebrated cases. His partner, Howe, was one of the attorneys for the defense in the Goldenshue case.

Hummel has had a large practice in theatrical and divorce litigation. He entered the law office in which he is now the senior partner many years ago as an office boy, and worked his way to the prominent place he has held for some time past in the city's legal circles.

In his charge to the jury, Justice Rogers referred to the papers in the original action brought by Mrs. Dodge for divorce from Charles F. Dodge.

Judge Sums Up Severely. "The judgment roll, while not artistically made up," he said, "contains all the papers that go to make a valid decree of divorce, and the marriage was duly dissolved, and under the record Mrs. Dodge was entitled to remarry. She did so, and as the wife of Charles W. Morse lived happily with her husband until August, 1903, when Captain James T. Morse, of Boston, for reasons best known to himself, conceived the idea of breaking up the marriage that had taken place between his nephew and Mrs. Dodge."

NOTED LAWYER CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.



ABRAHAM H. HUMMEL, OF NEW YORK.

Captain Morse had no right to interfere, but he went about the breaking up of the marriage, and in doing so engaged Hummel and spent large sums of money five years after the divorce. The crucial point in this case was whether there was an agreement, a conspiracy by this defendant and others, to falsely maintain an action of special proceeding or to prevent the due administration of law and justice.

Morse Have Acted Well. "Both Mr. and Mrs. Morse have conducted themselves with the utmost propriety during the whole of this trying time. If the evidence is to be believed in this case, a great wrong was perpetrated on them."

Justice Rogers disregarded several requests made by Hummel's lawyers to charge the jury upon specific points, and an exception was taken upon each of these before the case finally was given to the jury. Hummel heard the sentence of the jury his face flushed slightly, and, turning to one of the court attendants, he said: "See that no one gets away with my coat."

Assistant District Attorney Rand, in his opening address to the jury, told a remarkable story of intrigue and opportune discoveries that would do credit to the most vivid imagination of manufacturers fiction. Mr. Rand began by telling of the relations of Charles F. Dodge and his wife. They were married in 1887, but they quarreled often; and separated. In 1897 Mrs. Dodge told her husband she intended to secure a divorce. He said: "Go ahead, as long as it doesn't cost anything."

The suit was brought, and in June, 1898, the final decree was made absolute. Mrs. Dodge was represented by a lawyer named William A. Swager. He had Dodge write a letter to a lawyer named Ruger, with a request to represent him in the divorce proceedings. Dodge furthermore furnished the evidence against himself, and Swager served the papers on Dodge in this city.

Mr. Rand unfolded his astounding revelations after this manner: "In 1897 Dodge, on a visit to New York, saw his wife, and they agreed to make their separation permanent. He agreed to be at the Everett House on the following day, where he could be served with papers. He was so served, and in 1898 a decree of divorce was granted to Mrs. Dodge. She married Charles W. Morse in 1901. He was a widower with two or three children. This marriage was widely reported and came to Dodge's attention.

Uncle of Morse Interfered. "This was the situation: Mrs. Dodge was legally divorced from Dodge and married Charles W. Morse. For some reason Mrs. Morse's uncle took umbrage at the marriage. He complained that Mr. Morse was neglecting his children. I doubt the truth of this charge. There is nothing to show it. Nor is there anything to be said against the lady whom Mr. Morse married."

"Mr. Morse's uncle, Captain James Morse, set to work to see if he could not break up this marriage on the ground that Mrs. Morse had not been divorced. He came to New York and went to the law office where he believed he could get the best assistance in that kind of a case—the office of Howe & Hummel. There he saw Mr. Hummel, and it was agreed that Hummel was to discover if it would not be possible by invalidating the Dodge divorce to reinstate the Dodge marriage. Hummel took the job.

"A few days later he called upon Captain Morse on the long-distance telephone, and said he had found such glaring evidences of fraud that he believed he could set it aside. He asked \$15,000, and Captain Morse paid him \$15,000 to upset the nephew's marriage.

Persuades Dodge With Money. "All this time Dodge was in Atlanta, perfectly satisfied with the situation. He knew that his former wife had remarried. He knew his divorce was all right. "Hummel's next step was not to bring the records of the divorce before a court. No, Hummel had no confidence in any error in the records. He got a detective in his employ, a man named Bracken, to hunt up Dodge, and one day in August or September Dodge gets a telegram from Bracken, asking him if he was the Dodge divorced from Clemence Cowles. A day or two after he received another telegram from Bracken—an entire stranger—asking him to dine that night at a hotel in Atlanta. Bracken told him that A. H. Hummel wanted him to come to New York. Bracken said it was something about his divorce.

"Dodge could not see what was in it for him until Bracken persuaded him with \$500. He came to New York with Bracken and went to Hummel's office, where he saw Hummel, who questioned him about the divorce. Dodge said that he had been legally divorced; that he had retained a lawyer named Ruger to appear for him.

Dodge's False Affidavit. "Hummel sent for a stenographer, and there in Dodge's presence he dictated an affidavit for Dodge, in which Dodge denied the statements he had just made to the lawyer. Dodge signed the affidavit, and Hummel kept it for his own use. Two days later Charles W. Morse received from A. H. Hummel a terrifying letter, such as no man would want to receive. Mr. Morse all this time had never a suspicion as to the validity of the divorce. This letter began: "My client, Charles F. Dodge (not Captain James Morse, mind you) tells me you are living with his wife."

"The purport of the letter was that Mr. Morse was liable to damages to Dodge. Mr. Morse made a very bad move, but a very natural one. He wanted to protect his wife. Instead of going to the best lawyer he could find and placing the case before him, he went and saw Hummel. He thought it was a strike.

"If it's money you want," said Mr. Morse to Hummel. You won't get a red cent. "And Hummel, with Captain Morse's \$15,000 in his pocket, said truthfully that he didn't want any money from Charles W. Morse. My client, he said, Charles F. Dodge, wants his wife back. "Mr. Morse, shocked and worried, tried

AFTER PORTLAND STEAMSHIP LINE. Pool of Companies in Trade Alleged.

JUNEAU SHIPPERS INDIGNANT. Business Men Propose Sending Representative Here.

ASSURE STEAMER TRAFFIC. Southeastern Alaska Business Interests Turning to Portland for Relief From Situation That Arouses Indignation.

WANT NEW ALASKA LINE. JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 20.—(Special Cable.)—Intense indignation prevails here over the alleged discrimination of the Pacific Coast and Alaska Steamship Companies in favor of the large shippers in the matter of freight rates. The feeling has attained such proportions and is shared by so many prominent Alaskans that it is probable that a representative will be sent to Portland to urge the business interests of that place to secure the installation of a new steamship line.

Bank discrimination is alleged on the part of the steamship companies in favor of the large operators. It is alleged that the large shippers are given every possible advantage, receive low and reasonable rates, but that the small shippers have to pay exorbitant charges.

The possibility of Portland installing a line of steamers here is received with much favor, and it is thought that the Alaskans will more than do their share in equipping such an enterprise should it be started.

The Daily Dispatch says today that a petition is being circulated to call a special grand jury to investigate the alleged violation of the Sherman act by the Pacific Coast and Alaska Steamship Companies. It is alleged that there is a pool formed to raise the existing rates on freight \$2 per ton. All contracts are being cancelled to force new ones January 1 under such increased rates.

The dissatisfaction over the action of the steamship companies in raising the rates is not confined to Juneau alone, but practically every point in Southeastern Alaska is affected.

The importance of the above cable can hardly be overestimated, and it is accepted as a criterion by many that the advent of Portland into the Alaska field would receive the indorsement and support of the Alaskans, most of whom are now obliged to transact business at Seattle whether they want to or not. That the time is ripe for the establishment of a steamship line between Portland and Alaska points is becoming more evident every day, and it is thought by business men that the recent agitation will not be devoid of results.

The alleged violations of the Sherman act by the steamship companies will only intensify the already bitter feeling, and will serve to bring Portland into greater favor should steamers be put on. By the Sherman act, as interpreted by W. W. Cotton, any contract, combination or discrimination in the restraint of trade, is prohibited and declared punishable.

The matter of reaching out and securing part of the Alaska business has been taken up by the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Board of Trade. In the annual report of the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which was made public last week, it is stated that Portland should share Alaska's vast wealth. The report stated that the growth of the Alaska business was phenomenal, and that the situation is such that no natural obstacles bar the operating of steamer lines from Portland.

Commercial Bodies Active. W. A. Mears stated last night that if a representative from Alaska should visit Portland and give reasonable assurances of the support of the operators, that it would be an easy matter to secure the establishment of a line of steamers between this city and the territory. Theodore B. Wilcox is of the opinion that the trade could be diverted from the present channels by a little persistency and financial assistance from Portland business men.

With a view of looking into the situation relative to the establishment of a steamship line between Portland and Alaska points, President W. D. Wherry, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, yesterday appointed an additional subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. C. Lombardi, Sol. Blumauer and E. Sherman, to attend to the collecting of data on the subject.

The Chamber of Commerce desires to become fully conversant with the trade conditions now existing in the North, and the likelihood and prospects for establishing and maintaining a line of steamships between Portland and Alaska points. Expect Large Spring Traffic. A great deal has been said on the subject of late, and the local organization is desirous of promoting the affair if the trade conditions will warrant the enterprise. It is asserted by those in favor of the line that there is to be a large influx of gold-seekers to the frozen north