

GOE AND FURNISH END LITIGATION

Suits for Damages and Commissions Dropped, Each Paying Own Costs.

IRRIGATION WILL BEGIN

Physician's Claim for Services Recognized by Giving of Deeds to Lands—Settlements Let Project Continue.

W. J. Furnish, of Pendleton and Portland, and Dr. Henry Waldo Coe and their attorneys signed an agreement at 11:15 o'clock Saturday night in Pendleton agreeing to dismiss the suits filed by Furnish against Coe and by Coe against Furnish, which involved more than \$1,500,000.

Both are to pay their own costs. Under the terms of the agreement Furnish will take no further steps to recover from Dr. Coe the \$102,000 which he alleged, in an equity suit filed in Umatilla County, December 28, Coe had withheld from sales made by him when Dr. Coe was selling agent for the two Furnish projects, the inland irrigation company and the Furnish Ditch Company, both near Stanfield, Or.

Damage Suits to Be Dropped.

By the same agreement, Dr. Coe on his part, will take steps to have dismissed the suits he filed against Mr. Furnish for \$200,000 actual and \$300,000 punitive damages, which he alleged Furnish had conspired against the Furnish Ditch Company, W. J. Furnish and H. L. Moody for \$500,000 damages for cancellation of Dr. Coe's selling contract.

Although friends of the two men have worked long and hard for a settlement and have been assisted by every holder of land in the Furnish project, there was little hope they could be induced to come together. Both Mr. Furnish and his attorney in Pendleton, Colonel J. H. Haley, resented Dr. Coe's statements that they had conspired to ruin him. This feeling was intensified, it is said, no later than 10 days ago, when Dr. Coe advertised in a Umatilla County paper and in the guide of the project, the inland irrigation project, as a lion in sheep's clothing, who had been nourished by a lamb (Dr. Coe) and had then torn the lamb to pieces.

Friends Bring Agreement.

An all-day session was held Saturday between the two men in Pendleton, following efforts of friends, and just before midnight the agreement was signed. Neither is willing to divulge the terms of the understanding, either that all suits will be dismissed. In addition, it is known Dr. Coe has received deeds to certain properties in the Furnish project, and work in making the land known in the East.

Friends of Mr. Furnish say he was liberal in his terms of the agreement, because he wishes to settle the project, the reservoir of which was filled with water for the first time last week and can supply water for the irrigation season. Friends of Dr. Coe say the physician, on his part, is satisfied. The various suits were being the property up completely and it is said that Furnish had expended more than \$50,000 on the project in the last three months and he could not be reconciled until he could obtain a settlement with Dr. Coe.

Indebtedness Is Canceled.

The \$100,000 suit filed by Mr. Furnish against Dr. Coe in reality represented, it is said, a net indebtedness of Dr. Coe to Mr. Furnish. It is said that when everything was cleaned up Dr. Coe would have had a similar sum due to him in commissions. The agreement was signed at Pendleton, while Dr. Coe's special services as sales agent are taken into consideration in the presentation of land deeds to him.

The history of the association of the two men dates back to the time when Mr. Furnish organized the Inland Irrigation Company and the Furnish Ditch Company, to put Umatilla County irrigation lands on the market. In addition a dam to use the physician's land on the River was to be built. Shortly afterward the Columbia Land Company, of which Dr. Coe was president, was organized, and the selling agent was given to it by the Furnish interests.

Lands Partly Settled.

It became partly settled. Shortly before Dr. Coe left Portland for his health, rumors alleging that he had been unbusiness-like in his transactions were circulated, and these rumors were the cause of the suits severed. Dr. Coe's connection as selling agent. Then followed the big suits. The Furnish suit against Dr. Coe hinted that the physician had withheld payment for cash sales of lands, had withheld deferred payments and payments for options and had concealed facts.

Mr. Furnish has several times declared that he had proof of Dr. Coe's actions in this respect, and while the deal was being closed said he would take no further action in any respect against Dr. Coe, but that he "still had his proofs."

Friends of the man assert the charges Dr. Coe made against Furnish were too grave for them ever to be friends, but that each would go his own way from now on.

SETTLEMENT IS CONFIRMED

W. J. Furnish, at Pendleton, Tells of Agreement Made.

PENDLETON, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—W. J. Furnish here tonight confirmed the report heard in Portland that he and Dr. Coe had buried their differences. He said:

"All suits will be dismissed on both sides. Both Dr. Coe and I will proceed along these lines at once. Dr. Coe declares he has bought certain lands in this project. We are willing to give him the deeds to this land in consideration of his valuable services as publicity promoter, which none of us can overestimate. On my part I also withdraw the charges I made against Dr. Coe for funds he received. As between Dr. Coe and myself things are square."

Asked if he and Dr. Coe would remain friends Mr. Furnish replied: "This is a matter of business and not personal. I do not withdraw my statement but for my part nothing further will be done. Dr. Coe and I have made a business agreement to settle and close up our business relations. Dr. Coe will do as he likes with his. Of course he is no longer sales agent." Dr. Coe is in Stanfield and could not be reached by telephone tonight.

NEW YORK "BOSS" WHOM ENEMIES WILL MAKE STRONG FIGHT TO KILL POLITICALLY.



CHARLES F. MURPHY.

MURPHY'S TARGET

Foes, With Ample Funds, Open Fight on Tammany.

GAYNOR NOT INFLUENCED

Crocker's Criticism of Leader Stir Up Row and Belmont and Cram Prepare to Enter Fight—Leaders Fear Defeat.

Crocker Keeps Hands Off.

The attitude of Richard Crocker has also had its effect. Ever since he retired from politics, the old leader, who worked for the organization early and late, has religiously kept his promise never to interfere with his successor. When friends, enraged by the conduct of Murphy, asked him to resume the leadership, he always frowned upon the suggestion, and told them that his remarks about being out of politics were sincere. Even in private talk he never criticized what Murphy did, lacking the ground that the leader in power was to be obeyed and respected.

But the foolish politics displayed at Albany have caused Crocker much concern. He has broken his long silence and allowed it to be known that he regards Murphy's course as suicidal, and wonders why he does not see it, and take measures to repair the damage that has already been done.

Crocker's Criticism Starts Row.

Further than expressing his disgust with present conditions, Crocker has no intention of participating in any factional fight. But his words have encouraged others, and already under the surface there is one of the liveliest little wars that was ever arranged by adroit politicians.

The leader in this battle is ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, despite the fact that he has denied he is taking any part in the struggle. Belmont has money and a grievance, and when men have both these requisites, and see a chance for vengeance, there is generally something doing. One rumor current in some circles, is that Belmont has let it be known that he has \$200,000 as a starter for a campaign fund, and that money is being done. The joke that has been uttered at his expense have hurt his feelings and it is reported that Belmont is now doing a long way especially as Murphy is stingy, and no one is in sight anxious to spend a fortune in his behalf.

J. Sergeant Cram, Murphy's former social adviser, is also said to be willing to contribute to the insurgent money chest. Cram is rich, although he has never given any demonstration of that fact up to date. The joke that has been uttered at his expense have hurt his feelings and it is reported that Belmont is now doing a long way especially as Murphy is stingy, and no one is in sight anxious to spend a fortune in his behalf.

The Sullivan, who collectively control the city below Fourteenth street, are said to be ready to raise the standard of revolt. They have many followers whom they are anxious to place in office, but the appointing powers have been unkind to them. Had it not been for the Sullivan, Murphy would have been thrown out long ago. They absolutely control their districts, and any person who attempted to dispute their power would give a mighty rough sledding.

But the Sullivan are not amateurs. If a good, healthy opposition comes up, with proof that they will be "something" in it for the boys, they are likely to turn Murphy down without making any bones about it. Still the Sullivan, although they are in the Government, are from Missouri. They have to be shown.

Dix Is Against Murphy.

Some of his recent appointments clearly indicate that Governor Dix, despite his oft-repeated statements that he will not take sides, is secretly in favor of the turning down of Murphy. During the early days of the Administration, the Tammany Boss lived within a few doors of the State Capitol, and the resulting criticism rather got upon the Governor's nerves.

To Murphy's credit (or discredit) it must be said that criticism had absolutely no effect upon him. In fact he did not leave Albany until the Governor "gave him a hint." And here is how the Governor gave it.

He sent for Murphy, and told him that his (Murphy's) presence in Albany was embarrassing the administration, and urgently requested that Murphy would go back to New York, or to Hot Springs, or any old place, so long as he went speedily. And Murphy took the hint! Thomas Mott Osborne, State Commissioner of Forests, Fish and Game, and William Church Osborn, the Governor's legal adviser, both appointed to office under the present administration, are actively engaged in the effort to reduce Murphy to the ranks. They make no bones about it, and have absolutely no use for the Tammany Boss.

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They tell every one who cares to listen, that Murphy has made a Republican success this Fall absolutely certain, and that if he is not placed upon the shelf there will be no chance to elect a Democratic successor to President Taft.

Schoharie, Even, Revolts.

As proof of their statements they point to the result of the recent town and village elections, placing special emphasis upon the result in Schoharie County. Schoharie, as every one in the state who has followed politics knows, is the one rock-ribbed Democratic County in the state. It is considered more shameful to vote the Republican ticket there than it would be to throw stones at a church. When Bryan ran for President in 1896, and was defeated by 50,000 or more, he only carried one county in the state (there are 61) and that was Schoharie.

This year, when the Democrats came into power, after many hungry years, it was unanimously agreed that the faithful county should do its duty in the distribution of the spoils, and Daniel Frisbie of Schoharie was made Speaker of the Assembly.

His county was next heard from a few days ago, when the Republicans carried it, electing a Republican Board of Supervisors for the first time in the history of the county. Wherever the members of the present Tammany Boss say that it is all Murphy's fault, and that the "sterling Democrats" of Schoharie are not standing for the submission of a party to "the rule of an ignorant, arrogant Boss" like the man who had moved from Fourteenth street to West, should not stand to substitute his will for that of the party.

Speaker Frisbie is worried. He never had any trouble in getting elected to the Assembly. Now that Murphy has "honored" him he is afraid that he will never go back. He tearfully tells his intimates that there is "too much pride" in his home battwick, and is doing everything he knows how to convince Murphy that something radical must be done without delay or every one will be ruined.

But the only way to argue with Murphy is to be strenuous and that is what his enemies plan to do in this city this Fall. For Murphy, outside of his few intimates, has very few friends, and even they are falling away from day to day.

GIRLS SLAVES IN CITY

CHINESE MASTERS TELL THEM WHITE MEN KILL.

Young and Pretty Victims, Sold for High Prices, Are Rescued by Federal Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—(Special.)—One of the tragedies of Chinese slave traffic in women was revealed last night in Ross alley in Chinatown, when six Chinese girls from 15 to 18 years old were found close prisoners in an evil-smelling brothel.

Immigration officers were inspecting the quarter to discover where these girls, who had been smuggled into the country on one of the regular ocean liners, were hidden. Their suspicions were aroused by seeing two Chinese watching them through a transom. The authorities broke down the barred door of the house in Ross alley and made their way to a small rear room, where, behind a false panel, which they discovered by sounding with a hammer, they found six slave girls hidden in a corner and in great terror, as the proprietor of the place had warned them that white men would kill them if they made any outcry.

From the girls an interpreter learned they had been kidnaped in Hongkong, kept close prisoners there for a week in a small room and supplied with only a little rice which barely kept them alive. Here they were sold for large sums, as they are all young and pretty. They were taken to the Angel Island detention station for deportation.

MANY AFTER JUDGESHIP

District of Pacific and Wabkiakum Counties Section Sought.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., March 12.—(Special.)—The recent action of the Legislature in separating Lewis County from its judicial district and leaving it composed of Pacific and Wabkiakum, has brought forward many applicants for the appointive position of judge of the new district. The candidates thus far are: H. W. B. Hewen, E. H. Wright and John T. Welch of this city and J. J. Brumback of Ilwaco.

LEGISLATURE TAX BURSE HALTS

Special Session Looming As Necessary--Vital Records Still Missing.

WEST'S RETURN AWAITED

Hunt Says Case Is More Complicated Than Under Chamberlain Regime--Votes May Fall if Houses Meet.

(Continued from First Page.)

good majorities only to receive the disapproval of the Chief Executive. Another bill that undoubtedly would be taken up is the Wood measure providing a method for creating new counties. The people of Salem would also seek to secure the enactment of the Governor's veto of the bill appropriating \$50,000 for additional buildings at the state fair grounds.

It would not be surprising to see the good roads enthusiasts make an effort to pass the good roads bill notwithstanding the Governor's veto. Friends of these measures do not feel that the Governor was justified in vetoing them. They are especially desirous of having two of the five bills enacted, the highway board and state-aid bills with these measures enacted, a foundation would be laid for a systematic campaign of road construction throughout the state.

Adjourned Session Planned.

In addition to the more important bills mentioned, there are more than a score of local bills as well as several game bills, all of which were vetoed.

In view of these facts, a special session of the Legislature at this time would prove a decidedly interesting proceeding. While the scheme was not approved by the Legislature, the anti-administration forces in the regular session of the Legislature, the plan was to adjourn at the close of the 40 days' session until a day certain, some time in April. In the event, however, that a plan for holding an adjourned session of the Legislature, the plan was to adjourn at the close of the 40 days' session until a day certain, some time in April. In the event, however, that a plan for holding an adjourned session of the Legislature, the plan was to adjourn at the close of the 40 days' session until a day certain, some time in April.

However, no matter what is now done, the Senate journal cannot be made a reliable record by which to prove the different steps essential to the enactment of a law, although it has cost the state in the neighborhood of \$900.

Appropriation Bills Juggled.

The big appropriation bills all came in during the closing days of the session and the Legislature engaged in a struggle when considering them. They were juggled back and forth between conference and special committees in the Senate when from one committee to another is complicated in the extreme. On one occasion one of the general appropriation bills was turned over to the Oregon Naval Militia. While this had nothing to do with the present situation, it is an indication of the way the appropriation bills were passed about from member to member and from committee to committee.

In addition to this present State Board has said definitely that there will be no deficiency in any department when the first two years of the administration is completed. With this statement in view, should not the appropriations records never be found and should the bill now in jeopardy become void, there seems little chance for the Governor to avoid calling a special session.

COMBINE BEATS ROAD

SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON FOR PACIFIC HIGHWAY.

Delegation From Eastern Part of State Downs Bill--Cities Afraid of Portland, Confessed.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 12.—(Special.)—The entire delegation in the Legislature from southwestern Washington stood firm for the Pacific Highway measure and they won the respect of the Capitol visitors for their efforts to get the bill passed. The King County "combine" was too powerful, however, and with the assistance of the Eastern Washington delegation in the Senate, the Seattle men were able to defeat the project.

Senator Eastham, of Vancouver, who was one of the conservative and careful members of the Senate, declares that Seattle has made a serious blunder in killing the Pacific Highway measure. The result is that the Good Roads movement in Washington will be dead for two years, he says, and besides a broader breach will exist between southwestern Washington and other parts of the state.

"It was an open confession on the floor of the Senate that Seattle and Tacoma are afraid of Portland," said Senator Eastham. "Their action in turning down the Pacific Highway project will make our people look more to Portland than ever."

WOMEN TO SEW FOR HOSPITAL.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 12.—(Special.)—The committee having in charge the linen shower for the new St. Joseph's Hospital, to be dedicated next Sunday, will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. James' College Hall, to sew. The members are: Mrs. J. Hill, Mrs. J. P. Stapleton, Mrs. Roy Wilkinson, Mrs. Sam Donagan, Mrs. R. Burey, Mrs. J. G. Jagy, Mrs. J. G. Winters, Mrs. J. Crowley, Mrs. O. F. Zumsteg, Mrs. ...

FLAGG BLAMES COMMITTEE

Chief Clerk of Senate Yesterday Says Daily Journal Was Its Charge.

BY E. H. FLAGG, CHIEF CLERK OF SENATE. ST. HELENS, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—As the revision of the Journal is again featured, and as there appears to be some opinion that inaccuracies and omissions of that document may cause an extra session of the Legislature, it is well that the facts be put before the people that they may fix the responsibility.

The law providing for the Chief Clerk has the custody of the records and the Chief Clerk and Calendar Clerk shall remain after the session to revise the records and the Journal. Early in the recent session Senator Eastham introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to revise the records and the Journal. Provision was also made for the appointment by this committee of a chief clerk and an assistant. The resolution was adopted, and I informed Senator Eastham that I could not sign the Journal, but the good work went on.

Senator Eastham appointed chairman, Colonel V. G. D. Mercer, of Eugene, was made chief clerk of the committee, and State Expert Printer Harris was called to his assistance. They were called to the printer when they were allowed \$4 and \$4 a day respectively for 40 days or a total of \$400 up to the close of the session. They had absolute control of the records.

It would seem that with all the data at their service, including any information that could be given them by the Journal Clerk or Calendar Clerk, every day journal with the exception of the last day should have been completed and ready for the printer when the session adjourned. On the contrary, not over one-half of the work had been performed, even to the extent that the committee saw fit to do it. So, at the last moment Senator Eastham referred another resolution to the effect that the chief clerk of the committee on revision of the journal, the assistant clerk of the Senate, Mr. Hunt, and the calendar clerk, Mr. Rittner, be continued in office for 10 days for the purpose of completing the revision of the journal, and that they be allowed one expert stenographer. The total wages of the four amounted to \$23 a day, or a total of \$230 extra. This resolution was adopted unanimously, I believe.

Believing that the law meant what it said, I laid the subject before the District Attorney of Marion County. He promptly brought an injunction suit against the appointees of the committee on revision of the Journal. A temporary injunction was granted and I attempted to take possession of the records, but the committee clerk refused to surrender them, and the Attorney-General sustained his refusal in a written opinion. The Attorney-General then appeared in court and argued against the constitutionality of the state law, and in favor of the theory that a legislative body can, by resolution, set aside provisions of a statute. Judge Gateway made the injunction permanent, and the journals were given into my possession.

Still the gentlemen appointed under the last resolution were on the payroll, and I availed myself of their services. John Hunt, assistant clerk of the Senate, or Journal clerk, is an expert, as is Roy Rittner, the calendar clerk. With their assistance, as well as that of Mr. Perkins, who for many years has been chief clerk in the State Treasurer's office, I made as good a revision as I could, taking into consideration the mutilated condition of the work. Numerous pages being torn out, and it being impossible to tell what they contained, or by whom they were destroyed, on completion of the work I prepared a certificate, in accordance with the facts. I submitted the certificate to Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Rittner and it was the approval of both gentlemen. On delivering the journal to the Assistant Secretary of State, I told him that in my judgment he should be rechecked by Mr. Hunt. Although he disagreed with me at the time, I am glad to see he has since come to the same conclusion.

However, no matter what is now done, the Senate journal cannot be made a reliable record by which to prove the different steps essential to the enactment of a law, although it has cost the state in the neighborhood of \$900.

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At Close of Business March 7, 1911

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their amounts.

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