

SWIFTS TO ESTABLISH MILLION DOLLAR PACKING PLANT

Portland Promised Great Branch of Mighty House, Giving Employment to 1,000 Men

BIGGEST WEST OF OMAHA

Plant Will Have Capacity of Five Hundred Cattle, One Thousand Sheep and One Thousand Hogs Daily.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES ON PENINSULA THE SITE

Will Supply Trade of Pacific Coast, Alaska and Orient—Buyers Will Draw Upon Ranges of State and Sending Trainloads, Which Will Be Shipped to Extensive Stockyards.

A great packing plant for Portland is assured. Swift & Co. of Chicago will build a \$1,000,000 plant on the Peninsula. Louis F. Swift, president of the company, and a number of his associates, were in Portland yesterday and arrangements were concluded that will make Portland the largest livestock center on the Pacific coast.

The company has acquired 1,600 acres on the peninsula. The plant will be modern and complete. It will include extensive stockyards. "The object will be to supply the trade of the Pacific coast, Alaska and the Orient. The output will depend on the ability of the country to supply the materials. The capacity of the plant will be 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs daily."

Swift & Co. is the largest packing and refrigerating company in the world. Louis F. Swift, the head of the concern, is the eldest son of the late George F. Swift of Chicago, whose genius and industry founded the business and built it up to its present proportions.

The company's plant will employ 1,000 men, the largest number of employees in any packing house west of Kansas City and Omaha. The large number of acres required for this plant is partly due to the extensive area needed for stockyards. The company's buyers will be constantly in the field, and consignments of sheep, hogs and cattle will be continuously moving in trainloads to Portland.

Canned Meats and By-Products. Canned meats and all the by-products of the packing house will be turned out of the Portland plant. There will be great quantities of box lumber and printing used in the manufacture and marketing of canned meats, soups, lard, gelatine, glue, hair and hides. A packing plant contributes a vast number of commodities to the market. Fresh and cured meats form the bulk of the output, but when these are disposed of the remainder of an animal's carcass is reduced to some form of merchandise with the utmost economy. Nothing is wasted. In the list of a great packing company's stock may be found sofa pillows, mattresses, matches, buttons.

The Portland plant will be located on ground lying between the Pacific and Great Northern and O. R. & N. C. lines across the lower peninsula. "When will the plant be built?" was asked.

"When the railroads are ready for the business, the plant will be ready," was the reply.

Great Victory for City. Negotiations for the peninsula site for the plant were begun more than six months ago, and the company's officials had made a careful canvass of the business situation, transportation prospects and an exhaustive study of livestock conditions in the Pacific northwest. The selection of Portland as the location for the plant is regarded as one of the greatest commercial victories ever achieved by a Pacific coast city. Its commercial importance is incalculable. Of a permanent character, the plant will not only be a large employer of skilled labor and furnish a limitless market for Pacific northwest livestock, but it will grow steadily in proportion with the increase of population and the increasing capacity to absorb its products. Its products will go to every community from Dawson City to old Mexico, and from Boise to Pe-

Members of the Washington Party, Upon Their Arrival at the Union Depot.—Photograph by Journal Staff Photographer.

PORTLAND EXTENDS GLAD HAND TO WASHINGTON BUSINESS MEN

Commercial Excursion to California Dined, Toasted and Posted by Local Leaders—Delegation Enjoys Immensely Every Minute of Its Stay in the Rose City.

A reception characteristic of Oregon hospitality was accorded the excursionists of the commercial organizations of the principal cities of Washington, en route to southern California to boost for the northwest, when their special train rolled over the Northern Pacific road into the Union depot at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The welcoming glad hand was extended by a committee from the Commercial club. The reception at the depot was followed by a dinner and a public reception at the Commercial club, which was thoroughly enjoyed by host and guest. A gratifying feature of the club reception was the large attendance of Portland men and women who gathered to meet the visitors from the north and wish them Godspeed upon their journey into the Golden State state. Although it was intended as a most informal affair, the majority of the men present, visitors included, appeared attired in evening dress. The somber color of their suits was a fine setting for the dainty and brilliant gowns of the women, the green decorations of tables and rooms making a harmonious blending of colors.

Appreciating the fact that the visitors were about to follow the trail blazed into southern California by them when they visited that state a few weeks ago, the Oregon boosters gave advice and encouragement.

Purpose of Excursion. F. W. Sater, traveling passenger agent, had charge of the train from Seattle. It reached Portland ahead of time. It consists of a baggage-car, chaircar, two Pullman sleepers from Seattle, three from Tacoma, a dining-car and an observation-car. From here to southern California over the Southern Pacific road the special will be in charge of William McMurray, assistant general passenger agent.

When the train arrived the following committee from the Commercial club and chamber of commerce welcomed the excursionists: F. W. Leadbetter, H. M. Cole, A. L. Craig, B. Charlton, Tom Richardson, William McMurray and A. P. Tiffet. After a photograph had been taken of the 99 visitors special cars were taken to the Chamber of Commerce. There they were met by E. C. Giltner, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and shown the display on the second floor. Half an hour was spent there, when the guests adjourned to dinner. Commercial club to prepare for dinner.

Dining-Room a Bower. The main dining-room had been prepared for the dinner. On the north, south and west side of the room the smaller tables were arranged in the form of a U. The tables were daintily set around this table that the men sat, facing the women, who were seated at smaller tables in the center. In the entrance to the dining-room an orchestra was stationed. The tables were daintily decorated with cut-flowers, with garnishments of green artistically arranged among the covers. When cigars were reached President Leadbetter of the club welcomed the guests.

LEADS SEATTLE IN DICE SHAKING FOR TRADE FORBIDDEN BY THE MAYOR OF SEATTLE

Portland's Greater by One Thousand Dollars a Month for Year, With Smaller Expense

FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY TO FOUR HUNDRED FOUR

It Costs Seventy-One Thousand Dollars to Conduct Portland Postoffice, Seattle Seventy-Six Thousand Dollars.

Portland's postoffice did a larger stamp business than Seattle's during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and at an appreciably smaller clerical expense. The last report of the auditor of the postoffice department shows that the stamp receipts of the local office were \$416,952.23, as against \$404,572.78 for Seattle, a difference of \$12,379.45 in favor of Portland, or an average of a little more than \$1,000 per month for the year.

The same report shows that the clerk hire for the Portland office was \$71,062.08 for the fiscal year, while it cost \$78,992.22 to conduct the Seattle office. The difference was \$6,930.14, or an average of almost \$580 per month.

That the business of the office is continuing to grow and given promise at this time of passing the \$500,000-mark by midnight on the night of June 30, 1906, is apparent by the monthly increases shown during December, 1905, and January and February of this year. The increase last December over the last month of 1904 was 16 per cent; January, 1905, over January, 1904, 23 per cent; increase last month over February, 1905, 25.7 per cent.

Stamp Sales Grow. The stamp sales for January aggregated \$47,349.08 and for February, which had but 28 days as against 31 for January, \$45,178.34. The daily receipts for February including Sundays and holidays, were \$1,513.51. If that rate is continued throughout the fiscal year of 365 days the total stamp business of the local office will aggregate \$548,241.15, or about four times the business done last year by Spokane or Tacoma, more than that of Omaha or Columbus, Ohio, and comparing favorably with Denver and St. Paul, both of which are larger than Portland.

During the calendar year 1905 the local postoffice did about \$5,000,000 worth of business in the money order department. Postmaster J. W. Minto says that he expects to see an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in the postal business this year.

The following comparative table shows the sale of stamps at the main office for 1905.

At the same time—the United Railways was offering \$150,000 cash for the front street franchise and about two miles of streetcar right of way on other streets.

DICE SHAKING FOR TRADE FORBIDDEN BY THE MAYOR OF SEATTLE

Cigar Nickel-in-the-Slot Machines Also Taken Out—Dealers Threaten to Spend Fortunes in Enforcing Blue Laws and Close Up Sound City Tight.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Seattle, March 17.—Mayor Ballinger this afternoon issued an order that dice shaking for trade and all other forms of gambling to encourage trade operated in saloons and retail cigar stands must cease at once. The afternoon patrolmen and a squad of detectives put the order into effect at once. Two days ago Mayor Ballinger forced the saloonmen and cigar dealers to remove their slot machines. Within a few hours after he did so the saloonmen and cigarmen replaced the machines with dice games and did a flourishing trade. So defiant were they of the mayor's order that many of them commenced operating dice games that were marked with card emblems and paid just as they did on a slot machine.

The mayor's order abolishing dice games this afternoon caused consternation among the cigar dealers. Joe Schlump, the most popular retail dealer in Seattle, who owns three large retail cigar stands, closed his places of business and declared that he would devote a considerable fortune he possesses to enforce every blue law on the statute books. Schlump's friends are trying to induce him to withdraw from his stand and late tonight he opened up his places of business, still declaring he would have revenge.

Within a few hours after Mayor Ballinger's order was put into effect, George Mead Emory, representing the cigar dealers' association, called upon Mayor Ballinger and demanded that the cigar dealers, his clients, were entitled to be dealt with fairly. Fair treatment, in the opinion of the attorney, consisted in enforcing all the blue laws.

He demanded that the mayor issue an order to the police to close all saloons, theatres, restaurants and other places of business tomorrow. Mayor Ballinger refused to accede to the demands, declaring that he was satisfied that the prosecuting attorney could enforce the law upon the statute books.

The Retail Cigar Dealers' association will hold a meeting on Wednesday. At an informal meeting tonight the more radical dealers were in favor of getting out warrants for every person who violated the Sunday closing law tomorrow. However, the majority wished to give Mayor-elect Moore, who will take office on Monday, a chance to allow the dice games or slot machines to return. If he does not do so at Wednesday's meeting a fund will be raised to employ counsel and detectives to secure evidence to the end that all of the blue laws be strictly enforced. They declare they will close Seattle tight and force a repeal of the laws at the meeting of the next legislature.

There is little chance of Mayor Moore allowing the slot machines or dice games to return. He was elected largely through his repeated pledge to close up Seattle and see that all laws were enforced. The liberal element throughout the city cut Moore. He received no support whatever among the liberal element. He was elected by the church and business element. Mayor Moore, since his election, has declared that he will give Seattle a closed town. The fact that the majority of the retail cigar men were openly supporting his opponent and offering to wager money on Riplinger's success does not put them in a favorable position to ask favors of the new executive.

TO WRITE OF SCANDAL

Judge Hamilton to Publish a Book on Insurance Revealing Secrets of New York Life Management.

THRILLING DETAILS OF CURS AND TRAITORS

Perkins is Labeled the Judas, His Brother the Perfect Lady and Hornblower the Peckniff and Talleyrand—Trustees Place Blame on Dead President.

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) Albany, N. Y., March 17.—Andy Hamilton is to write a book. Four of the chapters, it is stated, will bear the following titles:

"How Curs and Traitors Killed John A. McCall."
"George W. Perkins, the Judas."
"Edward R. Perkins, the 'Perfect Lady.'"
"Hornblower, the Peckniff and Talleyrand."

The book will deal with insurance matters, and judging by Judge Hamilton's recent speech before the Armstrong committee will be "hot stuff." The astounding but real surface disclosures made by the "Judge" before the Armstrong committee on Thursday are, it is understood, to be a preface to the thrilling details of just how "Curs and Traitors" drove the president of the New York Life to his grave by plotting for his financial and social overthrow; how George W. Perkins, while pretending to be McCall's loyal secretary, was actually seeking to grab that officer's seat, and how he was assisted by his brother, Edward R., stigmatized by his critics as the "perfect lady," and other members of the New York Life board of trustees.

Hornblower's frantic denials of Hamilton's "yellow dog" charges, coupled with the establishment by New York directors of a "know nothing" fund, so far as the collection and disbursement of the "yellow dog" fund are concerned, has incensed Hamilton mightily and he is now engaged in the preparation not only of corroborative evidence of the accusations, but of a declaration of the peculiar roles played by each of the executive officers in the practices which he was charged with.

Hamilton intends to tell the Armstrong committee, if permitted, or if not given a hearing, to disclose through the press how during the period when John A. McCall was being charged with having misappropriated the funds of the New York Life, George W. Perkins was patting him on the back, excusing and defending him and pledging him his eternal devotion, while he was secretly forming a combination to throw him out of the presidency.

Hamilton's Explanation. "I always explained to President McCall and the executive force what the expenditures were needed for," said Hamilton. "If I were in Chicago and needed \$5,000 I would draw an order upon the company. I would draw it once and the comptroller would hand the cashier to pay the money. The money would be forwarded to Chicago and the voucher returned."

"This expenditure would then be carried among the daily expenses then carried to the weekly statement along with other items and compared with like expenses of the previous year. These statements also would show the amount expended from the beginning of the year down to date, so that there would be a check from day to day, from week to week and from month to month."

"The requisitions and vouchers, of course, were put up upon the auditing committee and the board of trustees whenever they met. It was their business to be in the office every day. That's what they were paid for and it is impossible for them to wrangle out of the dilemma to which they find themselves. Either they did not attend to duties for which they were paid or were fully aware of what I was doing. "In either case they were guilty of culpable negligence."