

CHAMBERLAIN TO HOLD TWO JOBS

Will Sit in Governor's Chair Nearly a Year After Being Elected Senator.

TO DRAW BUT ONE SALARY

Will Remain at Salem Until Congress Meets in December, 1909, Unless Some Emergency Arises.

Salem, June 8.—(Special.)—Though the Senatorial term for which Governor Chamberlain has received the popular vote will begin in March next, the Governor will retain his present office until December 1, and then take the oath and begin his duties as Senator, in case the Legislature shall elect him when it meets in January.

Congress will meet in December of this year and adjourn March 4, 1909, just before Chamberlain's term begins. It will not convene again until December, 1909, unless called in special session.

When asked today what his intention was as to giving up his present office to take the Senatorship, Governor Chamberlain said:

"I shall be wherever there is the most work to do. Under ordinary circumstances there will be nothing of importance to do at Washington until December, 1909. If I were there I could be of comparatively little service to the state. There is always plenty of work for a Governor to do and I shall stay in Oregon as long as my presence is not particularly needed in Washington. If at any time before Congress convenes it should become known that my presence is needed at Washington, I shall promptly give up the executive office and go to the national capital."

It is the custom to allow Senators compensation from the beginning of their terms, March 4, even though they do not go to Washington until December. Governor Chamberlain, however, thought it was not right to accept two salaries at the same time, even if permitted by law.

Governor Chamberlain's intention to retain the office of Governor until December will be a disappointment to those Republicans who had hoped to see Secretary of State Benson become Governor next March. It is by no means a disappointment to Mr. Benson, for his official looks forward with no pleasant sensations to the time when he will have to fill the office of Governor as well as that of Secretary of State. When he becomes Governor, Mr. Benson will act as two members of all the State Boards. As a majority of the board he will have control of the Asylum, Penitentiary, Reform School, Blind School, Mute School, Home for the Feeble-minded, the Fish Commission and the Board of Capitol Building Commissioners.

Because he will have power to remove Democrats from positions at the Penitentiary, there will be many friends of Benson who will urge him to make room for Republicans at that institution. But if he does not take office until December, the portion of the executive term remaining will be only about 12 months.

RESIST COMPROMISE MOVE

(Continued from First Page.)

Involved other than the views presented in brief in the case. The Taft delegates were seated.

Bradley's Tricks Exposed.

The fifth District was taken up. This is the Louisville district, the home of Mr. Bradley. He spoke at length, the time of each side having been extended to 25 minutes. During his speech he made the suggestion that, if Mr. Taft is nominated, it would be doubtful whether he could carry the State of Kentucky, whereupon Clayton Blakey, attorney for the Taft delegation, charged that Mr. Bradley had stumped the state for Fairbanks, making just that sort of argument. Mr. Bradley denied the charge, and Mr. Blakey replied that he had seen letters written by Mr. Bradley making such claims, and that he had personally received one of the letters. Mr. Bradley was defeated in his case and declined to continue with the two contests. He said he would carry them to the credentials committee of the convention. The committee seated the Taft delegation.

Cannot Both Be Pleased.

The effort to secure a division of the committee occurred in the hearing of the contest from the Fifth Kentucky District. John W. McCullough, who holds the proxy of John W. Yerkes, the committee-man from Kentucky, demanded a division on the question of whether the Taft or the Fairbanks delegation should be seated. Charles Scott, of Alabama, responded, and the two appealed in vain for the members to rise and be counted. They stood for a moment, and then sat down.

When Mr. Bradley came out of the committee-room he accented Mr. Hitchcock with the following remark:

"I'm tired of this brace game you are running. I won't bolt the ticket myself, but I can't speak for Kentucky."

He expressed himself with great bitterness. Mr. Hitchcock smiled as he replied:

"I am sorry, Governor, but I can't see how we could both be pleased."

Says Taft Shows Weakness.

Representative W. B. McKinley, manager of the Presidential boom of Joseph G. Cannon arrived today to take charge of the Cannon forces. Late today he issued a brief statement, in which he said:

"The action of the Taft people on the National committee simply demonstrates the weakness of their statements that they had enough votes to nominate Mr. Taft without the Southern delegates or those involved in the contests, and, as the situation now stands, we have every reason to believe that no candidate will have enough to nominate him on the first ballot."

New Scheme of Allies.

The anti-Taft people today evolved a plan to prevent Southern delegations from controlling Republican conventions. They declare that they will submit it to the convention. The plan is identical with the plan proposed by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, in 1898, but which failed of adoption at that time. This plan, if adopted, will give to each state four delegates-at-large and one for every 30,000 Republican votes cast at the last preceding Presidential election. The effect would be to cut off approximately 150 delegates and give them to the Northern states. All of the Northern states would gain excepting Massachusetts and Nevada; these would lose one delegate each. The state gaining most heavily in representation would be Ohio, which would be increased by 17, and Indiana, which would be increased by 11.

Source of Baseless Rumor.

A. E. Fisher, of Ohio, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee. He succeeded Frank H. Hitchcock, whose retirement gave rise to a rumor that he had been deposed by Chairman New. This report was denied, the announcement being made that the new arrangement is the result of Mr. Hitchcock's inability to do the work of the secretaryship in addition to his other duties.

APPROVE HITCHCOCK'S COURSE

Roosevelt and Taft Say He Does as Allies Would Do.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Any doubt that would have existed as to whether the Administration and Secretary Taft approved of the methods pursued by Frank H. Hitchcock, the manager of the Taft interests in Chicago, in dealing with the contesting delegates before the National Committee, was set at rest by the dispatch of a telegram today by Mr. Taft to Mr. Hitchcock, directing him to make no change in the methods he is pursuing.

President Roosevelt does not conceal his satisfaction in seeing the work being done in Chicago. The Administration views are enclosed in the following utterance, which actually presents not only the views of the President, but those of Secretary Taft:

"Now is the time to settle the matter. Those who are falling at Chicago are the very ones who have been making unceasing war on the Administration for a long period, and had the tables been turned, would have gone the limit of their power to eliminate the Roosevelt influence on the party."

DEATH LIST INCREASED

Twenty-five Killed and 50 Injured in Nebraska Tornado.

OMAHA, June 8.—Reports from the scene of Friday night's storm in Southern Nebraska indicate that the conditions are even worse than at first reported. The death list will doubtless reach 25 or 30, while 50 persons have received serious injuries, some of them being dangerously hurt. The infant son of Mrs. Leudres, near Hebron, and Mrs. John Argenbright, whose husband was killed outright, have died from their injuries. Lester Carter, whose wife and child were killed near Madison, is also expected to die.

The monetary loss may reach \$500,000. Eight Nebraska towns suffered from the effects of the tornado, Geneva, Fairfield and Carleton being the worst wrecked. In addition to those mentioned, Hebron, Schickley, Byron and Riverton, on the Nebraska side of the boundary, were sufferers.

On the Kansas side, Courtland, Phillipsburg and Scandia were victims, but to what extent is still unknown. No communication has been established with Phillipsburg, where the tornado is believed to have started.

IOWA TOWNS ALSO SUFFER

Mount Vernon and Lisbon Lose Light and Water Plants.

MOUNT VERNON, Ia., June 8.—A tornado passed about a mile south of Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon. The electric light and power house and city pumping station were completely destroyed and several houses partially wrecked. The storm passed on to the westward so far as it caused no one to be injured.

Lisbon, Ia., also suffered heavily from a tornado which struck the town yesterday. The electric light plant, which was also the water plant, was blown down and it will be some time before the town has either light or water. The path of the storm was about 300 feet wide.

LIES IN GRAVE OF HERO

Maxfield, Who Tried to Save Comrades, Buried at San Pedro.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., June 8.—The funeral of F. S. Maxfield, one of the two second-class firemen whose death brought the total list of fatalities resulting from the explosion on the United States cruiser Tennessee up to seven, took place today. The grave is alongside those of his comrades buried in Harbor View cemetery on Saturday. The funeral being attended with military honors and many of the officers and men present.

Maxfield died yesterday at the Angelus Hospital, after two days of suffering. He was one of the men mentioned by officers and men of the Tennessee as being certain to be recommended for bravery. He was treated with respect, and the steam valve while his injured comrades were seeking to escape from the steam-filled compartment.

The body of P. A. Carroll, who died Saturday, was held upon orders from Washington, received just as the funeral procession was about to start. Captain Thomas P. Howard, with detail of officers and men, acted as escort at the funeral of Maxfield, and Chaplain Dickens of the Tennessee officiated.

TERMINALS TOO COSTLY

Ramsay's Expenses Make Wheeling & Lake Erie Bankrupt.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—On claims aggregating \$8,571,000, due the National Car Wheeling Company of New York, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was thrown into the hands of a receiver today by United States District Judge W. W. Taylor. The petition alleges the total indebtedness of the Wheeling to be more than \$23,000,000. B. A. Worthington, of Cleveland, vice-president and general manager of the road, was appointed receiver and filed a bond of \$100,000.

It is said the troubles of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road have their foundation in the building of the Pittsburg and Wabash terminals. This work was started under President Ramsay, who believed he could put the work through for \$15,000,000, but it had already run up to over \$40,000,000, with the work still uncompleted. Other matters which are said to have precipitated a receivership are a note of \$1,000,000 due in August and an \$8,000,000 mortgage which falls due within a few months, with no funds available to meet them.

Retired Pastor a Suicide.

NANAIMO, B. C., June 8.—J. R. MacLaren, a retired Presbyterian minister, committed suicide at Alberni yesterday by shooting himself. He had for two years been employed in the government office at Alberni. A son from California was coming to visit him on Wednesday.

Calumet, Mich.—A little girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gorsuch, who was lost in the woods, was found Sunday after four days' search. She was asleep, completely exhausted.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) will positively be the last day for discount on West Side gas bills. Portland Gas Company.

Ewell tan shoes at Rosenthal's.



KILLS FALSE LOVER

Young Russian Nurse Shoots New York Physician.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Sarah Koten, the young trained nurse who lured Dr. Martin W. Auspitz to a house in Harlem last night by a false telephone call and shot him to death, after she had lain in wait for him for many hours, declared today that she had no regret for her act.

"I shot him, but I did not murder him," she said in a cell in the police station as she arraigned the summons to appear in court. "I killed him because he wronged me and then refused to help me. I tried to punish him in the courts, but found myself powerless. My father and mother are dead, so I had to protect my honor and myself."

Sarah Koten presented a most dejected appearance when she was arraigned in Police Court, far different from the defiant young woman who surrounded herself to the police last night. She wept incessantly.

Recently From Russia.

Miss Koten wept as she told her story in the coroner's court. She said she came to America from Russia six months ago and secured a position as nurse in Dr. Auspitz' private hospital last November. Dr. Auspitz, she declared, visited her room in the hospital and assaulted her. When she found that she was to become a mother, she said, the doctor suggested a criminal operation, but she refused to permit it and left the hospital.

"I had no friends and no money," said Miss Koten. "I was very poor and could not get work because of my condition. I procured a lawyer and had Dr. Auspitz brought before the Court of General Sessions. My witnesses were discredited and everything went his way. After he was acquitted, I was advised to go to the District Attorney's office. There the Assistant District Attorney told me that inasmuch as the case had been tried there was nothing more to be done."

Tears Her Own Hair.

Here the young woman broke down, wept and tore her hair, striking her breast with her hands.

"Then," she continued, "I decided that if I could get no justice in the courts, I would be my own avenger; I could have killed him in my own home, but I feared to do that lest I should injure some one else, so I decided to call him into the hallway. I waited and waited, and then he came. Then I fired the shot."

Coroner Harburger held Miss Koten without bail to await the inquest.

DIMOND TAKES THE STAND

Tells of Relations With Hyde in Land Deals.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—When the trial of Hyde, Dimond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of valuable timber lands in the West, was resumed in the criminal court today, Henry P. Dimond, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand. He formerly was an attorney at San Francisco, but at present he is general manager of the Dried Fruit Association of California.

Dimond testified that his business relations with Hyde began in June, 1901. Witness said that Hyde told him he had a number of cases in the General Land Office in Washington which were dragging along, and offered Dimond \$1000 a year, the contract being finally signed for Dimond to give preference to these cases over all others. Dimond said after familiarizing himself with the methods of procedure before the land office, he arrived in Washington in August, 1901. At the General Land Office he was introduced by a friend to the chief clerk. There were about 25 of these cases, and Dimond said he endeavored to get at their status, but that he found it difficult to get the information he wanted.

Relative to the suspension of the order, Dimond said he first learned of it from Hyde, and at the latter's request he came to Washington, stopping on route at Tucson, Ariz., where he met for the first time Joost Schneider. The result of the interview with Schneider and of his investigations in Washington were reported to Hyde.

One of the letters written by Dimond to Hyde, in which it was stated that "the laxity of the system employed by Hyde was responsible for the calamity that happened," was read to the jury. The letter also showed that Dimond was insisting that Hyde search for and produce as many possible owners of the persons whose applications for public lands passed through his office.

KNIGHTS OF KEY MEET

Commercial Telegraphers Hold Biennial Convention.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Thirty delegates were present at the opening session of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union today. The first session was taken up with routine business. A high official of the union is reported to have said that until Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor has made his report to the Senate next December of his investigation into the telegraph and telephone companies there will be no strike of telegraphers.

Ship Gold to Germany.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Goldman, Sachs & Co. today announced an engagement of \$1,000,000 gold for export to Germany, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. took \$500,000, also to Germany. This makes a total of \$4,750,000 on the present movement.

SAYS GOOD-BYE TO KAISER

Tower Lunches With William, Who Pays High Compliment.

POTSDAM, June 8.—Charlesmagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, was received by the Emperor in farewell audience at the palace here today. Mr. and Mrs. Tower, accompanied by Herr von Schoen, the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, came out to Potsdam on a special train placed at their disposal by the railway administration.

After formally announcing his recall to the Emperor, Mr. and Mrs. Tower had lunch with the Emperor and Empress and other members of the Imperial family.

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Lipman, Wolfe & Co. invite comparison of their June White Sale Prices with those of other stores.

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