

Splendid Results

From Journal wants. Be sure to call early with your ads for tomorrow's Journal.

The Weather—Rain tonight and Tuesday, brisk southerly winds.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS. OF TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS.

JOURNAL CIRCULATION

YESTERDAY WAS

32,715

BENSON NOW MAKING GOVERNOR OF OREGON

MAKES OATH OF OFFICE WITH SIMPLE CEREMONY

First Official Act Is the Appointment of S. A. Koser Insurance Commissioner—New State Executive Will Serve in Two Capacities.

Secretary of State Benson today became the third governor that Oregon has had in the last three days. Chamberlain held the office up to about 12 o'clock midnight Sunday, at which time Mrs. C. B. Sheldon became "governor" of the greatest and only state that ever had that kind of a ruler. "Governor Sheldon" held down that position until 10:10 this morning, when Secretary of State F. W. Benson, accompanied by the officials of the secretary's office, walked into the big room across the hall from his former location and took the oath of office.

(By Journal Special Staff Wire.)
Salem, Or., March 1.—Oregon awoke today to find a new governor in the executive's seat at Salem. The resignation of George E. Chamberlain took effect at midnight and the office of chief executive of the state of Oregon thereupon devolved upon the secretary of state. Oregon's new governor is Frank Williamson Benson. His home is at Roseburg. He term as secretary of state began January 1, 1907. He signs himself simply F. W. Benson.

The oath of office, the first to be administered to a Republican governor in this state for more than 14 years, was taken by Mr. Benson at 10:10 a. m. by the timepiece in the governor's office. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Moore in the presence of about 50 state officials and employees. The ceremony was very simple and wholly formal. The constitution does not require an oath to be administered except to elective and appointive officials.

T. T. Geer was the last Republican to take the oath of office as governor of Oregon. He took office in January, 1899.

Koser and Lovell Appointed.
The first official act of Governor Benson was to appoint S. A. Koser insurance commissioner. Koser has been chief clerk in the secretary of state's office since Benson's incumbency. Koser is a former chief clerk in the secretary of state's office, and was appointed by Benson in his capacity as secretary of state.

While Benson is governor of Oregon he is not only secretary of state. He is not only chairman of all the administrative boards by virtue of his office as governor, but he also has two votes on all those boards, one as governor and one as secretary of state. He exercises all the prerogatives of governor and secretary of state at the same time, even to the extent of drawing both the salary of the governor, which is \$5000 a year, and the salary of secretary of state, which is \$4500 annually.

Case of Chadwick and Grover.
Only once before has the secretary of state in Oregon been called upon to exercise the functions of governor. When Stephen E. Chadwick was serving his second term as secretary of state, having been elected to the office in 1874 for the second time, Lafayette Chadwick became the fifth governor of Oregon. Both Governor Grover and Governor Chadwick were Democrats.

LAND FRAUD COVERED UP

Appointment of Fulton to Life Job as Federal Judge Brings Down Curtain on Side Splitting Farce—Star Actors Play Burlesque Roles Ludicrously.

In the whole range of farce-comedy there is nothing funnier than the recent history of the Oregon land fraud prosecutions. The ludicrous gravity with which the play has been carried forward and the frequent admonitions to the public not to laugh, as everything being serious and of the most serious nature, have contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the farce.

Observe the synopsis:
Act I. Henry gets tired—very, very tired of his job. Hopeless of securing more convictions, he has W. C. Bristol, district attorney, to carry on the prosecutions.

Act II. Bristol makes the comical blunder of supposing that he is really to prosecute the land grabbers. Dismay at San Francisco. Consternation at Washington. Sudden disappearance of evidence. In government's possession, on which indictments were based.

Act III. Bristol declared to be neglecting his duty. Off with his head. Enter his successor with loud blare of trumpets. No more quarter for land grabbers. No more delays.

Act IV. (One year later.) Remaining land fraud cases dismissed while the public just looking.

Act V. Senator Fulton, who had been denounced by Henry for four years as the king pin of the land grabbers, suddenly restored to favor and rewarded with life job as federal judge at \$6000

JEFF DENIES ANY JOHNSON CHALLENGE

(United Press Special Wire.)
Chicago, March 1.—James J. Jeffries, who arrived here today, denied a reported interview with him in Omaha in which he was quoted as saying he would reenter the ring to meet Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight champion of the world, at the conclusion of his theatrical tour. Jeffries said: "I would be foolish to make such an assertion. I know my actual physical condition. What shape I can train to. Until that is settled I will not make a statement regarding my boxing plans."

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ASKS PASTORS TO AID IN 1910

Oregon Anti-Saloon League Lays Plan for Absolute Prohibition Campaign Before General Ministerial Association.

That the Anti-Saloon league of the state will wage a campaign in 1910 for absolute prohibition in Oregon is extremely possible. This morning Superintendent Nodell of the Anti-Saloon league appeared before the general ministerial association and let it be understood that his people were merely awaiting the approbation and support of the ministers of Portland before they decided on such a campaign at this time.

In general the ministers seemed to favor launching the campaign at the given time and a motion was made in the enthusiasm of the moment. On second thought, Dr. W. H. Foulkes succeeded in convincing the body that this is a momentous question that will necessitate "sweating of blood," and that while he is no wise decried the movement, he thought it essential that the ministers should realize what they are undertaking and go into it with all their souls.

Dr. Brougher for Delay.
Dr. Brougher arose with a "Them's my sentiments," and finally the matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. Charles W. Hays, Dr. Abbott and Dr. W. T. Jordan, which will meet with the anti-saloon league executive committee to consider the advisability of an immediate campaign.

Mr. Nodell gave a clear outline of the work accomplished by the league since he has been connected with it. By means of maps he illustrated the work done to local option. The first map showed Oregon all black in 1904, when there was no local option law. The second showed the state in 1905 with eight counties white and several others, wherein were 155 white precincts, showing red because the battle was on there. Only a few black counties showed the third map for 1908 showed 13 white counties and 15 red, with 115 white precincts and the fourth showed the entire state white as a prophecy.

In the four years of work the league has succeeded in bringing about a state referendum in 1908, a debt of \$4000 to \$1000. Mr. Nodell asked for the free use of the pulpits for the league's representations and told of the plan agreed upon by the W. C. T. U. and the third party prohibitionists to wage a state campaign in 1910. He suggested a state convention to get the workers together and in sympathy.

League Enforces Law.
He said that most of the prosecutions brought against saloonkeepers in the state have been sought out and instigated by the hired workers of the league; that he had approached the officials with the proposition that the league be given a part of the fines for every case of illegal sale of liquor discovered by its men, but that this had so far been unsuccessful because the officials said they needed the fines to replace the license money.

In reply to questions on the failure of the legislature to pass any amendments to the local option law, he said most of the legislators had written letters saying it was the people's law and should not be meddled with by the legislature, and he himself had said he did not wish the law to be amended by its enemies.

Dr. Hays, Dr. Foulkes, Dr. Brougher and Dr. Eikhorn of Baker City, spoke in favor of the state campaign, though all emphasized that it was an entirely different matter from what they had been asked to consider. One suggested that they wait first till all the counties are made dry and then tackle the state, but another speaker brought a laugh by saying that the way to kill a rattlesnake is to jump on its head and not to chop off a piece of its tail every now and then. Several suggested that a delay would be

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COOK'S CUSSING STAYS IN RECORD
House Committee Reports Colorado Man's Tirade Is All Right.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Washington, March 1.—The denunciation of President Roosevelt by Congressman Cook of Colorado will remain a record of the house of representatives, according to a report today by a special committee appointed to consider the question of expunging it from the record.

The committee, which was appointed last week, reported that the speech, taken as a whole, does not contain any language that is a violation of the privilege of debate. The committee's recommendation that it be retained in the record was adopted by a viva voce vote.

An Inaugural Day Wedding



An international marriage of general interest will be celebrated March 4, "Inauguration Day" in the United States. The groom in the case is George Westinghouse Jr., son of the famous inventor and manufacturer. His bride will be Evelyn Violet Brocklebank.

NO FUNDS FOR CONSERVATION

President Roosevelt's Plan Balked by Reactionary Congress.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, March 1.—Pursuing still further the bitter antagonism to the president's conservation policy, the senate today refused his request for \$25,000 for the expenses of a conservation commission. The house at the same time stipulates specifically in the sundry civil bill that no money appropriated for any department may be used, nor may any employee of the government be assigned for work connected with conservation work, as had been planned.

Roosevelt's friends regard this as part of a well laid plan, previously referred to in these dispatches, to throw all possible discredit upon the president's great conservation movement. One of the most prominent supporters of Roosevelt said today: "The entire conservation enterprise is in real jeopardy."

In the Want Ad Section of Today's Journal

- 41 Advertise for help
- 82 Advertise for situations
- 69 Advertise furnished rooms for rent
- 150 Advertise real estate for sale
- 59 Advertise business chances
- 51 Advertise houses for rent
- 17 Advertise flats for rent
- 50 Advertise housekeeping rooms for rent

Hundreds of new ads in the classified section of this paper every day. If you do not find what you want today

Read the Classified Section of Tomorrow's JOURNAL!

E. J. BALDWIN BRISTOL WAS BRIGHT STUDENT AND ATHLETE

Expires at Arcadia

(United Press Special Wire.)
Los Angeles, March 1.—E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, the noted turfman, died at his home at Arcadia shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. He was stricken with pneumonia about six weeks ago and his life was despaired of. He rallied and was able to make one more appearance at his famous Santa Anita race track. The exertion proved too great for him, and he suffered a relapse from which he failed to recover. For the past five days he was kept alive only by the use of oxygen.

Arrangements for Baldwin's funeral have not been completed, but it is probable the body will be taken to San Francisco and placed in the family vault beside that of Baldwin's first wife.

Ellis Jackson Baldwin was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 3, 1828. He followed the occupation of his father before him. When his parents moved to Indiana he went with them. There were boatloads of grain to be taken to the Chicago market. Around Baldwin volunteered to care for that important end of the farming business. The spirit of the boy was born in him. He was a gambler, but the man who was destined to become one of the greatest gamblers of his day studied each investment to such good purpose that he accumulated a small fortune.

"Lucky" Baldwin was 21 years of age when the great gold fever swept over the world. All eyes were turned to the claims to the new land. Baldwin hesitated. He was never a man to act on impulse. He wanted to hear more of the country before casting in his lot with the west. What he heard must have satisfied him, for in 1850 he started from Racine, Wis., to drive across the plains to the new land.

Arriving in California, Baldwin engaged in various kinds of business and ways with success. But all the time he was watching for a chance to make a grand coup. Small profits did not satisfy him; he saw other men becoming rich and he was only waiting for his chance.

Comstock Mine Made Him.
With the days of the great Comstock lode came into that mad world of speculation won by E. J. Baldwin with his eyes wide open for the main chance. Miners were becoming millionaires overnight, great fortunes which stand today as monuments to the luck of the Ophir mine. Baldwin was one of the Comstock lode properties and a clique of miners and bankers in San Francisco were striving to control the mine. The par value of the Ophir stock was \$100 a share.

Not until he secured a controlling interest in the Ophir mine did Baldwin show his hand. Then the schemers and speculators saw a startling situation. Baldwin made a startling revelation of the body of rich ore which contained Ophir stock went up like a rocket.

There was a sudden flurry in the stock market of San Francisco and out of it came a new millionaire, "Lucky" Baldwin. He was merciless in his dealings with the men who had been misled by his first great fortune. He showed no pity. This deal netted him his first great fortune, \$200,000. He became a mining speculator, dealing in mining properties in Virginia, Idaho and all in California. After the Comstock boom was over, Lucky Baldwin was worth close to \$200,000.

Two Millions on Brick.
When the government began to plan fortifications at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island Baldwin saw a chance to make money out of government contractors. Much brick would be needed. Baldwin knew nothing about brick-making, but he was willing to learn. He entered a bid and secured the contract to furnish the brick. He built a brick yard, learned the business thoroughly and cleaned up \$2,000,000 more.

Becomes Great Landholder.
Then, the mining business having settled down on a firm basis, Baldwin

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KILLED UNDER NO-STOP RULE
Aged Couple Flag Car, Get on Track and the Motor-man Does the Rest.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Los Angeles, March 1.—Mrs. Mary Nelson, a tourist from Wisconsin, is dead, and her husband is probably fatally injured as the result of being run down by a suburban car at El Monte last night. The aged couple's son, Oscar, a resident of Los Angeles, witnessed the accident.

The Nelsons attempted to flag an incoming suburban electric train. When the company's rule the train was not allowed to stop at El Monte and it did not slow down. The aged couple, expecting the cars to stop, walked upon the track and were run down before they realized they were in danger.

TOO MUCH FOR CAR SWITCHING



Lumber Company Complains of S. P. and O. W. P.—Livestock Contract.

(By Journal Special Staff Wire.)
Salem, Or., March 1.—The North Coast Cooperative Lumber company has complained to the railroad commission of alleged excessive charges for switching exacted by the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Water Power & Electric railway. The Southern Pacific company charges \$8 for switching lumber from the O. W. P. trucks to the terminal yards and the O. W. P. charges \$5 for delivering the cars to the Southern Pacific lumber company procuring the service.

The commission received information today from the officials of the Oregon Electric company procuring the service of the commission asking that guard rails be installed on all trestles being carried out. The workmen are now engaged on the work.

Notice is being sent out by the commission to all transportation companies operating in this state that in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the last legislature the railroad commission will take up the lumber company procuring the service of establishing a uniform stock shipping contract as soon as the act takes effect, which will be May 20. A hearing will be held about June 1 for the purpose of taking the evidence preparatory to the drafting of an equitable contract.

N. A. Perry of Holton has filed a complaint with the commission in reference to what he alleges to be the unreasonable freight rates charged by the Northern Pacific between Holton and Portland. The matter has already been taken up by the railroad commission on former complaints and evidence will be taken in a hearing set for Friday, March 5.

McKinley Hits a Reporter
Notorious Land Thief Now Doing Time in County Jail Resents Newspaper Story Referring to Him as Guest of the Hotel de Stevens.

Horace G. McKinley, who is serving a two year term for land frauds under sentence of the United States court, resented L. W. Humphreys, a lawyer and newspaper man, in the corridor of the county jail this morning.

The attack was made without warning, just after McKinley had exhibited a copy of an afternoon newspaper and newspaper man, in the corridor of the county jail this morning.

Humphreys has not denied what course he will pursue. The news of the attack was given by the sheriff. McKinley complains that the newspaper have "hounded" him—because they have several times thought of by all his fellow carriers. For several terms he served as a member of the executive committee and his suggestions and talks to the younger carriers were always attentively listened to. He started

(Continued on Page Three.)

QUARTER MILLION FOR SAN PEDRO
Washington, March 1.—The fortification appropriations bill passed the senate today. The bill provides for the expenditure of \$250,000 for the purchase of 150 acres of land at San Pedro bay, California, for the purpose of creating the amount of \$100,000 in the 1911 fiscal year. The purchase of the land is \$250,000.

"Normal Boy" Is the Verdict of Those Who Knew Him in High School.

Whether the pitiable condition of Ralph Bristol, now an inmate of the state insane asylum, is directly due to the hazing which he received at the hands of fellow students in the state university last December, is a question on which there is wide difference of opinion.

Some of those who knew him well held in Portland before he went to Eugene insist that he was an unusually intelligent boy and a hard student. On the other hand it is asserted by members of the faculty and students at Eugene that young Bristol showed signs of being unbalanced for some time before the "hazing" which was administered to him by his fellows, and it is insisted that this treatment was not the cause of his insanity.

While Ralph Bristol is being held at the state hospital for the insane at Salem, a trembling, cowering wreck, calling loudly for help against imaginary enemies as the result of his hazing at the hands of fellow students at the University of Oregon December 17 last, old schoolmates and teachers with whom he was associated before, and who are now now residing in the city and vicinity of the boy they knew.

Diligent Student.
"A perfectly normal boy," said Miss Barnes. "He had a good mind, and was a diligent student. He seemed to have no weaknesses." Other teachers said the same thing. His bearing among his classmates was dignified and he was a good worker. "It is true," said one, "that sometimes arrived at results in an independent way. He had plenty of originality in his work. He was a very busy boy, always busy with something, and he did not play much with other boys, but he was more studious and more of a thinker than many."

Good Baseball Fitter.
During his early days in high school Bristol was something of an athlete. He was especially good at baseball. He was a member of the team, and played for the Multnomah juniors, one of the strongest of the boys' baseball teams in the city. Later on, however, he dropped out of athletics as his studies in high school grew heavier and devoted himself to his work.

In his studies he was exceptionally good and when students at the Lincoln high school, especially the basketball team, were asked about the fact of his being so proficient in science and mathematics, usually the answer was that he was a high school pupil. The only thing ever noted about him was that he was very slow and deliberate in his speech, but his answers usually covered the point very well.

In the Journal Carriers' association he was very active and he was one of all his fellow carriers. For several terms he served as a member of the executive committee and his suggestions and talks to the younger carriers were always attentively listened to. He started

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