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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor

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FAMOUS POISON PLOTS

THE attempt to poison Premier David Lloyd George, England's "man of the hour," and Arthur Henderson, member of the George cabinet, causing a new sensation in London, is one of many poisonings in which great characters in history have been victims or intended victims.

Europe was a hotbed of poisonings in the middle ages. Rulers and men of high position kept official food-tasters who ate of each dish before it was served.

The arrest of three women, along with a man, in the alleged attempt to poison the new English premier and his cabinet member, recalls that many of the great poisonings of history have been perpetrated by women.

In England the most famous poisoning case was when "Fair Rosamond," known as a mistress of King Henry II, was poisoned by Queen Eleanor, who found her in Woodstock castle.

Tradition says the queen, well along in years, suddenly appeared before Rosamond in a tower of the castle and offered her the choice between a cup of poison and a dagger. Rosamond was terrified and the queen forced the draught of poison down her throat.

Cleopatra, Egyptian queen and international seductress, is credited with many poisonings, the chief of which was the murder of her brother, Ptolemy, XV, with whom she shared her throne. His death in B. C. 44 paved the way for Cleopatra's intrigue with Marc Anthony.

Agrippina, wife of Claudius, the third Roman emperor, poisoned her husband A. D. 54 in order that Nero, her son by a former marriage, could succeed to the throne. Five years later, history tells, she was poisoned by Nero at the instigation of his mistress, Poppae.

Caesar Borgia and his sister, Lucretia, were the instigators of scores of murders when poisoning in Italy was a fine art.

In his effort to bring Italy under his power, Caesar Borgia won over several rulers of minor provinces and set them against the rest. After a war in which his allies were successful, Borgia invited the allied princes to a banquet at his palace, at which several were poisoned and the rest put to the sword.

A year later, 1503, Borgia is believed to have poisoned his own father, Pope Alexander VI, who interfered with his plans.

French history shows two wholesale poisonings, both carried on by women.

In 1670 Marchioness de Brinvilliers experimented with poisons among poor hospital patients, carrying on wholesale murders. She was apprehended and beheaded after poisoning her father in 1676.

A few years later, La Vorsin, "the woman with the face of an angel," confessed she had poisoned 2380 children and more than 100 adults.

A poison plot uncovered in Russia in 1911 resulted in the death of forty persons, including Count Bontourlin. Dr. Panfchenko confessed to the poisonings.

Napoleon was constantly threatened with assassination and was one of the many who kept a court officer whose duty it was to taste all food before it was served to the ruler.

HITTING THE SMALL LAND-OWNER

REPRESENTATIVE GORE has forced an amendment to the irrigation code presented the legislature by the state irrigation congress which denies the right of voting upon the formation of an irrigation district to land-owners owning less than two acres of land in the proposed district.

Mr. Gore went on record during the pre-election campaign as being in favor of irrigation, yet the sole object of this amendment is to bar the small land-owner, who has to have water to make his little berry ranch or garden plot pay, from participation in the proceedings necessary to secure water, or from voice in its management.

The amendment is evidently designed to assist the large land-owners, who have always fought irrigation, to continue their successful opposition, thereby retarding the growth, development and prosperity of the valley.

If Mr. Gore desired to bar the residents upon property adjacent to the city, platted as town lots, there would be little objection, but it is unfair, undemocratic and unjust to bar the little farm-owner who with water can realize from an acre as much income as many of the slipshod dry farmers realize from forty acres.

Why discriminate against any property-owner whose land will be made productive by water? Why make the minimum ownership two acres? Why not make it five, or ten, or better yet, to suit the large owner, 160 acres?

Far better for the valley to have a family upon every acre, prosperous through intensive cultivation by irrigation and hard labor, than to have large farms yielding meagerly from unscientific, obsolete, partial development.

To limit the property qualification of voters is un-American, a survival of the British feudalism of medievalism, and it is to be hoped that the legislature brushes it aside, for it is absurd to penalize the property-owner for not having large possessions.

We will confidently look to Senator von der Hellen to protect the little land-owners' interests by appropriate amendment when the bill reaches the senate.

Speech on the Fish Bill

(From the Gold Beach Reporter.)

The house having under consideration a bill to regulate fishing on the lower Rogue, the gentleman from the Table Rock country arose, and after mopping his face with a big handkerchief, pounded vigorously on his desk, and in a concise, commanding voice shouted:

"Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!"

"Mr. Speaker—The chair recognizes the gentleman from Sam's Valley. He is full of fish, and may now open his

forward jaw on the fishing industry of the Rogue.

"Mr. Speaker, I have a constitutional duty, and I have a duty to perform, and I shall perform that duty to the best of my ability, and don't you forget it."

Cries of "Good! Good!" and "Hear! Hear!"

"Mr. Speaker, you may stack monopolies up before me in any shape you wish, and you will find me again there, tooth and toe nails. There is a

PRICE OF OLD LOVE IS PLACED AT \$15,000; WIDOW MUST PAY



Top left, Mrs. Frame, widow, ordered to pay \$15,000; top right, Mrs. Weaverson; below, Weaverson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The price of old love has been set at \$15,000 by a decree of Judge Finch, here, in the alienation suit of Mrs. Frederick Weaverson, 61, against Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, 74, and a widow.

Mrs. Weaverson sued for \$250,000 charging the widow with Weaverson's love while he was Mrs. Frame's secretary and business manager.

Weaverson testified Mrs. Frame wanted to adopt him as her son, although he was 56 and married. He said he separated from his wife for other reasons than those given by Mrs. Weaverson.

Mrs. Frame's appeal against the \$15,000 verdict was turned down. She is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

monopoly in the fishing business on the lower Rogue, and I am after its scalp."

Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and "Go to it, old fellow!"

"Mr. Speaker, none of my constituents are engaged in the fishing business, except for sport, therefore I speak for the rod and gun clubs of the state. It is true that these rod and gun clubs pay no taxes, while Maelzey pays several thousand dollars in taxes each year down in Curry county, and furnishes employment for a great many people; but what do we care for that? Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is true that Mr. Maelzey bought the fishing plant and industry on the lower Rogue from Old King Bob; that he paid a quarter of a million dollars for the same. But my friends care not for vested rights or fair play; they want the salmon to swim untroubled from the sea to the placid pools of the Rogue near my home, irrespective of the rights of anybody; and I trust that every gentleman within the sound of my voice will vote with me on this bill. And I wish to remind one and all that you now have a chance to strangle the great octopus of Wedderburn and make a record of which your children's children will be proud. True, if this bill becomes a law many fishermen born and raised on Rogue river will have to leave the country and seek employment elsewhere, but don't take that into consideration, I pray.

"Mr. Speaker, I have thus in my feeble way endeavored to place the justice of this bill before the house in its true light, divested of all its duds, spurs and angles; and if the members do not embrace this opportunity to give a monopoly a crushing blow, on their heads, and not mine, will fall the consequences."

SHELDON'S AUTO SEARCH BILL PASSES HOUSE

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—The house has passed the Sheldon bill for the peace officers in the border counties, giving them the right to search autos, vehicles of all kinds and boats for liquor, without a search warrant. It was Sheldon's bill and is designed to enforce the home dry law against importation of liquor. The bill passed the house with only three dissenting votes—Kobit, Meek, and Schimpff. Under the provisions of the bill any officer of the law has the right to search any vehicle or boat and to require the owner to show that the liquor, if any is found, was legally secured.

No searching of "travelers' suitcases" is provided for by the bill.

Before the end of the session, Governor James Withycombe will appoint three regents for the state university and three members of the state board of health, and send his appointments to the senate for confirmation.

The terms of Judge H. S. Bean and M. A. Miller of the board of regents expire and a third member, Ray Goodrich, of Eugene, died Sunday. On the state board of health the terms of Drs. E. A. Pierson, W. B. Morse and E. B. Pickett have expired.

Ralph Ryan of Montague, Cal., is spending a few days in Medford visiting friends and attending to business matters.

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Lady Assistant 28 S. BARTLETT Phone M. 42a and 47-J-2 Automobile Hearse Service, Ambulance Service, Coroner.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—The Oregon legislature today was to take up the cigarette problem, determined to follow one of three courses—abolish them from the state, bar their sale to minors or leave them in their present status.

Two anti-cigarette bills have been reported back to the house of representatives and were to be taken up today. One was introduced by Representative Plowden Stott of Portland, the other by Dr. Charles T. Sweeney of Murphy.

The cigarette will follow honor into the state's prohibited column if the Sweeney bill becomes a law, as it absolutely bars their sale or use within the state. The Stott bill is less drastic and makes it an offense for dealers to sell cigarettes to minors.

Public Hearing Held.

A public hearing on the bills has been held and both sides of the question discussed. At the hearing speakers in favor of the passage of the Sweeney bill included John H. Todd, superintendent of the Salem public schools; Mrs. Jennie Kemp, Salem, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Will S. Hale, superintendent of the state boys' training school, and Mrs. George W. Meath, president of the Oregon Parent-Teachers' association.

J. T. Williams of San Francisco, representing the tobacco manufacturers, spoke against the bill. Mr. Williams said tobacco dealers throughout the state were willing to favor the passage of the Stott bill and would offer large sums to be used as rewards for arrest and conviction of dealers breaking the law.

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FAVORS LONGER OPEN SEASON FOR JOSEPHINE FISHING

SALEM, Feb. 8.—The senate fish committee has reported favorably upon Senator Smith's bill increasing the length of the open season for commercial fishing in Josephine county to from April 15 until August 1. The present law provides an open season of from June 1 to August 1.

A public hearing on Thomas' bill to eliminate set nets and seines from the river was held Tuesday evening. The Portland Telegram contains this account of the meeting:

"Senator von der Hellen declared to the committee that the seines and set nets maintained by the Maelzey estate at the mouth of the stream had resulted in the practical depletion of the upper portion of it and its tributaries of steelheads. After George Cornwall, editor of the Timberman, had briefly spoken for the bill, Gus Newbury of Medford addressed the committee. He asserted that the Maelzey seines and set nets not only prevented salmon, but also steelheads, from coming up the river, and appealed to the committee to report the bill favorably without amendment. To amend the measure would mean another fight in the house, with the result that it would possibly be killed, he asserted. Dr. J. C. Smith of Josephine county, a member of the committee, Newbury said, contemplated amending the bill, and he reminded the senator that his constituents were favorable to the bill, and urged him not to tack amendments to it and jeopardize its passage. The question was whether or not one man should have a monopoly over the stream or 30,000 people be allowed to take salmon and game fish from it, he asserted.

After Representative Thomas and a representative of the grange had spoken for the bill, Roderick Maelzey took the floor against it. He declared that he was interested in promoting the fish industry, and that he maintained hatcheries on the stream for this purpose. He further declared that it was unlawful to catch steelheads, and that his company had never molested them.

"In all, 88,000 salmon had been taken from the river last year, and 11,000 with seines, he declared. His company, he asserted, had made so many concessions to the sportmen that it could make no more. If the seines and set nets were abolished his company would be at the mercy of the gillnetters' union and be unable to continue in business, he stated. The season now opened several weeks later on this stream than others, and to help further burdens on the company would spell disaster for it, he maintained."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The federal reserve board has taken steps to safeguard any member bank threatened by a run by foreign bank depositors and will aid any bank in the country whose stability is thus threatened.

In the case of member banks, it is said the board is prepared to discount virtually the bank's entire holdings of paper into currency.

Non-member banks needing aid to meet such a run, it is understood, may receive it indirectly from the board through member banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK TO PREVENT PANICS

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

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BOPP'S BAIL IS RAISED BY FRIENDS TO SAVE PRISON

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—Franz Bopp, former German consul-general, and Lieutenant George Wilhelm Von Brincken, under sentence for conspiring against American neutrality, put up \$50,000 today to the United States district court today to save themselves going to prison pending their appeal. Von Brincken's liberty was made possible when C. C. Crowley and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, convicted assistants, surrendered themselves, thus losing for the army of \$20,000 bail money.

Former Vice Consul E. H. Von Schack put up \$25,000 yesterday, making a total of \$75,000 supplied by patriotic Germans and sympathizing German-Americans. All the defendants were out on \$10,000 bail each until yesterday, when Judge William Hunt of the United States district court declared that breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany made increased bonds necessary.

Crowley will leave today to serve two years in the federal prison on McNeil's Island, Wash., while Mrs. Cornell will go to San Quentin prison for a year.

Backache Just Like a Toothache!

Dear Mr. Editor—Sometime ago I had backache very bad; it would ache just like a toothache. I tried a new discovery of Doctor Pierce's, called "Anurie." This is for kidneys and backache. I soon felt relieved of all backache and had no more pain, and I hope others troubled in the same way will try this wonderful new remedy. Yours sincerely, Mrs. LINCOLN STEARNS.

NOTE: It is now asserted with confidence that these painful effects due to uric acid in the system are entirely eradicated. A new remedy, called "Anurie," has been discovered by Dr. Pierce, and is the cause of a drainage outward of the uric acid which it comes in contact with in the body. It will ward off backache, headache, and the darting pains and aches of articular or muscular rheumatism—of those diseases which are caused by too much uric acid, such as gout, asthma, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. "Anurie" prolongs life because old people usually suffer from hardening and thickening of the walls of the arteries, due to the excess of uric acid in the blood and tissues.