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## THE MILLION DOLLAR CIGAR

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### QUIET SESSION

(Continued from page three.)

In the debate and said the people of the backwoods asked him to do all he could to get a minimum of eight months as the school term. He declared the people in the rural districts do want it. He asserted that the farmers wanted to give their children the same opportunities for getting an education as the city children had.

#### Norway Ahead of Us

If the people of Norway had had eight months of school a year instead of only three months, Representative Belland said in behalf of the bill that perhaps he might be the senior member of the house instead of the third wheel. He said that from the age of six to 14 he only had three months school a year. He said to Mrs. Thompson that he could take her by the hand and say: "Two hearts that beat as one."

The previous question was called for and the motion carried. Mrs. Thompson was given a chance for rebuttal. Representative Jones had charged that things were being run by parties and she replied that she was one of the petitioners, that she was pleading for the petitioners, the petitioners back in the woods, the little petitioners that were coming on. She declared she was amazed that a representative coming from a county asking so much money for higher education as Lane county is should oppose the measure to make the public schools better. She said they had made laws for the coyotes, the sheep killing dog, the mole, etc., but she was after a law for the betterment of the children.

The bill passed with only Bean, Bowman, Burton, Cornelius and W. B. Jones voting against it. The next bill was that by Representative Cranford, which had no opposition. In support of the measure he stated that it was presented for the purpose of giving graduates of the high schools an opportunity to attend the thirteenth and fourteenth grades at home. Few of those who graduate from the high schools go on to college, he said, on account of the expense of going away to school. This expense amounts to \$200 a year while the expense of taking the course at home would not be much more than \$100. Because they cannot go away to school, the graduates go to work, or begin teaching. If they could take these two grades at home, he thought they would be better able to secure money to go away to finish the last two years. The measure passed.

#### The Coyote's Meat

An increase in the bounty on coyotes was approved in the passage of bill No. 117 by Representative Clark, of Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler. In explaining the bill, which practically had no opposition, Mr. Clark said that his bill changed the old law in three particulars—it increases the bounty to \$3 on adult female and male coyotes for 1917, and for 1918 increases the bounty on females \$1, which will be \$4 in all, and will increase this \$1 each year until further legislation stops it; and it makes it easier for the hunter to make proof of his claim for bounty without going to the county clerk's office personally.

In many of the counties, said Mr. Clark, the coyote is a great menace to the live stock industry, poultry and game fowls, as they live entirely on meat. On account of the less bounty in 1916 than in 1915, there have been 13, 117 less coyotes killed last year than in 1915. He asked the members to consider that if the 70,000 coyotes killed in the past two years were alive it would be dangerous to go about the country. If each coyote ate one pound of meat each week, there would be consumed 70,000 pounds of meat. With 52 weeks in the year this would amount to 2,240,000 pounds, which, at ten cents a pound, would come to \$224,000. The state has paid since 1910 in bounty the sum of \$199,224.75. Accordingly, the coyotes would destroy in one year more value than the state has paid out in six years in their extermination. With these figures laid before the house, it passed the bill.

#### A Batch of Little Ones

House bill 77, by Representative Fishman, creating a state text book fund, and creating a state text book board, was killed today after being recommended for passage by the committee on education. The bill provided for free text books for the children of the public schools. Although house bill 107, by Representative Briggs of Douglas county, which related to fixing semi-monthly pay days for employees of private concerns, was branded by Representative Burdick as unfair to industries and will cost additional expense, and declared by Representative Rowe to be freak legislation such as has brought the state into disrepute, it passed with 35 yeas for it and 21 nays, with four absent.

Representative Hiner of Umatilla county is fast earning the reputation of "Watchdog of Debate," for when he thinks the debate has gone far enough and enough of the time of the state has been wasted in useless oratory, he moves the previous question. House bill 118, by Representative Cranford, extending mechanical lien law over work done on irrigation projects, was passed.

House bill 211, by Representative Brand, to reinstate mining corporations that have not paid their annual license under the existing laws, was passed. House bill 188, by Representative Cranford, extending mechanical lien law over work done on irrigation projects, was passed.

## MACLEAY FISHING

(Continued from page one.)

never solving the problem than anything else brought up.

Representative Gore took a hand in the matter and said that no one on the upper Rogue river wanted to legislate the commercial fishers on the lower river out of business. But on account of the interests on the lower river practically owning the lower part to the detriment of the upper part, it was necessary to do something for protection.

All the representatives through whose districts the river flows are in favor of the bill, said Representative Shelton. He believed it was a fair and equitable measure. He pointed out two things.

First—The question of protection of the fish industry from a sportsman's viewpoint was not a question of pleasure but the question of bringing into that part of the country as much outside money as possible. The Rogue river valley appreciates what it can secure from making it attractive to tourists. The sport fish are caught at the mouth of the river and not allowed to come up the stream.

Second—The bill does not kill or cripple the legitimate canning or fishing industry at the mouth of the river. The provisions of the bill permit fishing. The hatcheries up the river must be maintained. He believed the regulation would suit all factions. Representative Callan took up the fight against the bill and declared that if the measure passed it would come so near putting Macleay out of business there would be little left. He declared it was all a political business and said there was nothing fair in it. He declared the passage would lend ground to the report that Oregon was the home of vicious laws. He asked if they were going to sacrifice commercial fishing for pleasure.

#### Thomas Star Orator

The big speech of the day and of the session was made by Representative Thomas, of Medford, who said that the fishing bill was the usual thing for the representatives of southern Oregon in the legislature since 1872. This divides up every representative from Jackson, Josephine or Curry counties at each session. He said the measure was a compromise bill and agreed on the representative of all the counties through which the Rogue river flowed. He declared that the opposition was from the remotest part of the state where least affected.

He said he knew of the telephone calls, the telegrams from Portland, and the strings that were being pulled to kill the bill. He said the lobby was strong and that members could not leave the hall without being "bought" concerning the measure. He said the lobby was strong and that members could not leave the hall without being "bought" concerning the measure. He said the lobby was strong and that members could not leave the hall without being "bought" concerning the measure.

He went into the history of the Rogue river fishing conditions before 1872 when the Home interests took charge, and showed how the strife and trouble arose from the conflict of the monopoly with the independent fishing men. All agreed that the war between them has created a state of outlawry and anarchy, he declared. It was a wonder there was not murder committed. Scenes have been cut, and men have been assaulted. The drift netters have been in the majority and have elected the officers. There is no law at the mouth of the river, and threats of murder have been made.

He hoisted the people of the upper river were not trying to kill the industry at the mouth. He declared that the general wood admits that the quartermasters department of the army had "collapsed entirely" during the early stages of militia mobilization on the border. Wood continued, however, that even had the war department been able to deliver supplies and equipment in 24 hours, we would still have had a national guard only 20 per cent trained and absolutely unfit for field service.

Wood said he believes more firmly than ever that the militia system is "vicious and undependable." Asked if he considered it his "duty to discourage the system while trying to recruit for it," Wood snapped at Lee: "I don't; but I feel it a personal and official obligation to tell the country the truth despite the politics behind certain phases of the present national guard system."

The national guards patriotic ardor has not been dampened by its border experience, but it is returning sadder and wiser, Wood said. "The guard has been dragged by praise," he said. "They realize now it would have been wiser to send them against even reasonably good troops."

## FIERCER BLIZZARD IN

(Continued from page one.)

trains coming from Logan, Utah, and Portland, Oregon, are reported blocked by a 300 foot slide in Bear River canyon near Brigham City.

Mountain reported the coldest weather of the winter with a temperature of 30 below zero at Lewiston.

## STORY OF ALLEGED

(Continued from page one.)

under a cold shower bath. An account of the alleged cruelties was given the committee yesterday afternoon by Miss F. G. Simmons, 229 St. Helena avenue, Tacoma, and Mrs. M. DeMonte, of Gig Harbor, both of whom were eye witnesses, they say.

Both are former inmates, who have entirely regained their sanity. They declared they did not appear to make charges against anyone in particular but only to see that the patients were given humane treatment.

John R. Peck, of Molton, father-in-law of the dead woman, also appeared, declaring that the explanation given him by the hospital officials had not been satisfactory.

The statement of Miss E. G. Simon, of Tacoma, corroborating the story of cruelty at the asylum, described the worst treatment administered to Leone Peck. She declared she was an eye witness to the alleged torture described by Miss DeMonte. She said: "As I passed the back section room door on the morning of June 18, I looked in. Leone was in a straight jacket, face fever-flushed and eyes unnatural, turning from her back to her left side, fell right out of bed, striking her forehead against the edge of the door. Her face was livid in a moment."

"There was a great dent in her forehead and she did not move. I tried to lift her but could not. Kate Knowles came and with Mrs. Nordstrom carried Leone to the bath room."

"Miss Sawyer was there with Kate Knowles. They had turned on the shower. Leone was sitting in a chair, Kate standing beside her pulling her hair saying 'Get up and get under there.'"

"But Leone couldn't move and her head fell back helplessly against the back of the chair. Miss Sawyer told Kate Knowles to drag the chair. She did and when the water fell into Leone's face and her open mouth, all she could do was to turn her head from number of official ballots to be furnished at polling places."

S. B. No. 217, by Eddy. Providing method of counting ballots at an election. S. B. No. 218, by Eddy. Providing for transfer of registration card of registered voter from one precinct to another.

Adjourned at 2 o'clock.

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side to side and struggle feebly against strangling.

"Miss Sawyer was drawing water from the bath tub and throwing it into her face."

Roseburg News: Frank B. Waite, who was in the city today from Sutherlin, informed a News representative that he had just closed a deal with the Grants Pass Sugar Beet Irrigation company, whereby 400 acres of his finest bottom land, on the old White home as Sutherlin, has been leased by this company and that operations will begin at once to put the ground into condition for the culture of sugar beets. The land leased is considered excellent for the purpose secured and will no doubt open up an industry at Sutherlin that will be of no minor importance. Tests made of the soil show a high percentage favorable to the raising of sugar beets, which was the incentive to bring the Grants Pass company to this county for operations. The beet industry, while not of any great importance in this county at present, will no doubt be given more attention as the success of the Sutherlin venture becomes known.

Gardiner Courier: An old doe attempted to come into town one day last week, swimming the river for that purpose. It was headed back and reached the opposite side from where it started in an exhausted condition, but finally recovered and took to the woods.

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