

Dads Honored At Luncheon by Sons, Daughters

Oregon Dads were feted by their sons and daughters Saturday when they attended a luncheon in their honor held in the Persian and East dining rooms of the Eugene hotel.

Featured guest speaker at the family gathering was Eddie Sammons, president of the United States National bank of Portland. In conjunction with his topic, "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Newburn Present Greetings were extended to the guests by Mrs. Ralph R. Huestis, president of the Oregon mothers, Dr. Harry K. Newburn, president of the University, and Ed Allen, president of the ASUO.

The invocation was given by Reverend George Swift of the St. Paul's Episcopal church of Salem, who is an Oregon Dad. Gene Vandeneynde, retiring president of the Oregon Dads, acted as toastmaster.

Guests included Chancellor and Mrs. Frederick M. Hunter, Dr. Burt Brown Barker, vice-president of the University, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Daw, Ernest Haycox, president of the Oregon Alumni association, the Oregon Dads officers, members of the Dads executive committee, president of the state unit and members of the Dad's day committee headed by Dorothy Habel.

Music for the program was furnished by Iris Duva, senior in business administration, who sang "My Heart At Thy Sweet Voice," and James McMullen, whose vocal number was the "Drinking Song" from Hamlet. Their accompanist was Silvia Killman, sophomore in music.

W. C. Price Addresses Kiwanis Club Luncheon

"One Hundred Years of Journalism in Oregon," pointing out the significance of 1846 in the development of journalism in Oregon and throughout the nation, was delivered to members of the Kiwanis club yesterday by Warren C. Price, associate professor of journalism, when he addressed the group as principal speaker.

John Straub girl: These cakes are as hard as stone.

Second J. S. girl: Sure, didn't you hear the girl say to tak your pick?

University Congress Discussion Slated Today

All students are invited to attend an open meeting of the University Congress committee this afternoon at 1, Alumni lounge, Gerlinger hall. Living organizations are urged to send representatives to the meeting. Questions from the floor will be answered by committee members and the proposed new ASUO constitution, explained at the all-campus assembly last Thursday, will be discussed.

HISTORY OF OREGON

(Continued from page one) Yamhill County Reporter to the paper in 1872—which would give the News-Reporter an opportunity to celebrate its diamond anniversary next year if its publisher wished.

Astorian Started in 1873 The Astorian-Budget will have a diamond anniversary in 1948, having been started in 1873 by the same D. C. Ireland, Horace Greeley's old typesetter, who established the Oregon City Enterprise. The Astorian is the older part of the combination, 19 years the senior of the Budget.

If it is correct that the Ontario Argus was started as the District Silver Advocate in January 1897, it will be ready for its silver jubilee about a year from now.

A brief review of the founding fathers gives T. J. Dryer as the first editor-publisher of the Oregonian. The daily, however, was started by H. L. Pittock February 4, 1861. The other big Oregonian name is Harvey W. Scott, editor, with a few years' hiatus, from 1865 to 1910.

The Oregon Statesman, whose godfather was Samuel R. Thurston, first delegate to Congress from Oregon, was published by Asahel Bush, rated by Scott as the strongest of early Oregon publishers.

Republican Paper Started T. B. Odeneal, who had been editor of a Democratic paper, the Democratic Crisis, in Corvallis, in 1859, started the staunch Republican, Lincoln-supporting Gazette in 1862.

Dean of all present-day Oregon publishers is A. E. Voorhies, who has been either publisher or co-publisher of the Grants Pass Courier since 1897. He has been sole owner since 1899. Before that he had been a hand-printer on the old Portland Sun, 1894. Being the only man in the organization with real business ability when the crash came, he was moved off the printing case and put in charge of cleaning up the financial mess. Several years ago he was honored by election as the Oregon editor who had done the most for his community.

Journal 46 Years Old While the advance of the Oregon

ORGANIC LAWS OF OREGON

(WITH AMENDMENTS) The Legislature Committee recommended the following Laws be adopted: PREAMBLE We, the people of Oregon Territory, for purpose of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, which shall extend to the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us. Be it enacted, therefore, by the free citizens of Oregon Territory, that the said territory, for purpose of temporary government, be divided into not less than three nor more than five districts, subject to be extended to a greater number when an increase of population shall require. For the purpose of fixing the principles of civil and religious liberty, as the basis of all laws, and creating a government that may hereafter be adopted, Be it enacted, that the following articles be considered articles of compact among the free citizens of the territory: ARTICLE I. § 1. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested upon account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments. § 2. The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury, of a proportional representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of common law. All persons shall be liable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, by the consent of the majority of the legislature, that any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same; and in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, which, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, "bona fide" and without fraud previously formed. § 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indian lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberties they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful cases, and by the consent of the majority of the people; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time, be made for preventing injuries being done to them, and for preserving them in peace and amity. § 4. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted. § 5. No person shall be deprived of the right of bearing arms in his own defence; no unambiguous and reasonable laws shall be granted; the freedom of the press shall not be restrained; no person shall be held to answer for a crime, until he has been indicted by a grand jury, or until he has been given a fair and public trial, and a full and complete hearing. § 6. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial, and no person or persons be at the same time exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in cases herein directed or permitted. ARTICLE II. § 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives, who shall not be less than 10, nor more than 30 members, whose number shall not be increased or diminished at any one session, to be elected by the qualified electors at the annual election, giving their vote in person, or by proxy, and the said members shall reside in the district for which they shall be chosen; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the electors of the district may, at a special election, fill such vacancy, and cause a new election to be held, giving sufficient notice at least ten days previous, of the time and place of holding said election. § 2. The House of Representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and the executive shall have the right to nominate and to remove from office any member of the House. § 3. The House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense, and shall have all powers necessary for a legislature of a temporary government, not in contravention with the provisions of the Organic Law. § 4. The House of Representatives shall, from time to time, be divided into districts, and the electors in each district shall vote for one representative, who shall be elected under this compact, provided the pay of an officer shall be altered during the term of the service; nor shall the pay of the House be increased by any law taking effect during the session at which such alteration is made. § 5. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; three-fourths of all the members and all civil officers under these articles of compact, shall be liable to impeachment for treason, bribery, or any high crime or misdemeanor in office; and judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the compact; but the party convicted may be dealt with according to law. § 6. The House of Representatives shall have power to lay out the territory into suitable districts, and upon the representation in their own body. They shall have power to pass laws for raising a revenue either by the levying and collecting of taxes or the imposing licence on merchandise, ferries or other objects—to open roads and canals, either by the levying a road tax or the charging of companies; to regulate the intercourse of the people with the Indians; to establish post offices and post roads; to declare war, suppress insurrection or rebel invasion; to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of Oregon; to pass laws to regulate the introduction, manufacture or sale of ardent spirits; to regulate the currency and internal police of the country; to create inferior tribunals and superior officers necessary and not provided for by these articles of compact; and generally to pass such laws to promote the general welfare of the people of Oregon, not contrary to the spirit of this instrument, and all powers not hereby expressly delegated, remain with the people. The House of Representatives shall convene annually on the first Tuesday in December, at such place as may be provided by law, and shall, upon their first meeting, select one of their members to be speaker, and one to be clerk, and elect and define the duties of a secretary, treasurer, auditor, marshal, or other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this compact. § 7. The executive power shall be vested in one person, elected by the qualified voters at the annual election, who shall have power to fill vacancies; to receive and execute the laws; to grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the territory; to call out the military force of the territory to suppress insurrection or rebellion; to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and to recommend such laws as he may consider necessary to the representatives of the people for their action. Every bill which shall have been passed by the House of Representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it; but he shall return it, with his objections, to the House, and the House shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsider the bill; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the same, it shall become a law. In such cases the veto shall not be taken by eyes and nose, and shall be entered upon the journals. If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been received by the governor, he shall be deemed to have approved it, unless the governor shall have been out of the territory, in which case it shall not become a law. The governor shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; and in case of the office becoming vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, the secretary shall exercise the duties of the office until the vacancy shall be filled by election. The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1000 per annum, and shall be elected on his services, which may be increased or diminished at any time by law, provided the salary of no governor shall be altered during his term of service. The governor shall have power to pardon and reprieve, and to commute the punishment of any crime, except in cases where the punishment is fixed by law. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court and such inferior courts of law, equity and arbitration as may, by law, from time to time be established. The supreme court shall consist of one judge, who shall be elected by the House of Representatives, and hold the office for four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by these articles, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with this territory, and shall hold two sessions annually, beginning on the first Mondays in June and September, and at such places as may be provided by law. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law, equity and arbitration, and shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other writs, and shall have power to decide upon and annul any law contrary to the provisions of these articles of compact, and whenever called upon by the House of Representatives, which may be so providing measures. The House of Representatives may, hereafter, provide by law for the supreme court, and for such inferior courts as may be necessary. § 9. All officers under this compact shall take an oath, as follows, to wit: I do solemnly swear, that I will support the Organic Laws of the provisional government of Oregon, so far as said Organic Laws are not in contravention with the provisions of the Organic Law of the United States, or a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully discharge my office. So help me God. § 10. Every free male descendant of a white man, inhabitant of the territory, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have been an inhabitant of this territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the election of officers, civil and military, and be eligible to any office in the territory; provided, that all persons of the description aforesaid, who shall be elected by the provisions of this section, shall emigrate to this territory after organization, shall be entitled to the rights of citizens after having resided six months in the territory. § 11. The election for all civil officers, provided for by this compact, shall be held the first Monday in June annually.

Oregon Spectator.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way" Vol. I. Oregon City, (Oregon Ter.) Thursday, February 5, 1846. No. 1.

ARTICLE III—LAND LAW. § 1. Any person now holding, or hereafter wishing to establish a claim to land in this territory, shall declare the extent of the claim by natural boundaries, or by marks at the corners and upon the lines of such claim, and have the extent and boundaries of said claim recorded in the office of the territorial recorder, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, within twenty days from the time of making said claim; and that those who shall be already in possession of land, shall be allowed twelve months from the passage of this act to file a description of his claim to the recorder's office, and, provided further, that the said claimant shall state in his record, the size, shape and quantity of such claim, and give the names of the adjoining claimants, and the recorder may require the applicant for such record to be made to answer, on oath, touching the facts. § 2. All claimants shall, within six months from the time of recording their claims, make permanent improvements upon the same, by building or enclosing, and also become an occupant upon said claim within one year from the date of such record, or in case not occupied, the person holding said claim shall pay into the treasury the sum of five dollars annually, and in case of failure to occupy, or of failure of payment of the sum above stated, the claim shall be considered abandoned; provided, that no non-resident of the territory shall have the benefit of this law; and, provided further, that no person shall be allowed to hold his private business for two years, may hold his claim by paying five dollars annually to the treasury. § 3. No individual shall be allowed to hold a claim of more than one square mile, or as an individual, two square acres, in a square or oblong form, according to the natural situation of the premises. No shall any individual be allowed to hold more than one claim at the same time. Any person wishing to share the premises of the same tract shall be entitled to the same resource against trespass as in other cases by law provided. § 4. Partnerships of two or more persons shall be allowed to take a tract of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to each person in said partnership subject to all the provisions of the law; and if such partnership shall be dissolved, the partners shall each own an equal part of said tract and may be allowed to sell, provided that no member of said partnership shall hold a separate claim at the time of the dissolution of said partnership. § 5. The boundary lines of all claims shall hereafter conform, as near as may be, to the cardinal points. § 6. The officers elected at the general election, on the first Tuesday in June, 1845, shall be the officers to act under the Organic Law, until their official acts, so far as they are in accordance with this compact, are hereby declared valid and legal. § 7. Amendments to the instrument may be proposed by the House of Representatives, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, which amendments shall be made public in all parts of Oregon, and shall be read at the next succeeding general election, and a concurrent two-thirds of the members elected at said election, may pass said amendments, and they shall become a part of this compact. J. E. LONG, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE. I, John E. Long, secretary of Oregon territory, do hereby certify, that the foregoing act on ardent spirits, is truly and correctly revised by me. J. E. LONG, Sec'y.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.—Take one ounce of spirits of revolution and an equal proportion of the oil of good conscience—infuse into these a table spoonful of salts of patience, and add there to a few sprigs of a plant called "others' woes," which you will find freely growing in every part of the garden of life, but especially under the broad leaves of a showy herb called disguise. Gather also a handful of the blossoms of hope, which being perennial may always be obtained; sweeten these with the balm of providence, and if you can procure a few drops of the genuine cordial of true friendship, it will greatly add to the value of the medicine. But in this one ingredient especially be careful of counterfeit. There is a spurious compound, vended by one Self Interest, which is obtained easily enough, and by which thousands are imposed upon. The least admixture of it with the above ingredients, would infallibly spoil the composition. Reduce the whole to an electuary by a proper proportion of conserve of content, flavor it with essence of good judgment, and regulate the quantity taken according to the virulence of the disease. A tried recipe and never known to fail. GOOD ADVICE.—If your coat is comfortable, wear it two or three months longer; no matter if the glass is off. If you have a wife, get one; if you have God bless her, stay at home with her, instead of spending your evenings in expensive folleries. Be honest, frugal, plain—seek content and happiness at home—be industrious and persevering; and our word for it, if you are indebted you will soon get out of it; if your circumstances are now embarrassed, they will soon become easy, no matter who may be your creditor, or what may be the price of flour.

ARDENT SPIRITS. AN ACT to prevent the introduction, sale and distillation of ardent spirits in Oregon. § 1. Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, That if any person shall hereafter import or introduce any ardent spirits into Oregon, with intent to sell, barter, give or trade the same, and shall offer the same for sale, trade, barter or gift, he shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each and every such offence, which may be recovered by indictment, or by trial before a justice of the peace, without the form of pleading. § 2. That if any person shall hereafter sell, barter, give or trade, any ardent spirit of any kind whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person within Oregon, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such sale, trade, barter, or gift, to be recovered by indictment in the county court, or before a justice of the peace, without the form of pleading.

From the files of the Oregon Historical society, this reproduction of the first newspaper front page printed west of the Missouri river was made so that Oregon's newspaper readers could see how the newspaper of a hundred years ago looked. It is reprinted here as a part of a statewide observance, sponsored by the Oregon Newspaper Publishers association. The press, upon which the west's first newspaper was printed, is preserved at the University of Oregon school of journalism.

modernized. Printers were getting more audacious in makeup; papers were looking better. Newspaper ethics were evolving to a higher plane. The old hyper-political paper was disappearing. A good case could be made for the statement that journalism, in Oregon, has more than kept pace with journalism over the country, which, in all important respects, has advanced more in the last 50 years than in all of its previous history.

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FREE LECTURE on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SUBJECT Christian Science: Its Teaching and Its Practice. LECTURER B. Palmer Lewis, C.S.B. of New York City. Member of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. PLACE Mayflower Theater, 784 11th Ave. TIME Tuesday evening, February 5th at 8 o'clock Auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eugene. ALL ARE WELCOME