

STORY OF PIONEERS TOLD BY WOMAN

MRS. M. M. CHARMAN DELIVERS ADDRESS ON EARLY HISTORY OF OREGON.

SPANIARDS 'DISCOVERERS OF COAST'

Methodist Church First to Send Missionaries Here and Establish Station—Dr. McLoughlin Aids Work.

Mrs. M. M. Charman, one of the well-known pioneers of this city, made an interesting address on the pioneer days of Oregon at the meeting of the Woman's Club Thursday afternoon.

In all countries it is difficult to trace the history of their early discoveries and settlements. That of Oregon is no exception. All the leading nations of the world fitted out expensive expeditions and made continued effort that kept up the spirit of discovery of this Northwest coast for many years.

The Spanish claim, and it is generally conceded, that they were the discoverers of the coast.

No evidence can be found in national archives, or among the native tribes of the country, that gives the discovery of the Columbia River to any civilized people but to the Bostonians of America; and so far as early history or national testimony is concerned, we are without any, except the conjecture of men (even as to the name "Oregon," which, however, one writer tells us it is supposed originated from the Spanish word "O-r-e-j-o-n," meaning "Big Ears" and which nickname, first given to the Indians, became also the name of the country; while others tell us it is connected with the Great River of the West)—hence we are left to the alternative of searching the old logs of vessels and such old books as have been written, and in connection with the legends and statements of the Aborigines of the country, from an opinion as to its discovery and from such dates and conclusions, commences its civil history. That of Oregon begins in 1792.

River Named Columbia.

A ship owned by a company of Boston and commanded by Robert Gray discovered and entered the mouth of the third great river upon the American continent. It then had no name known to the civilized world. This unselfish American, instead of following the example of many British and Spanish navigators, by giving his own name to the majestic river he had discovered, gave it that of his noble ship "Columbia."

On the 7th day of May, 1792, he discovered and ran up this river fifteen miles to Tongue Point, where they anchored and allowed the vast number of Indians that thronged around them, in a peaceable and friendly manner, to visit and traffic with them. On the 20th of May, 1792, they went out to sea again. Five years later and in 1798 and 1801-2-3 and 4, this Boston company sent ships to visit the river for the purpose of a permanent American trade.

Mr. Jefferson was then president of the United States and grasped eagerly the opportunity to realize his long cherished desire, and by so doing rendered his administration one to be forever remembered by his countrymen. He submitted to Congress a special message. Congress approved the idea and made an ample appropriation to carry it into effect. The instructions were drawn up for the guidance of the party by the President and the start was made on the 14th day of May, 1804, the party consisting of Captain Merriweather Lewis, Captain Clark, 9 young men from Kentucky, 14 soldiers, 2 French Canadian watermen of the class called "voyageurs" among the fur traders, an interpreter, a d hunter and a negro servant of Captain Clark's. There were also a number of assistants who accompanied them as far as the Mandan country, where the party remained all winter, learning much from the Mandan Indians who occupied that section of the country. The western journey was resumed in the spring of 1805. After much suffering, hardship and sickness, on the 15th day of November, they reached Cape Disappointment and looked out on the Great Ocean, which had been the goal of their journeyings for more than a year. They remained near the ocean, wintering in a log dwelling which they erected on the south side of the Columbia, which they called "Fort Clatsop" in honor of the Indians which inhabited that region. These explorers found the Hudson Bay Company already established in the Oregon country, and on this occupation was based a claim to the region of Great Britain.

Lewis and Clark Return.

Lewis and Clark were anxious to return and report to the Government. Hoping that some trading vessel, from which they could replenish their stores would visit the Columbia river, they delayed their departure homeward until the 23rd of March, 1806. Before leaving they gave the Chief of the Clatsops and also of the Chinooks, certificates of hospitable treatment and posted a writing on the wall of their cabin with the object that, through the medium of some uncivilized person, who might see the same, it might be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names were thereto annexed and who were sent out by the Government of the U. S. of America to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did penetrate the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23rd of March, 1806, on their return trip by the same route by which they had come. To this paper were appended the names of the members of the expedition. Several copies of the paper were left among the Indians, and the following year one of them was handed by an Indian to an American trader, whose vessel had entered the Columbia river, and by him taken to China and thence to the U. S. therefore, had the party perished on their return, evidence of the completion of their purpose would have been left behind them. They reached St.

Louis on the 25th of September, 1806. Their safe return to the U. S. sent a thrill of rejoicing throughout the country.

The Conquest written by our Oregon poetess, Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, tells the story how Lewis and Clark were led on the Oregon trail by the first woman—the Indian Princess Sacajawea, and I might add that the first work that the Woman's Club of Oregon City took up was to help raise funds to erect a statue of Sacajawea at the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1903, and, as you know, it now stands in the City Park at Portland.

Following the explorations of Lewis and Clark, John Jacob Astor of New York organized the Pacific Fur Company and sailed for the Columbia river, where they arrived March the 24th, 1811. The present city of Astoria was selected as the principal depot for this American Fur Company and called by them, in honor of the organizer of the Company "Astoria". This establishment was soon in full operation, with trapping and trading the chief industry of the country.

Potatoes Grow Well. It is interesting to note that this company had twelve potatoes so shriveled up during the passage from New York that they despaired of raising any from them but, nevertheless, from these twelve during the first season, were produced 121, however up to the time of the arrival of the American missionaries there never was an extra supply of potatoes in the country and were a luxury enjoyed by none except the highest grades of the Fur Company's servants and distinguished visitors.

During the war of 1812 Astoria fell into the hands of the British, but at the end of the war it was restored to the United States.

Conflicting claims to the country were asserted by the rival governments, but the United States claimed, among other things, earlier discovery, exploration and settlement.

At the end of 1811 about 140 immigrants from the United States had arrived in the disputed territory. In 1818 a joint occupation for ten years was agreed on by the two countries and in 1828 it was renewed and made terminable on a year's notice by either party but it was not until eighteen years afterward that a treaty with Great Britain was concluded.

The early pioneer had the spirit of conquest and possession, consequently there was great unrest.

Missionary Work Starts. In 1822, in a somewhat romantic and startling manner, the attention of the Churches of the United States was called to the fact that the Oregon Country had become a most promising field for missionary work among the Indians. It occurred in this way:

The Indians, perhaps through some stray American trappers or some wandering roguish who had come in contact with Christian teachings in New York or Canada, had heard of the white man's book, and it was finally determined in the council of the Flat-head nations that an embassy should be sent to find the book and bring back the coveted light. An old chief celebrated among his people for bravery and judgement, an old brave skilled in war and two young braves for daring and perilous feats during the long journey were chosen as ambassadors of the waiting and expectant tribes. They reached St. Louis the home of General Clark, who 17 years before explored the Continent and who was then Superintendent of Indian affairs in the West, with the story of their people's desire, and after long inquiry, during which period the old chief and one of his brave companions died, the two remaining young men of the party prepared to leave for their distant home and took a ceremonious leave of General Clark delivering to him a speech.

Indian Grows Eloquent.

"I come to you over a trail of many moons from the setting sun. You were the friend of my Fathers, who have all gone the long way. I came with one eye partly opened for more light for my people, who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. How can I go back blind to my people? I made my way to you with strong arms, through many enemies and strange lands that I might carry back much to them. I go back with both arms broken and empty. The two fathers who came with us, the braves of many winters and wars, we leave asleep here by your great waters and wigwams. They were tired in many moons of journey and their moccasins were out. My people sent me to get the white man's Book of Heaven. You took me where they worship the Great Spirit with candles but the Book was not there. You showed me the images of good spirits and pictures of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. I am going back the long, sad trail to my people in their dark land. You make my feet heavy with your burdens of gifts, and my moccasins will grow old in carrying them, but the Book is not among them. When I tell my poor blind people, after one more snow, that I did not bring the Book, no word will be spoken by our old men or by our young braves. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence. My people will die in darkness, and they go out on the long path to the other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no white man's Book to make the way plain.

Churches Feel Thrill.

The churches of the land felt the thrill and thought that it was a providential call from God. The Methodist Episcopal church was the first to respond. In the spring of 1824 Jason Lee with three companions, under took the journey. They reached Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company and the residence of Dr. McLoughlin, its governor, on the 15th day of September, 1824. Mr. Lee was received with great respect by Dr. McLoughlin and entered at once into each other's personal friendship. It was through the advice of Dr. McLoughlin that Mr. Lee finally decided to establish his missionary station in the heart of the Willamette Valley. He soon found that they would need more help. He went East and appealed to the churches and returned with 33 people, an educated, refined patriotic colony of American missionaries. In 1826, during the spring of that year, Dr. Whitman and his wife, to whom he was but recently married, with Rev. H. H. Spaulding and his young wife, proceeded across the Continent for the missionary work in Oregon. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding were the first white women that crossed the Rocky Mountains. They were the first white women whose blue eyes ever looked into the black orbs of the aboriginal daughters of the Columbia and were the first white women of any nation who made a home in Oregon. They could grace any parlor. They came from the best of homes in the East.

In 1840 the entire number of adults, men and women of the missionary board and independent missions was

sixty-one. There were thirty American homes and 100 children.

Dr. McLoughlin gave a warm welcome to all the missionaries and helped all those that were in need. His humanity was known then as now.

GOING SOME After ten months of continuous publication, Morning Enterprise, the BIG LITTLE Clackamas County Daily is read is more than a thousand Clackamas County homes every day.

Help To Make It 3000 This is 2000 short of the mark set by the Publisher for the first year, so in order to interest that many new Subscribers in Morning Enterprise, November and December will be a bargain period for subscribers.

During Bargain Period, which ends December 31, 1911, Morning Enterpris can be secured an Entire year BY MAIL FOR \$2.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER in Oregon City, Gladstone, Parkplace, Willamette, etc., Bargain Period Price for an entire year will be only \$3.00

Two From You Will Help To Make It 3000 YOU CAN HELP. Tell two of your neighbors about this offer, induce them to subscribe and get your own renewal for next year at the same reduced rate. Are you on? Then boost for Morning Enterprise, the only paper publishing four pages of LIVE CLACKAMAS COUNTY NEWS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BUT MONDAYS.

BOOST

White Queen Flour This is The Best Flour Obtainable. Lay in Your Winter Supply of Coal Now. Hey, Grain, Feed and Korrek Poultry Food. Oregon Commission Co. 11TH AND MAIN STS. Oregon City.

SUIT STARTED TO END STEEL TRUST GOVERNMENT IN SWEEPING ACTION DECLARES ROOSEVELT WAS DECEIVED. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES ATTACKED Gary and Frick Are Denounced and Unfair Methods Are Alleged—Prominent Financiers Defendants.

Jr. Daniel J. Reid, Norman B. Rein, P. A. B. Widener and William P. Palmer are named individually as defendants. The United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey, the National Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, the American Bridge Company, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, all of which were organized under the New Jersey laws, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Tennessee Coal & Iron & Railroad Company are named as corporate defendants.

PARKPLACE BOYS PLAY MANY PRANKS Many pranks were played by Parkplace boys Halloween night. W. A. Holmes, the merchant, found the sign of the St. Agnes Baby Home, on his front porch. He was thankful that he had returned the sign. Another prank played by the boys was the hauling a wagon to the schoolhouse, where it was taken apart and placed on the veranda against the door. It took the boys more than an hour to take off the wheels, tongue and other parts, and it will be a great task for the owner to make the necessary repairs, and probably the assistance of a blacksmith or wagon-maker will have to be necessary.

Mrs. Agnes Silver, after visiting friends at Tacoma, Wash., for a few days, returned to her home in this city Wednesday morning.

NOT EXPENSIVE Treatment at Hot Lake, including medical attention, board and baths, costs no more than you would pay to live at any first class hotel. Rooms can be had from 75 cents to \$2.50 per day. Meals in the cafeteria are served from 20 cents up and in the grill at the usual grill prices. Baths range from 50 cents to \$1.00. We Do Cure Rheumatism Hot Lake Mineral Baths and mud given, under scientific direction have cured thousands. Write for illustrated booklet descriptive of Hot Lake Sanatorium and the methods employed. Hot Lake Sanatorium is accessible, as it is located directly on the main line of the O.W. & N. railway, and special excursion rates are to be had at all times. Ask agents. HOT LAKE SANATORIUM HOT LAKE, OREGON. WALTER M. PIERCE, Pres.-Mgr.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Government's long-planned suit to break up the so-called "steel trust" was begun here today in the United States Circuit Court. It is the most sweeping anti-trust action ever brought by the Department of Justice. The Government asks not only the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, but the dissolution of all constituent or subsidiary companies, which are alleged to have combined in violation of the law to "maintain or attempt to maintain a monopoly of the steel business."

Thirty-six subsidiary corporations are named as defendants. J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry C. Frick, Charles Steele, James Gayley, W. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts,