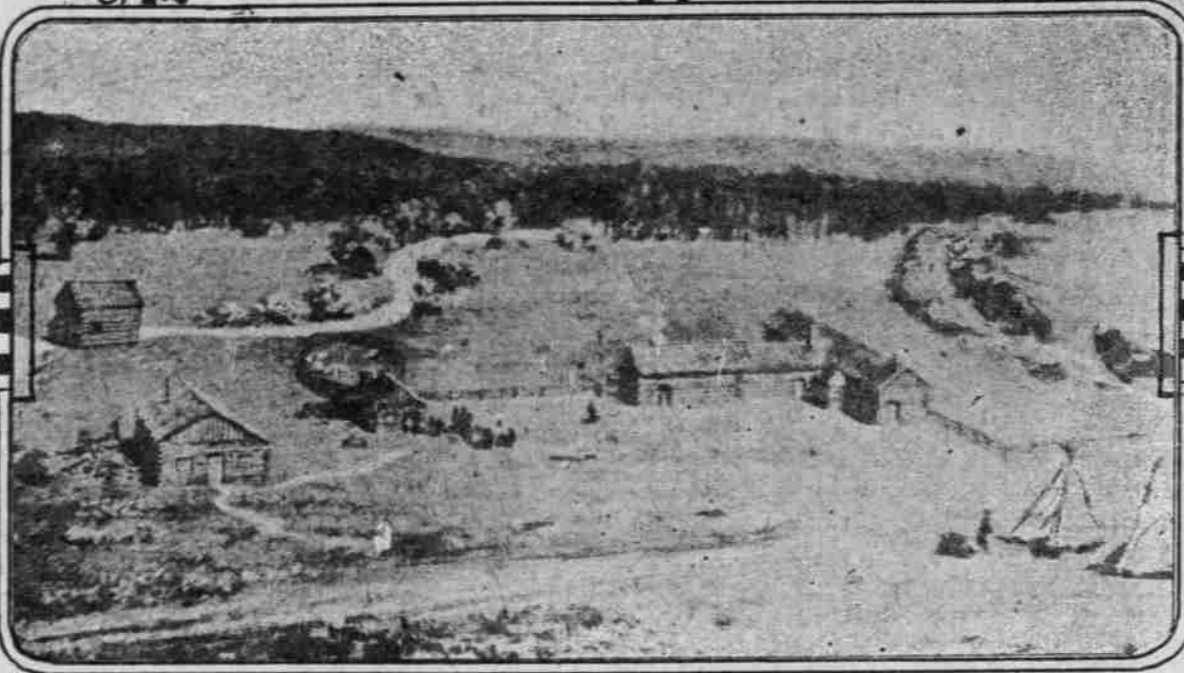


# Romance of OLD OREGON

## BEGINNINGS, IN THE CONVERSION OF A GREAT WILDERNESS INTO THE MOST FRUITFUL EMPIRE ON EARTH.

### EARLY EVENTS IN OREGON.

- 1792—Robert Gray entered mouth of Columbia River, giving stream name of his ship, Columbia.
- 1804—Louisiana purchase completed.
- 1804—Lewis and Clark expedition sent out by President Jefferson.
- 1810—Astor expedition to establish fur trade.
- 1818—Treaty of occupation between England and United States.
- 1819—Treaty with Spain establishing southern boundary of Oregon at 42 degrees.
- 1821-1846—Regime of Hudson's Bay Company; the coming of the missionaries; the formation of provisional government at Champoeg.
- 1846—Treaty with England fixing northern boundary at 49 degrees.



WHITMAN'S HOME AT WAIILATPU  
MILL THE FIRST HOUSE. BLACKSMITH SHOP THE NEW HOUSE

IT WAS in the year 1822 that four Indians, either Nez Percés or Flatheads, bedecked with feathers and but little else, appeared in St. Louis and began seeking the "White Man's Book of Life." So far as the history of the Old Oregon Country goes this is the first trace of the effort of Christian people to send the news of salvation to the remote west of the West coast. From that pathetic incident enacted with the fervor of the savage races, came the inspiration which impelled men and women to give their lives to the education and enlightenment as well as to the spiritual welfare of the warlike people who were the first settlers of the country now so rich, so independent and so progressive.

It was a far cry from the quiet settlements of the Eastern States to the wild lands of the Pacific Coast, but coming as it did in a period of religious devotion and awakening to responsibilities, the answer was prompt and adequate. Great churches entered quickly upon the task of equipping missionary parties and hastening them to the new-found field. Jason Lee, pioneer of pioneers in religious work, with a number of earnest associates, hastened westward, and two years later we find them located at Champoeg, in the Willamette Valley, erecting the first temples dedicated to the worship of the "white man's god."

The following year two envoys of the American Board of Missions crossed the plains to carry the gospel to the strange people who had sent so far in an effort to find the true light. It is easy to recall the names of Marcus Whitman and Samuel Parker, missionary scouts, to whose zeal and courage so much is due. And how appropriate it is that Dr. Marcus Whitman, should have heard the first news of Oregon while at work in a saw-mill, earning a livelihood which had seemed impossible in his profession. His failure as a physician, financially, seems to have been providentially ordained, that his mind might be free to meditate upon the great things which offered just across the plains.

Whitman and Parker journeyed together as far as Clear River, Wyo., then the outpost of civilization, when Whitman became satisfied with the prospects ahead of him and returned to New York to assist in the formation of a new mission at Vancouver. Following Dr. McLaughlin's advice, the mission at Waiilatpu, near the present site of Walla Walla, was established on the return of Dr. Whitman and the arrival of his missionary party.

Waiilatpu, picturesque in its loneliness, surrounded by the wide-stretching bunchgrass plains, nestling at the confluence of the Walla Walla River and Mill Creek, peaceful in its Christian surroundings, was to mark an important milestone in the history of Oregon and an epoch in the history of the Northwest. From that beginning great things have already

come, but greater meaning to the American people is sure to follow.

All new American communities have possessed the elements of romance, of heroism, of tragedy, of rugged endurance. Like all her predecessors, only in an intensified degree, Old Oregon possessed all of these. Early in her history did she take a place in the discussion of international questions and the problem she offered for settlement was not insignificant, either in itself or in the principles it involved. Nations were awakened by the "Oregon Question," and the United States, first of all, began to open its eyes with the possibilities of greatness when for once the great western country was explored.

While the Oregon country is the last great division of the United States to be reclaimed from the wilderness, while in actual endeavor it is young in years, its history can be traced back almost to the time of Columbus. Eight years after Columbus sighted land on San Salvador Island, Cortes, the Portuguese navigator, sailed to the entrance of what afterwards became known as Hudson's Bay, and upon his return gave forth the first thought of a "Northwest Passage" from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Three hundred years after Columbus, Robert Gray, in his good ship Columbia, set sail across the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River and anchored in a great body of fresh water. Until that time navigators had been fearful of the breakers and currents which have since been the terror of seamen in stormy weather. Gray promptly named the river Columbia, in honor of his ship. During the same year Vancouver sailed through the Straits of Fuca and explored Vancouver Island.

Because of its peculiar location, the Oregon country naturally subdivided itself from all the rest of the Northwest, and could only become tributary to the coast country, and there must spring up great cities, because of transportation advantages. Within its own boundaries was every natural element which counted for success, every resource that the ingenuity of man needed to build up a great civilization. Government was needed, and it was quickly supplied by the settlers themselves, thus offering to a wondering world one of the most unique demonstrations of the power of American citizenship ever witnessed. Following the success of the provincial government, three states were carved from the territory: Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The development of the Oregon country has been phenomenal in its way. A citizenship unequalled in sturdiness of character, indomitable of purpose, steadfast in following the star of success, has out of the Northwest the treasures she held selfishly for so many centuries.



DR. Mc LAUGHLIN  
FATHER OF OREGON.

Founded upon such a citizenship, fostered by just laws, favored by a providence which allows not a sparrows to fall without notice, it is to be wondered at that great schools, magnificent temples of worship, institutions of helpfulness and of benevolence should spring up and develop, while the natural resources of the country were being awakened by the hand of commercialism?

And who has the temerity even to forecast what the future decade will bring forth?

## LIVES SAVED BY PASTEURIZED MILK

Federal Government Furnishes Data in Proof of Such a Contention.

A LATE Federal report on "Milk and Its Relation to Human Life," pasteurization is already recommended as the best measure for saving human life. Nathan Straus, the wealthy philanthropist to whose efforts the establishment of milk stations in New York City is due, reviews the report as follows:

At a time when the question of a pure milk supply is engaging public attention everywhere it is of interest to note what fruit a similar agitation has borne in the United States. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was owing in great measure to my efforts that the interest of our Government was aroused in a pure milk supply.

Sixteen years ago I started my work in New York City and extended it gradually to other places. The results which followed wherever I introduced pasteurized milk were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department of the United States, and the very extensive report, "Milk and Its Relation to Public Health," is the outcome of my agitation.

I demonstrated practically by the distribution of pasteurized milk the great need and the great results that can be attained. Coincident with this distribution the infantile death rate of New York City steadily decreased from 46.2 per 100 in 1882 to 31 per 100 in 1897. Similar good results followed wherever pasteurized milk was introduced.

In the summer of 1896 there were typhoid outbreaks in the District of Columbia which, thanks to an efficient inspection service, were traced to the milk supply.

Early in 1897 President Roosevelt ordered a thorough investigation of the milk problem to be made by the officials of the Public Health Service with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. With extraordinary dispatch the results of this inquiry are now laid before us in a volume of about 750 pages entitled "Milk and Its Relation to the Public Health."

The bulletin is not the report of a commission. It consists of 21 essays or

monographs by the departmental specialists on various aspects of the milk question, with an introduction in which Surgeon-General Wyman briefly alludes to the most striking results of each of the papers.

I suppose it is well known by this time that typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria are milk-borne diseases and that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to that source. Typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria are the diseases most frequently spread in this way, but we learn from the bulletin that Asiatic cholera, dysentery and Malta fever are also communicable through milk.

One special subject for inquiry by American investigators was the frequency of these "milk epidemics" as they are called. An enormous amount of statistical material relating to the last 50 years has accordingly been collected and sifted. Here you will find summarized the essential details of 21 outbreaks of typhoid, 125 of scarlet fever and 51 of diphtheria, all owing their origin to infected milk though it is admitted that not all the statistics available from foreign sources have been included.

Thus, while the United States furnish 122 instances of typhoid, 27 of scarlet fever and 18 of diphtheria, the United Kingdom can "boast" of 23, 36 and 22 cases, respectively, the same time 3 out of 15 dairies supplying the colleges at Cambridge were found to be selling them milk that was tuberculous.

The latest research on milk tubercula is Dr. John F. Anderson's examination of the Washington milk, full details of which are given in the bulletin. The results are summed up in the statement that approximately 11 per cent of the dairies whose milk was examined contained tubercle bacilli virulent for guinea pigs.

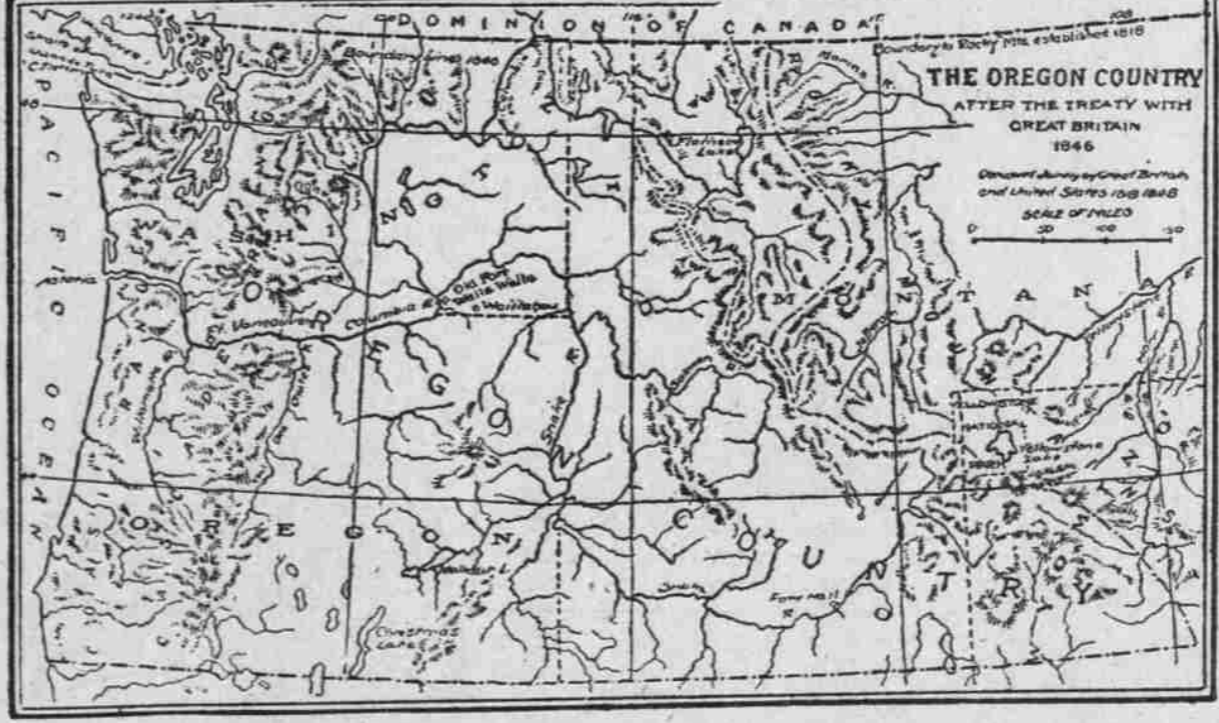
It is easy to see the magnitude of the evil, but what is going to be the remedy? Obviously the thing to be aimed at is compulsory examination of all cows by the tuberculin test, and weeding out of those found to be tuberculous. This is distinctly recommended in the bulletin, and it is very wisely suggested that the

objectionable cows should be purchased out of a Government compensation fund, as, in fact, is already done in Pennsylvania. But the maximum of scrupulousity entails an increase in the price of the product which places it beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers.

There remains, therefore, for the present at least, but one way of dealing with all milk whatever, except in a few special cases, where it is procured under exceptionally favorable conditions—and that is, in my opinion, pasteurization.

The writers in the bulletin fully agree with me on this point. I am entitled to congratulate myself a little on the change that has come over professional opinion, for when I began to interest myself publicly in the milk question I was almost alone in my demand for universal pasteurization—and it could always be said of me that I was but a layman.

It is now more than 12 years since I wrote in the Forum (November, 1896): "I hold that in the near future it will be regarded as a piece of criminal neglect to feed young children on milk which has not been sterilized," and now compare those words with the recommendations of the specialists in the milk bulletins. Dr. Leslie L. Lumsden writes that "to



prevent the spread of typhoid infection in the milk supply of cities . . . pasteurization of the milk . . . is the best measure."

Dr. John R. Mohler recommends, as a veterinary authority, "that all milk shall come from . . . tuberculin-tested cattle, which shall be re-tested at least once a year, or be subjected to pasteurization under the supervision of the health department in case the herd is not tuberculin tested."

Dr. Joseph W. Schereschewsky, writing on "Infant Feeding," says: "During the Summer it is better to pasteurize or to sterilize all milk used in infant feeding."

The author of the paper specially devoted to "Pasteurization," Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic laboratory, is more chary of giving a decided opinion than his collaborators. He maintains throughout the judicial attitude of the man of science, but it is not difficult to see the side toward which the practical man in him inclines.

"We must protect ourselves," he says. "We prefer pure milk, but so long as we cannot obtain it, we must purify what we get. Special cases may require raw milk,



FOURTH OF JULY ON ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AS WHITMAN'S PARTY WAS COMING WEST



like the fine curd of human milk; large fat-containing curds are less likely to be formed in the stomach. The evidence seems clear that the pasteurization of milk at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes does not appreciably deteriorate its quality or lessen its food value. I have always pasteurized at 157 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes and this heat has not been found to destroy the chemical ferments. Experience is better than theory, and my experience has so demonstrated the success of 157 degrees that I am loth to change my method.

The alleged disadvantages may therefore be dismissed, and we come back to the manifest benefits of pasteurization. It clearly makes milk a safer article of diet for all who use it. Above all, it saves the lives of infants. No better illustration of this fact is known to the writers in the milk bulletin than the oft-quoted figures relating to the infant hospital at Randall's Island, New York, "where the mortality in 1887, with raw milk, was 44.36 per cent, while in 1898, with pasteurization of the milk, it was 13.80 per cent."

The chief reason for the acute state of the milk question at the present moment, as pointed out by Surgeon-General Wyman, is the high rate of infant mortality coupled with a declining birth rate.

## Latest Method of Setting Type

A MACHINE of importance perhaps to book and newspaper printing has just been invented in Vienna. It is manipulated very much in the same way as a typewriting machine, but instead of a typewritten sheet of paper it produces a matrix ready for the stereotyper, thus dispensing with the necessity of an ordinary composing machine. Many different kinds of type are at the disposal of the operator, and a change of type can be secured at a single touch. Outwardly, says the Boston Transcript, the machine resembles a typewriter. There are arrangements for advancing the lines, and for equalizing the lines. Syllables that are in frequent use can be stamped with one touch, and from 70 to 80 words can easily be printed in a minute.

Interestedly, the inventor of the machine (Herr Hugo Petermann) says: "My machine outwardly resembles and is worked just like a typewriting machine, but it turns out a perfect matrix ready for being stereotyped. The typist has at his disposal all kinds of type on type wheels which are fixed at the end of type levers. The number of types depend on the size of the type wheels. A type wheel for 25 different sorts of type, from the smallest to the largest size (which now require 36 boxes), has a diameter of 25 centimetres. On each side of the wheel there is a separate type lever for small and capital letters; also for the most frequent syllables, as in, un, up, for, etc. This saves the typist much labor, enabling him to write 70 or 80 words a minute, so that the reporter's dictation gets into the matrix almost with the speed of shorthand writing. There is an arrangement for symmetrically stamping type into the matrix, only so much of the latter being balanced as the depth of the type requires. The alterations of passages in the text are easily made by cutting them out of the matrix and putting in fresh matter. As to illustrations, clichés (stereotyped plates) of any size or shape are stamped on the matrix before the typist begins his work. He can then type the text all round the cliché if necessary."

Of course, this is not the first time that a matrix machine has been invented. The idea of the linotype machine began in that way, but owing to the difficulties of printing, a metal matrix was suggested and this led to success, as the name implies. Whether the Vienna inventor has overcome the practical difficulties of printing from a continuous matrix remains to be seen. The processes involved in handling these lines before the reader are the following: (1) The writer writes them. (2) Then, in former days, the compositor picked out by hand from his "case" type for each letter, arranging them into lines as he went along. In the present day the second process is that an operator manipulates a keyboard, and the linotype machine produces a line of solid type ready for the next process; (3), which, when a page full of lines is ready, consists in taking an impression, or "matrix," in (4) which, again, in its turn, produces the cylinder of indented metal from which the printing press turns out the page now before the reader's eye. The great revolution in printing during recent years was that described above under process (2)—the substitution of machine setting for hand setting. The gain in speed and accuracy is very great. The next great revolution will consist in some contrivance whereby processes (2) and (3) are combined, so that the writer will manipulate a keyboard like that of a typewriter and thereby produce a matrix for the stereotyper. This is the step which the inventor at Vienna claims to have taken.