



VOL. XXXIV.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1915.

NO. 21.

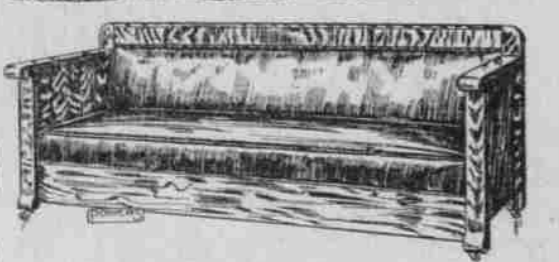
A Showing of High Quality French Wilton Rugs

That Everyone Should Know About

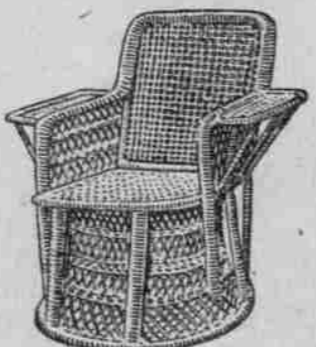
The most comprehensive, most varied showing in all the city. Scores and scores of French Wilton Rugs, such as Anglo-Persian, Royal Ka-Shan, Herati and Aridibel, in all the wanted sizes and colors.

- French Wilton Rugs, 27x54 in \$6.75
- French Wilton Rugs, 36x63 in \$10.50
- French Wilton Rugs, 4:6x7:6, large assortment, at \$20.25
- French Wilton Rugs, 6x9, large choice of colors, at \$36.50
- French Wilton Rugs, 8:3x10:6, excellent new designs, at \$53.75
- French Wilton Rugs, 9x12, scores of patterns, at \$60.00

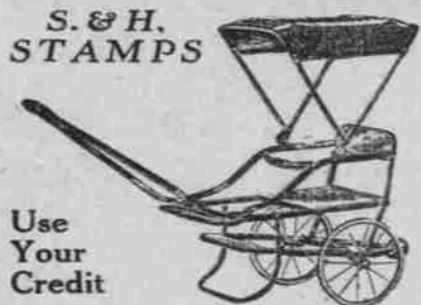
80 Cent Printed Linoleum, Laid on Your Floor, Special, the Yard.....60c
 \$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, Laid on Your Floor, Special, the Yard.....\$1.17



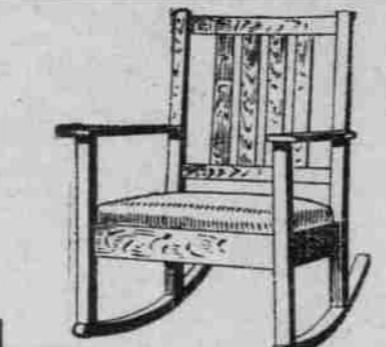
\$5.00
 Puts this handsome Bed Davenport in your home.
 and then \$1.00 a week quickly pays for it. It has a fine quarter-sawn oak frame, with standard ends, covered in best quality Spanish Chase leather. Opens with quality Spanish motion. Specially priced **\$45.85**



\$3.99
 Hand-woven Rattan Hour-Glass Chair



\$2.85
 Folding Sulky with large hood

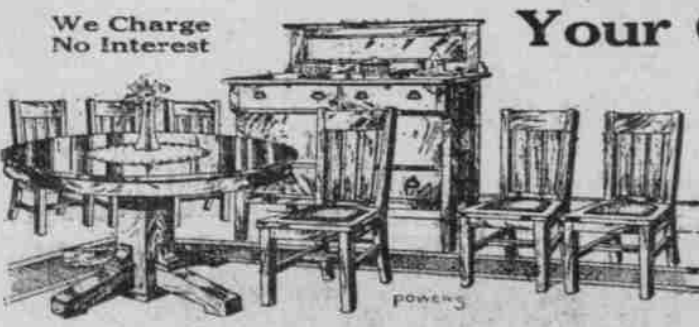


\$5.85
 These \$8.75 Large Arm Rockers offered at

\$3.50 Folding Card Tables
 felt or leather cloth tops, now **\$2.79**

Use Your Credit
 \$ 50 Worth of Furniture \$ 6.00 Cash—\$1.00 Week
 \$ 75 Worth of Furniture \$ 7.50 Cash—\$1.50 Week
 \$100 Worth of Furniture \$10.00 Cash—\$2.00 Week
 \$125 Worth of Furniture \$12.50 Cash—\$2.25 Week
 \$150 Worth of Furniture \$15.00 Cash—\$2.50 Week
 \$200 Worth of Furniture \$20.00 Cash—\$3.00 Week

\$6.50 Continuous Post Child's Crib
 with drop sides and close filler rods, **\$4.45**



Your Credit Is Surely Good at Powers
 -This Solid Oak, Eight-Piece Dining-Room Suite for only **\$45.75**
\$5.00 Cash — \$1.00 a Week
 The suite consists of eight pieces, all in selected oak stock, six saddle seat dining chairs, one large buffet and one 6-foot pedestal dining table. The special price, coupled with the low credit terms, puts this suite within reach of everyone desirous of furnishing the dining-room. Pieces of different design may be substituted if you like and at the same special price.

Sleep on a Sealy Mattress
 Guaranteed for 20 Years, \$25.00



\$16.35
 For This \$21.00 Dresser

New Showing of Jacobean and William and Mary Furniture
 Protect Your Apparel from Moth
Red Cedar Chests

Special Showing and Sale of Some Two Dozen Cedar Chests
 A recent shipment has just brought us a splendid assortment of Red Cedar Chests—Chests that will keep the moths from your clothes, protect your furs and give you a safe storage for all apparel. These Chests range in size from 42 to 54 inches. Some are fitted with trays and others with brass trimmings. Special at \$14.75, \$15.50, \$17.75, \$22.25 and up.



Estimates Furnished on Made-to-Order Draperies
Come to Powers for Scrims—You Save on Every Yard You Buy

- 15c SWISS—New Dotted, Figured and Checked \$1.25, 26 1/2 inches, the yard.....11c
- 50c MADRAS—Figured Madras in green with black warp, 29c width 21 inches, yard.....29c
- 45c AND 50c VOILE—Plain 6-inch Voiles in white, ivory or ecru, the yard.....30c
- 25c TO 35c SCRIM—White and Ivory Scrims, with colored borders on both sides, yard 19c
- NEW VOILES—In white, ivory and ecru, with double borders, full 25 inches wide, special, the yard.....25c
- \$1 SUNDOURS—New shipment of 50-inch Sundours, in brown, green, mulberry and blue; 68 inch colors, the yard.....69c

CRIME LAID TO FAULTS IN TRAINING CHILDREN

Mrs. Schoff Tells Eugene Women to Pay More Attention to Boys and to Make School a Pleasure, not a Prison.

EUGENE, Or., May 22.—(Special).—“Stealing belongs to all classes of society. Kleptomaniacs are anonymous with lack of home training. Punishment of a child will not stop it; home education, the development of ideas, will. Reform schools must be abolished as incubators of crime, and the school must substitute. Modern child labor laws are a menace to children, driving them into the streets and into mischief. Parents must be educated to eliminate 75 per cent of the present 200,000 annual infant mortality. World peace, problems of sociology and the abolition of crime depend upon the development of the home life and the education of the fathers and mothers of the Nation.” Such was the message of Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the National Congress of Mothers, and director of the home education division of the United States Bureau of Education, to the women of Eugene at the Eugene Commercial Club this week.

“Don't object because the children litter up the house with their play,” she continued. “We don't like their noise, so we let them go out on the streets to play. We don't like to answer their questions, and they go

into his head. Tell him of the knights of old and of the ideals of manhood. It is a slow process. To administer a punishment requires less patience.

“Nine-tenths of the children arrested are boys. To think that we have so failed in our duties to boys. Men are not worse than girls—they haven't been given the right treatment. The fathers have been too busy to tend to them.

“It is almost a proverb that the children of wealthy parents are unable to equal the standard of their fathers. It is false kindness to make things too easy for a boy and to give him money. It is unfair to the boy not to let him bear his share of the work. Teach the boy self-control and prevent drunkenness and crime. Give him some responsibility. We ignore the fact that they need social life. He longs for excitement. Fill his life so full of good things that he won't have time for the evil things.

“Schools are made prisons for boys. They are tied down to lessons, not interested in life, and by forcing all into the same mould you have wronged the children. If a school is all right you wouldn't keep the children out. The fault is not with them; it's with the parents.

“One cause of boys' going wrong is that we force them into doing what we don't want them to do. Our present child labor laws will be one of the greatest menaces to children. It is absolutely wrong to prevent them from doing anything to earn money.”

Wheesmore, 5504 St. Clair avenue, was discharged because she ate her employer's ice cream, according to testimony before Municipal Judge Baer. Wheesmore withheld \$6 from her wages for the ice cream, and Miss Vegney sued him. She was awarded \$5.

YOUTH ELUDES PURSUERS
 Bostonian Breaks Away From Policeman and Makes Escape.

BOSTON, May 15.—A crowd of 2000 joined in the chase for a boy prisoner who broke away from Inspector Pelton just as they turned into Famberton square a few days ago on their way to police headquarters. The boy, who was arrested in the store of W. A. Babcock company, on a charge of stealing two pairs of shoes, gave his name as Louis J. Flint, 19 years old, of East Fifth street, South, Boston.

As the police saw in Famberton square a few days ago on their way to police headquarters. The boy, who was arrested in the store of W. A. Babcock company, on a charge of stealing two pairs of shoes, gave his name as Louis J. Flint, 19 years old, of East Fifth street, South, Boston.

Inspector placed one handcuff on his prisoner and held the other in his hand. As the two turned the corner of Famberton street to the corner of Province street and Province court, where he escaped.

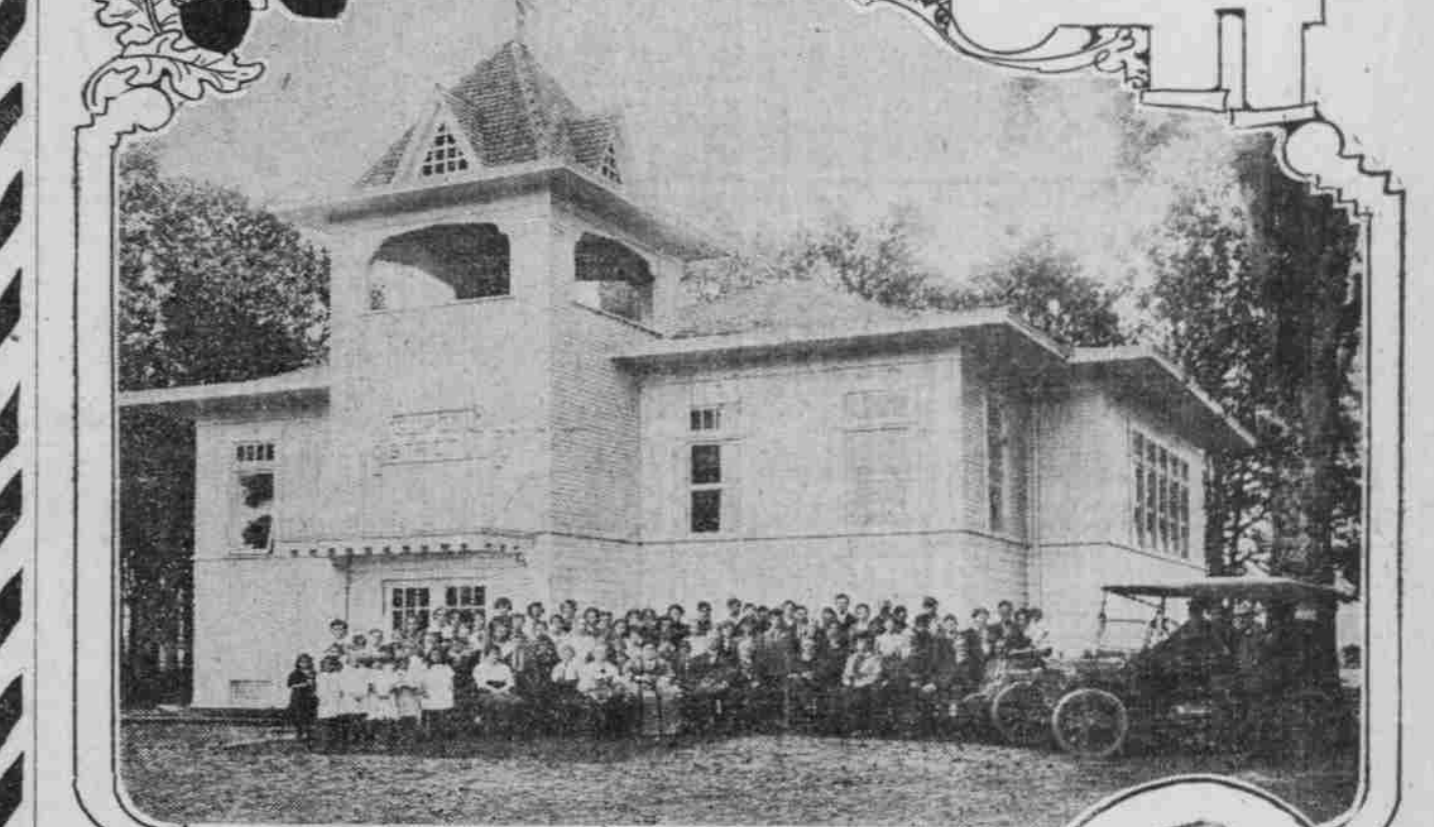
The cries of “stop him” drew the crowd and impeded the police in their attempt to catch the thief.

HISTORY OF FIRST WHITE SETTLER IN OREGON REVEALED AT HIS GRAVE

Resting Place of Ewing Young, Who Took Up Home in 1834, Is Visited by T. T. Geer, Who Compiles Data of Romantic Early-Day Events.



Oak Tree Planted by Mrs. Sidney Smith Who, With Geo. H. Himes and T. T. Geer is Seated in Foreground.



New Ewing Young High School Building and the Assembled School.

BY T. T. GEER.
 The man or woman who is not fascinated by a delve into the early history of Oregon is to be pitted for the lack of an enthusiastic temperament which, in many ways, contributes to the enjoyment of life and to a more complete appreciation of the fact that at least this portion of Old Earth is good to look on—and even to be on.

The beginning of Oregon's history is unlike that of any of the other states of the Union in that it was welded and claimed by citizens of the United States, largely at a time when it did not belong to the United States nor to any other country. The first serious move in this direction was made by Jason Lee and his companions in 1834, followed by degrees—and slow degrees—by stockmen who were attracted by its immense resources as a grazing region, and by others who had heard of its unusually favorable combination of soil and climate for the production of all kinds of cereals, vegetables and fruits.

Gradually did all this come about that it is quite possible actually to designate the particular incident and the person who figured in the beginning of things in the settlement of Oregon. The ultimate acquisition of “The Oregon Country.”

Ewing Young First Settler.
 The purpose of this article is to set forth some of the details of the coming to Oregon of Ewing Young in the year 1834, he being the first independent American white settler in Oregon, so far as the matter can be determined. He was born in Tennessee but the date of his birth is not known. He was in California as early as 1823, trapping in the San Joaquin Valley. Afterward he went to New Mexico, where he married a native woman, by whom he had one son, Joaquin by name. After a while, however, his restless disposition returned, and, leaving wife and child, he revisited California and in the Fall of 1834 fell in with Hall J. Kelley, a school teacher from Boston, who had made a painstaking study of Oregon from such books as he could find.

With a party of 16 the trip was made to Oregon, overland, bringing to the new country about 100 horses and mules. They stopped at the Methodist Mission near Salem, which had been established that same Summer by Jason Lee and his companions, and it is a matter of record that they assisted the mission in making a cart—the first ever constructed in all this Oregon country.

In the Fall of 1835 Young conceived the idea that there would be “big money” in the importation of cattle and horses into the Willamette Valley and at once organized a stock company for the purpose of carrying it into effect. There were 12 subscribers to the stock, amounting in the aggregate to \$4900, of which Young himself took \$1300, Jason Lee \$800 and Dr. McLoughlin \$500. In the party, of which Young was chosen leader, there were ten Americans and three Indian boys

taking passage on the American brig Lorient. Difficultly was encountered in getting permission to buy the cattle wanted, but this had been surmounted and the journey, with 650 head of cattle, begun by the first of July, 1834. The trip, as may well be imagined, was a trying one, with that number of practically wild cattle to be driven through a country totally uninhabited save by Indians. Much trouble was encountered in the Rogue River Valley by reason of the hostility of the Indians, which experience, by the way, led to the expressive name which has since designated that picturesque and productive valley. On their arrival in the Chehalis country the cattle were divided among the subscribers to the purchase fund according to their proportion, and having been lost on the way, and the “long horned” cattle that prevailed in Western Oregon for a generation afterward were turned loose in this paradise for stock and the stock-raiser.

Burial Place Is Visited.
 In the Fall of 1839 there came to the Young settlement a wandering New Yorker, 30 years old, named Sidney Smith, who allied himself with Ewing Young as a hired man, and he continued this relation until the death of his employer on February 25, 1841. Young's illness was of short duration, and at the time of his death there was no one present with him except young Smith. He was buried February 17 on a knoll in a pasture about 200 yards from his cabin, to which place the writer and George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, went one day last week for the purpose of viewing this most romantic and interesting spot, so closely connected with the early history of Oregon and where the first incident occurred that awakened the settlers to the necessity of some form of government.

Hitherto they had drifted along, each man his own king and owing allegiance or obedience to no one but himself. Ewing Young was the first man to die in Oregon with a considerable property and no heirs to claim it. Accordingly, a meeting of the settlers was soon called, and Dr. Ira L. Babcock was elected supreme judge, and it was ordered that until a code of law should be promulgated by the legislature of New York State, his first official act was to appoint Rev. David Leslie “ad interim” administrator of the estate of Ewing Young, yeoman, deceased, intestate.

Unbranded Cattle Bought.
 While Young claimed the land as far as he could see, after the Spanish grant system in California, he really had no title but his “squatter's” right, which was of little value then, and young Sidney Smith bought at auction that right and all of the unbranded cattle for \$200. He afterward secured \$40 acre of it under the donation land act of 1850, and lived there until his death in 1880.

John U. Smith, the only son of Sidney Smith, now the owner of a large part of his father's farm, and who an-

Sidney Smith, at the Age of 65

retained Mr. Himes and I at his home, told us that he often heard his father relate a conversation he had with Young in about 1840. Looking at the adjacent hills he said: “Mr. Young, some day those hills will be ‘taken up’ by settlers.” “Never,” said Young, as little did he foresee the future that awaited that rich and fertile country. And now follows a beautiful story which is closely connected with Oregon's early history—at the beginning of things here. In the Fall of 1849 there arrived in the Tualatin Valley a man whose name was Daniel D. Bailey, with a wife and several children, among the latter of whom were five daughters, the eldest being 15 years old. Arriving in Oregon destitute and finding the rainy season in progress, he was in sore straits as to what to do or where to go, for 1845 was an early day to be in Oregon. On inquiry he was told that not far away was a young bachelor named Smith, who was living alone and with a considerable log cabin—maybe he could find “quarters” for his family during the winter. He immediately called on Smith, presented his case and wants and found him delighted with the proposition, especially as Bailey had mentioned incidentally that of his family there were five girls—for white girls were scarce in Oregon those days.

Sidney Smith, as has already been related, succeeded to the ownership of Ewing Young's farm, was born in New York in 1809, and was 36 years old when he took in his new tenants, but this did not at all deter him from at once deciding that the second Bailey girl, Miranda, would make a more satisfactory wife than her elder sister or either of the younger ones. It so turned out, therefore, that, by easy stages, fully understood in all their seductive details way out here in Oregon even at that early day as well as they are now, all the difficulties—if there were any—were removed from their paths and on the morning of May 6, 1846, which was Miranda's birthday, the two sauntered out to

(Concluded on Page 12, Column 6.)