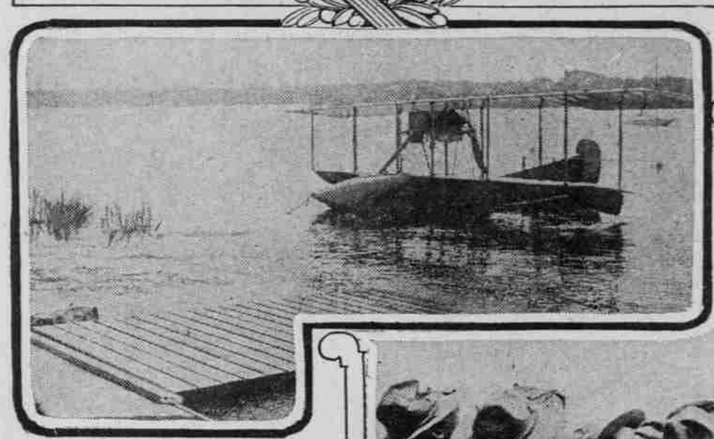
CAMERA SHOWS PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Blanket Tossing Is Camp Pastime—Island of Santa Cruz May Be Purchased From Denmark—Aerial Coast Patrol Gets First Flying Boat—Nurses in Parade Aid San Francisco Bomb Victims.

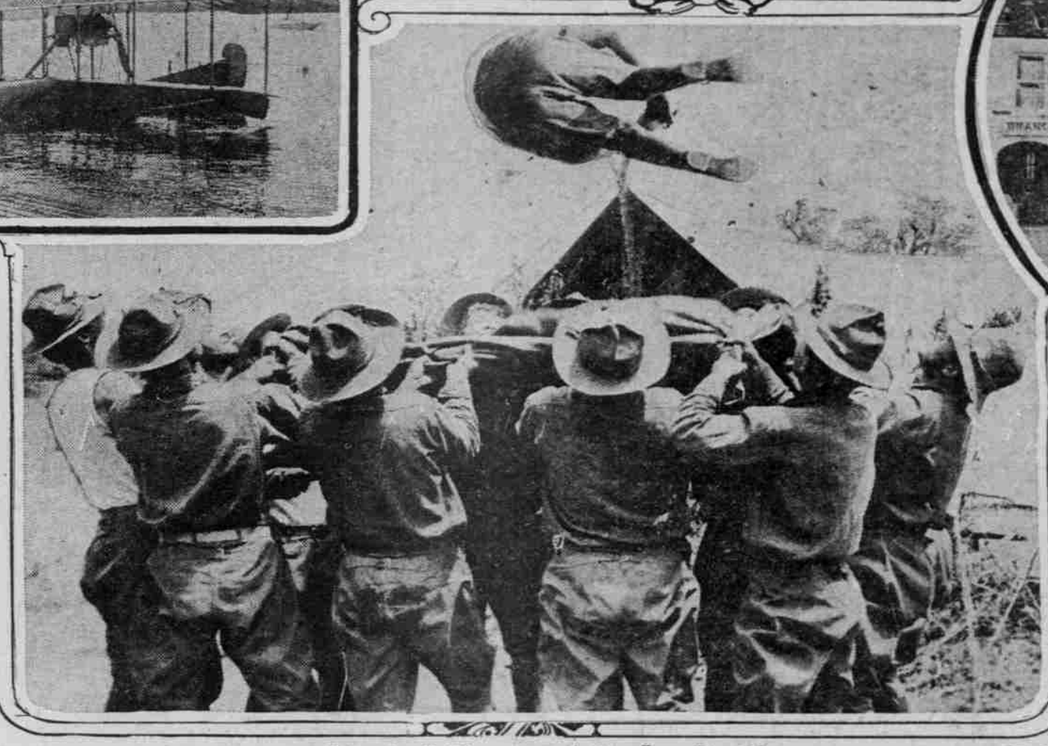
Nurses in San Francisco Preparedness Parade.

Roof Kindergarten. —Bain News.

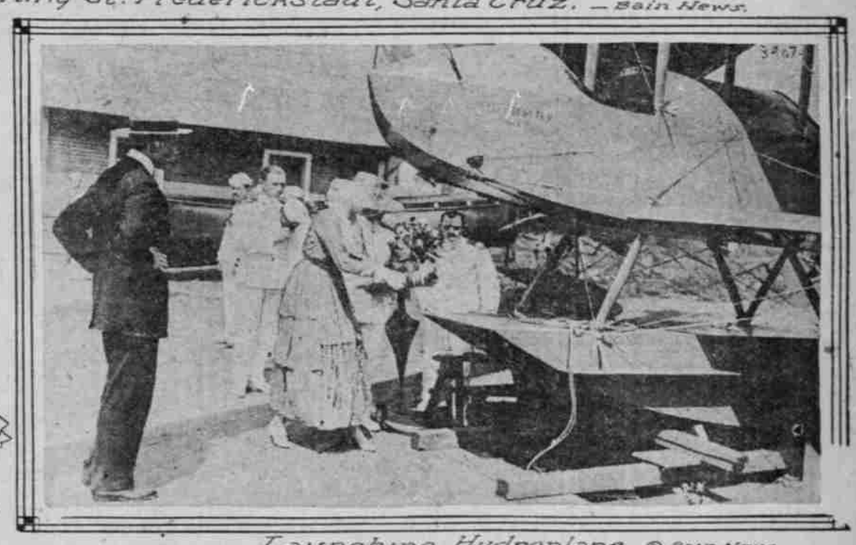


"Mary Ann." —Bain News.

King St. Fredericksladt, Santa Cruz. —Bain News.



Blanket Tossing, A Border Pastime. ©Underwood.



Launching Hydroplane. © Bain News

"BLANKET tossing" for a camp pastime has no equal for the young huskies of the Seventh Cavalry as they gently heave their protesting comrade into the air and give him the benefit of a birds-eye view of the surrounding country. For the man in the blanket, the sport loses its charm after the second toss.

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The Island of Santa Cruz is one of the three in the West Indies owned by Denmark. There are only two towns on the island. A treaty for the purchase of these islands by the United States is to be considered soon by Congress. The price is to be $25,000,000 and the relinquishment of our vague claims on Greenland, which are classed as "explorers' rights." The chief value of the islands is as a site for a coaling station for the Navy.

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The "Mary Ann" is the first practice flying boat of the Aerial Coast Patrol. It is at the Aviation School at Port Washington, L. I., and on it the young members of the new organization have been taking lessons in flight.

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The Lenox Hill Settlement in New York opened a roof kindergarten for the poor children of the neighborhood recently. There is a wider use of roofs for recreation every year and a movement has been started to have roof gardens for children established all over the crowded district of New York.

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Nurses formed a pretty feature of the ill-starred preparedness parade in San Francisco. They were called upon to render professional duties when bombs planted at one mobilization point exploded, killing and wounding a number of persons.

* * *

Launching hydroaeroplanes has now become a popular ceremony much like the fashion of setting ships afloat upon the sea. Mrs. Vincent Astor was the recent sponsor for the new flying boat of the New York Naval Militia which was launched at Brooklyn. A bottle of champagne was used to christen the craft.

OREGON NORMAL SCHOOL RESTS ON FOUNDATION BUILT BY PIONEERS

(Continued From First Page.)

the hands of succeeding generations what the destiny of the institution should be. As educational demands changed, the successors worked out the details for reorganization.

And, though the story is simple, it covers 58 years of school evolution—from the time the first building was placed on the Monmouth campus, in 1858. Before the later periods are shown, the very beginning is important.

Illinois Men Plan.

It was at the home of John E. Murphy one cold night in the early '50s, when the snow was deep on the ground, that a group of men, all from the vicinity of Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, met to ponder over a map of the Oregon country, and to plan to go there. Different routes were discussed, and there was much planning and argument. Rev. John E. Murphy, William Murphy, his cousin; Albert W. Lucas, Thomas H. Lucas, Ira F. M. Butler, Squire S. Whitman and Elijah B. Davidson decided to make the journey.

They resolved to found a church and a Christian college in the West. Some homes were sold, some were rented, and still others were left vacant. Wagons were built, household furniture was sorted out, and provisions were packed for the journey and for some time after arrival in the new country. Horses also were provided to draw the wagons in which the women and children were to ride, oxen to draw other wagons, and a pony each for two of the older Murphy boys to ride, that they might leave the train at times to kill game.

On a clear morning, April 13, 1852, friends and relatives were told goodbye. After reading a passage of Scripture, singing a hymn and asking God for guidance during the journey and in building new homes and the Christian college, the 30 white-topped wagons slowly crept out of sight of the friends who had gathered to bid farewell.

The train moved steadily. Finally towns became scarce. The captain stopped at the last town and bought a wagonload of corn to feed the horses and cattle while en route. The great plains were dry and hot, but in time the Snake and Columbia Rivers were reached. It was August 30, 1852, that the beautiful Willamette Valley was reached by the pilgrims.

Ground Finally Chosen.

The first Winter was spent at Crowley, five miles north of what is now Rickreall. Then the pioneers moved south 11 miles to a beautiful green plain bounded on the west by low foothills covered with great oak trees. This was the chosen spot. Donation land claims were taken, log houses built and homes started.

In 1854 Rev. John E. Murphy, Elijah B. Davidson, J. B. Smith, Thomas H. Lucas and Squire S. Whitman donated 640 acres of land on which to found a town. The land was surveyed in 1855 by T. H. Hutchinson and was platted the townsite of Monmouth. Lots were sold to all persons desiring to live in a university town which was yet a wheat field and cow pasture. The money was to be used in establishing securely the college, which was under the supervision of the local Christian Church, to be called Monmouth University.

At a mass meeting of the people the town was named Monmouth, in honor of Monmouth, Ill., which the company of men had left.

The first money for maintaining the university was raised by donations. The little wooden building stood down on the public square, about the spot now occupied by the Davidson studio. Finally the Christian Church of Oregon took charge. At this time 40 life scholarships were issued representing $500 each, which made an endowment of $20,000. In 1858 a wooden building was erected at a cost of $5000. It was located on the present State Normal School grounds, on which A. W. Lucas and others had so carefully planted fir and maple trees.

More Settlers Drawn.

An eye must be kept on the town of Monmouth. In 1856 some buildings were erected. J. B. V. Butler, Sr., and W. Hart each built a store. The school grew. More settlers came. A drug store came in 1857 and in another year a sash and door factory had been erected. Mr. Butler built the first postoffice in 1859 and was postmaster until 1868. He was succeeded by W. Waterhouse, an old-time resident who held this place for many years.

Monmouth's first house went up in 1857. It was known as the Ebbert residence when torn down two years ago. When the house was partly razed the camera caught it, but not before a local "movie" theater had placed an advertisement of the play "Dante's Inferno" upon one of the sides of the structure.

The second stage in the evolution of the institution of learning was begun in 1871, when the Christian Church changed the name "Monmouth University" to "Christian College" and put up a beautiful brick structure which is now the middle wing or center of the present Oregon Normal School building. The brick used came from the ground where the normal dormitory now is located and as far down as the residence of Rev. K. H. Sickafoose.

That such an undertaking was successful was due largely to the energetic work of L. F. Campbell, father of Prince Lucien Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, who was head of the Christian College up to the year 1882. He traveled about the country and collected donations aggregating $15,000. Heavy subscribers to the fund were J. B. V. Butler, Sr., David Stump, Ira F. M. Butler, F. S. Powell and others. Immediate ability to pay was not thought by everyone, for residents of the smallest means helped, too. Women earned money by doing washing and by other means requiring persistent labor, and mortgages on properties were not uncommon.

Building Labor Contributed.

The boys attending the school and loyal citizens of the neighborhood contributed labor in building the new structure. A few of the early citizens now recall the activity of the year of '71. J. B. V. Butler, Jr., now head of the department of history in the normal school, was a small boy when he viewed the laying of the cornerstone.

Another building—this one of wood—was put up for use as a printing office. It stood at the south end of the fir grove on the campus. The ground floor was used as the office of the Christian Messenger, established in 1870, the first newspaper of Polk County. T. F. Campbell was editor. Town news was covered and the happenings at the college appeared in detail. This old structure, which was later the eating-house for many hundreds of students coming to Monmouth, was sold for $45 last year and moved away.

The students enrolled in Christian College numbered 130. Four professors were in the faculty. Language and literature made up the most important part of the course. The first class graduated in June of 1871. It was composed of the following members: A. F. Campbell, Horace Knox, Charles E. Wolverton, Mary Stump, Oscar Knox, Bruce Wolverton, Sarah L. Churchill, Nancy A. Springer.

Early Instruction Recalled.

T. F. Campbell, as educator, preacher and publisher, was a noted character. He taught the Christian principles on which the college was founded, and his teachings are still alive. His students remember dominant points in the early instruction. A few have been collected after various interviews and run as follows:

"Whatever you do, do with all your might.

"This is a busy world and he who would keep pace with the times must travel by rail and send his thoughts in advance by electricity.

"To be content you must be busy; to be useful you must be active.

"It is an oracle sanctioned alike by reason and revelation that if any will not work neither shall he eat.

"Select a profession best suited to your tastes, talents and surroundings, then make yourself master of it in every detail.

"Study economy; shun avarice.

"Live not for yourself alone, but for God and humanity.

"Take your neighbors by guile and teach them the philosophy of their being. The body politic, local and general is full of corruption."

The trustees of the college set entrance requirements and regulations after entrance. Adherence to them was strictly enforced. Some of the regulations were:

"Every candidate for admission into any department of the college must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character. It is required that every student shall pay his tuition and janitor's fee before his name is entered upon the class book; that he be diligent in study, punctual in attendance at the calling of the morning roll, recitations and examinations; that having entered any class he will not leave it without the permission of the faculty; that he neither introduce upon the premises or use any intoxicating beverages; that he abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's day, all kinds of gaming for a reward or prize of any kind and from card playing even for amusement and also from whatever else is inconsistent with good order, good taste and good morals; that he go not beyond the immediate precincts of the village without the permission of the president and faculty; that he do not visit a drinking saloon, attend any ball, billiard saloon or other improper place of amusement; that he neither keep in his possession or use firearms, a dirk, a bowie knife or any other kind of a deadly weapon; that he do not loiter on the streets."

Early in the '70s the financial status of Christian College was not firm. How things might have been different came in soon, for in 1874 the question of the location of a state university came up for the consideration of the Legislature. Monmouth wanted the University of Oregon. It offered the buildings and campus free if the state would decide in its favor. Monmouth pressed its claims. When the matter came to a vote there was a tie between Eugene and Monmouth. But when the deciding vote was cast, Eugene won.

"Who gave the deciding vote to Eugene?" Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Monmouth, was asked.

"It was R. S. Chrystal, of Dallas, who voted against Monmouth," was the reply.

Just why this Polk County man was unfavorable to the proposed location of the State University in his own county is not known now. At least, no early resident can give Mr. Chrystal's explanation.

Financial Condition Shaky.

Christian College continued. The financial condition was shaky. The Christian Church found it could not support the school longer. The decline of Christian learning in Monmouth was augmented in 1876 by the death of Rev. John E. Murphy, one of the college's strongest supporters. He had been vice-president and financial secretary since the school's founding. Almost every Saturday he would mount his saddle pony and ride for miles to Harrisburg, Coburg, Pleasant Hill or some other distant town to preach to the people.

So enthusiasm began gradually to die out—new conditions, new industries, new denominational schools were established in the Valley. The old enthusiasts began to wane, and realizing the end was near, they again pressed claims for a state school. Again they offered the buildings and lands free to the state. And this time the state said "yes." It was 1882 and the Legislative Assembly passed a bill creating a normal school to be located at Monmouth.

The third educational period had begun. D. T. Stanley was chosen president of the normal school, holding office until 1890. He built the south wing of the present structure from donations of $15,000. The first floor was used for classrooms; chapel and the training department took the second. There were just four grades in the training school and these were conducted by Miss Cassavant, the first teacher.

The cardinal principles on which the normal school was founded were:

First—That education is the accumulation of power by self-government through voluntary effort, much more than the mere acquisition of knowledge of prescribed tasks.

Second—That true government in education is self-government, induced by educating the higher nature of man, and not by a system of laws and penalties prescribed by boards of trustees and enforced by a faculty of spies.

Third—That the co-education of the sexes brings about better results in study and in government, makes better members of society and citizens of the state.

Many on Board Prominent.

The first normal school board of trustees consisted of the following, of whom many are prominent in the state's affairs: A. S. Powell, Albany; George H. Burnett, Salem; John Wolverton, Monmouth; J. W. Cowls, McMinnville; A. B. Griggs, J. J. Briston, L. Bentley, A. W. Lucas, Ira F. M. Butler, William Dawson, E. Bedwell, F. S. Powell, D. S. Stump, T. F. Campbell, J. L. Riggs, all of Monmouth; J. Vanduyn, Independence; J. H. Hawley, McCoy; S. C. Adams, Salem; J. R. Caldwell, Carlton; H. W. Murphy, Cleveland, Wash.; J. I. Thompson, Salem; W. D. Fenton, Portland; T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro.

P. L. Campbell became president in 1893. He was a part of that succeeding generation which worked out plans to suit the times and carried them to success. His services for the normal school ended in 1902, when he was named president of the University of Oregon.

In 1892 a public school was built where the new school now is situated. The land was donated by Mrs. J. B. V. Butler, Sr.

By 1899 the number of students in the Normal had reached 250. More room was needed and the north wing was erected. It cost $10,000, which sum was the first appropriation the state ever made to the school at Monmouth.

Competitors sprang up in normal school work, and at one time there were four schools in Oregon, at Ashland, Weston, Drain and Monmouth. The burden finally became so great that violent agitation was begun to eliminate all the schools. This was virtually accomplished and in 1909, under the presidency of E. D. Ressler, the Monmouth school closed its doors.

Pioneer Spirit Revived.

The pioneer spirit exhibited itself. Alumni of the school organized for work and in a persistent campaign told the people of the state why the school should be reopened. The initiative brought the desired result at the election of November 8, 1910, when a 10,000-majority vote was given.

Operations began in September, 1911 with J. H. Ackerman the new president. This start, after the school had been dormant for two years, may be called fittingly the fourth stage in the educational evolution. Public opinion in Oregon reorganized itself.

Improvements then were rapid. A $50,000 girls' dormitory was built in 1912. A heating plant and $10,000 gymnasium came the following year. An addition was made to the campus—three acres in 1914. Oregon's first state training school was built in Monmouth in 1916 at a cost of $50,000. For five years under the new regime the attendance has grown at the annual rate of 40 per cent. Five hundred attended the last Winter term and 825 the 1916 Summer session. The institution, after a long struggle, seems permanent.

Many have played a part in the story "Why Things Are in Monmouth." The pioneers' work was indispensable. Likewise the work of successors has been a necessary part in assuring the continuity of the historic institution of learning. Through sacrifice recorded all along the way and by respect for that spirit first shown at the meeting at Monmouth, Ill., the original hopes are accomplished in the termination of the scheme.

Contact Not Needed to Poison From Ivy.

Exposure to "Infection" May Be Counteracted by Repeated Washing in Warm Water With Strongly Alkaline Soap as Soon as Possible.

DIRECT contact with the poison ivy plant is not always necessary to produce poisoning, as the poison may be transferred from clothing, gloves, and implements, also from towels used by those who have been in contact with the plant. When there is reason to believe that there has been exposure to the poison, repeated washing with warm water and strongly alkaline soap as soon as possible is advisable, says the Weekly News Letter of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There is no one remedy that will cure all cases of ivy poisoning, and in severe cases a physician should be consulted. Specialists of the department have found the following methods and formulas useful in many cases: At the outset, removal of the cause of the irritation may be accomplished by cleansing the inflamed surface repeatedly with alcohol, or with a saturated solution of sugar of lead in alcohol, using a fresh bit of lint or absorbent cotton each time, to avoid spreading the irritant. The sugar of lead solution can not be used over extensive areas because of risk of lead poisoning. Covering the inflamed parts with lint or absorbent cotton kept constantly moist with limewater or with a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda will afford relief. When this can not be used, a simple ointment, such as zinc oxide ointment, is recommended. A solution containing 1 ounce of fluid extract of grindelia to 1 pint of water applied on cloths and allowed to evaporate may afford relief. Black wash, prepared by adding 1 dram of calomel to 1 pint of limewater, may be applied two or three times a day, allowed to dry, and followed by zinc-oxide ointment. This treatment must be used with caution in extensive cases because of the possibility of mercury poisoning. The acute inflammation of ivy poisoning is sometimes followed by eczema and secondary infections of the skin, which, in mild cases, will yield readily to treatment with bland antiseptic ointments. A formula highly recommended for ivy poisoning and often especially helpful at this stage is the following:

Carbolic acid	2 grams
Resorcin	2 grams
Bismuth subgallate	4 grams
Equal parts water and limewater to make	250 c. c.

This solution may be dabbed on the affected parts several times a day.

"K. OF K." FEARED WATER

Earl Always Wore Lifebelt Waistcoat When Aboard Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Lord Kitchener had a sort of foreboding of an accident at sea. So much was this the case that he never crossed from Dover to Calais without wearing a lifebelt waistcoat, one that he had specially made for him in Egypt before he made his famous advance to Khartum.

Though so often on the sea and an excellent sailor, he detested sea trips and never felt comfortable on board any ship. He complained that the sea affected his sight.

Another curious point was that while he always acquired curios in any part of the world in which he might be, he took care never to allow his purchase to be on the vessel on which he was a passenger.

Riley's Letters Wanted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—As a memorial to the late James Whitcomb Riley, Hoosier poet, a movement has been started to make a collection of his letters, many of which are said to be scattered throughout the United States. The work will be in charge of Edmund H. Eitel, a nephew of the poet.