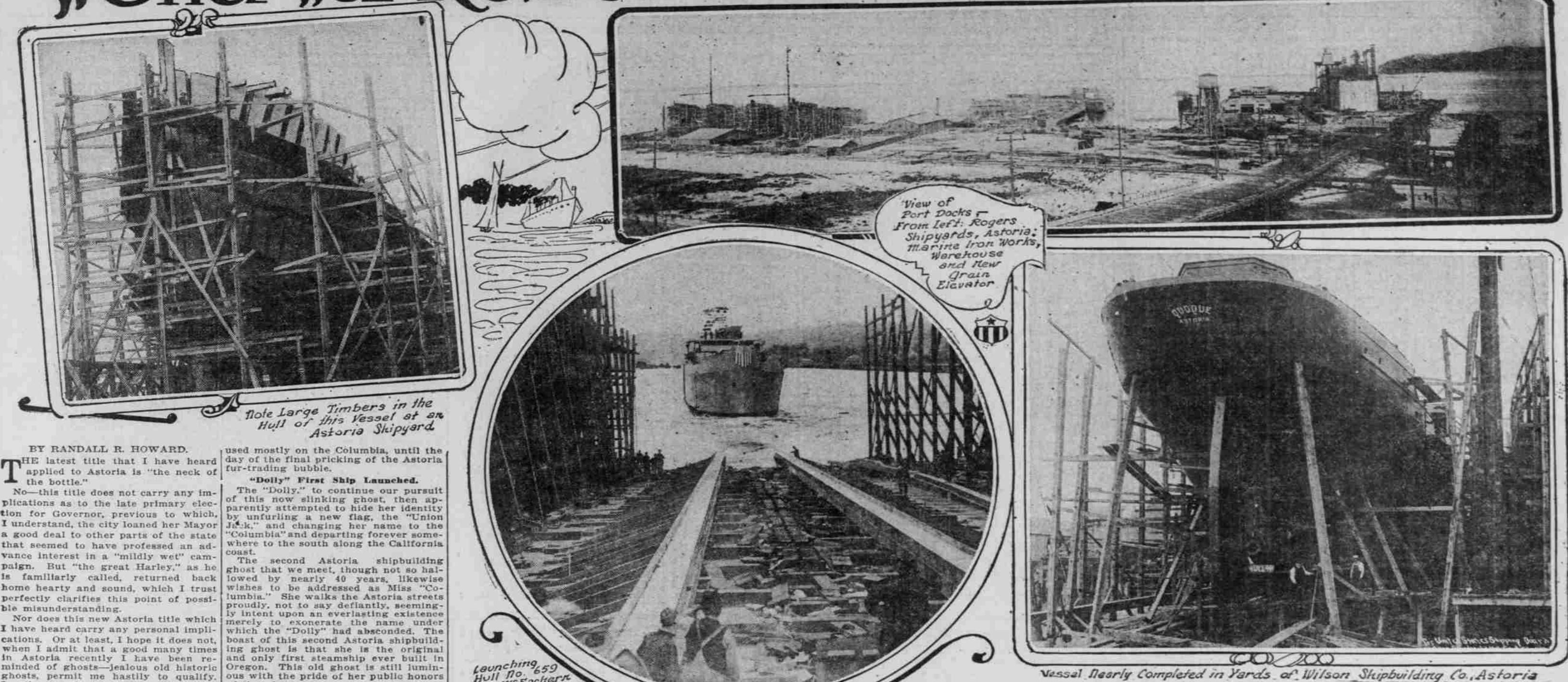


Water Review Historic Ghosts at Astoria



Note Large Timbers in the Hull of this Vessel at an Astoria Shipyard

Launching Hull No. 659 at McEachern Ship Co. Astoria

Vessel Nearly Completed in Yards of Wilson Shipbuilding Co. Astoria

BY RANDALL R. HOWARD.

THE latest title that I have heard applied to Astoria is "the neck of the bottle."

No—this title does not carry any implications as to the late primary election for Governor, previous to which, I understand, the city loaned her Mayor a good deal to other parts of the state that seemed to have professed an advance interest in a "mildly wet" campaign. But "the great Harley," as he is familiarly called, returned back home hearty and sound, which I trust perfectly clarifies this point of possible misunderstanding.

Nor does this new Astoria title which I have heard carry any personal implications. Or at least, I hope it does not, when I admit that a good many times in Astoria recently I have been reminded of ghosts—jealous old historic ghosts, permit me hastily to qualify. In other words, the Astoria of today—industrially throbbing as never before with her multiplied shipbuilding and allied war industries—reminds me most of all of the old, old times in Oregon and on the Columbia River.

Early Days are Recalled.

Permit me to explain—and the explanation will carry us far back. It will take us back, in company with one of the proudest of the local ghosts, even to that first ship ever launched in Oregon. It will take us back to that day, on October 2, 1811, when the "Dolly" slid down the ways at the little Indian fur-trading post of Astoria. The "Dolly" is proud of her birthright; but, as is sometimes true, a trading back of parentage reveals another ghost, a traditional inhabitant of the family closet. However, I am personally inclined to believe that it was no dissonance—the fact that "Dolly" really can't exactly prove that she is a legitimate native of Astoria. She can prove that she was first "made up" in Astoria, for her frame was brought around the Horn by the "Tonquin," that noted pioneer ship sent out from New York by the John Jacob Astor Company.

The "Dolly," if we are permitted to continue to peep into the past, old Astoria ghost, will have to admit that she really wasn't "very much for size." She was intended for sea trade. But we are told that her most 30 tons proved entirely too light; so she was

used mostly on the Columbia, until the day of the final pricking of the Astoria fur-trading bubble.

Dolly First Ship Launched.

The "Dolly" to continue our pursuit of this now sinking ghost, then apparently attempted to hide her identity by unfurling a new flag, the "Union Jack," and changing her name to the "Columbia" and departing forever somewhere to the south along the California coast.

The second Astoria shipbuilding ghost that we meet, though not so hallowed by nearly 40 years, likewise wishes to be addressed as "Miss Columbia." She walks the Astoria streets proudly, not to say defiantly, seemingly intent upon an everlasting existence merely to exonerate the name under which the "Dolly" had absconded. The boast of this second Astoria shipbuilding ghost is that she is the original and only first steamship ever built in Oregon. This old ghost is still luminous with the pride of her public honors of that day.

It was on July 3, 1850, that she was launched at Upper Astoria. She immediately started on her triumphant trial trip up the Columbia, and on the evening of the "fourth" she was the center of a great public reception at Oregon City, then a rival as the metropolis of the Willamette Valley.

This is not to imply that the "Columbia" was at all over-modest, in the financial capitalization of herself, for she was built by the Columbia River and Oregon City. Nor did it make a particle of difference to the "Columbia" whether she was a mere passenger or a mere ton of freight, her charges being an even \$25 on either case. She could be indifferent because she was immensely popular, her docks many times crowded for standing room.

Astoria Industry Renewed.

We might continue indefinitely, for Astoria today is haunted by innumerable lesser shipbuilding ghosts, their lights gradually fading down to the present times. In other words, Astoria has been building boats almost continuously since the beginning of Western history. Astoria has built thousands of fishing boats—many of which, by the way, every day during the fishing season go far out over the bar into the old Pacific; and a few of which have, in record time, even as far as China. Astoria has built a number

of lumber schooners and a fleet of Alaska salmon carriers.

Astoria, in fact, was the home of one of the half dozen yards that were the means of preserving the wood shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast after the omnivorous steel ship had driven wood shipbuilding successfully from England, from the continent of Europe, from the Atlantic Coast and from the Great Lakes. What is now the Wilson Shipyard at Astoria deserves its full share of credit for its part in the perpetuation of the Pacific Coast of the art of wood shipbuilding. This was one of the yards ready to supply our small nucleus of trained workers, when our allies began shouting that they must have ships—more and more wood ships!

Payroll Largest in History.

As soon as common with other favored locations, heard this appeal of world civilization. Astoria today has three yards building standard Government wood ships. The Wilson yard employs about 600 men, and has four shipways. This reorganized yard has launched two private ships, and recently a 350-ton Government wood ship. The largest of the three Astoria ship-

yards is McEachern's, with six ways and employing about 1200 men. Only a few months ago McEachern's was the largest wood shipyard in the United States, and this yard is still one of the largest, having launched eight private ships and two Government ships, the "Astoria" and the "Salmon." The newest among the Astoria shipyards is Rodgers, now with four shipways and employing about 400 men.

Reorganizing the three Astoria shipyards are today working on a programme for the construction of some 20 contracted Government wood ships, three of which have already been launched. And this summary necessarily implies another fact, for a launched wood hull is far from being a completed ship. There is a final link in the chain that has anchored the Astoria district, as a district unit on our Government war-emergency wood shipbuilding programme. The Government has recently commandeered a local plant for the final fitting up of the Government wood ships launched on the lower Columbia. This plant, the Astoria Marine Iron Works, though only a few months old, already employs about 150 men. Closely related to the war programme

of the above industries are the activities of the Port of Astoria municipal docks and I am reminded, just here, of my original reference to Astoria as "the neck of the bottle."

At least, Astoria is one end of the neck of the bottle of the great shipbuilding industry of the state, for the Columbia River, as the Oregonians already know, has achieved the enviable record of having already launched more wood ships than any other shipbuilding district of the United States. And permit me to add that I do not care in the least to detach the question whether "the neck of the bottle" is 10 miles long, or 120 miles long. For my part I am willing to leave this question for the respective rival ghosts and patron gods of Astoria and Portland to weave out in their own way.

But I am concerned with present facts; hence I mention the work of the Port of Astoria as among the war activities at the mouth of the Columbia. The Port of Astoria warehouse, some 30 feet wide and more than a quarter of a mile long, is handling great quantities of war goods of various kinds. The coal bunkers are among the largest and most complete on the North Pacific Coast, holding 3000 tons of coal and being able to handle and weigh coal at the rate of 175 tons per hour. Their million-bushel concrete grain ele-

vators are 85 per cent complete and will be ready for grain by August 1.

Tents Pitched in Streets.

Pier No. 2, of the port docks, where is located the Astoria Marine Iron Works, is equipped with a traveling railroad crane which lifts 50 tons. The Port of Astoria has recently acquired 250 acres of additional land, with 7000 feet of water frontage, as the site for the nine additional piers of the planned completed municipal docks. The port is constructing this summer, one link of their complete waterfront paved highway, this new link to cost about \$100,000 and to connect the Wilson and the McEachern shipyards.

Because of these various war activities, Astoria is today passing through the busiest stage of her existence. Fromed, one might almost say, Astoria is one of the few cities of the Pacific Coast where the housing problem is really acute. The wonderful thing is that the town is still able, some way, to absorb more and more people. The war activities continue to draw more people to the town, and some of these people bring their own tents, and scores of tents are staked out in the streets. Rooms are at a premium, and every Saturday night a straggling few of the soldier boys from the nearby forts and spruce-

production camps beg for the opportunity even to sleep in the city jail.

Astoria is struggling to keep up with her new war industries. During the past few months the town has so far outgrown its street railway system, for instance, that if the Astorian is in a hurry he never waits for a crowded car, but walks. Likewise, the city electric lighting system; so much overworked that it must stop every once in a while apparently to rest for example, a short time ago, the circus enthusiasts of the town held their breath several times during the evening when the lights went out while the woman was in the lion's den.

But Astoria has a spirit. The housing problem is acute, but there are agencies working toward its solution. One of the shipyards, for instance, has brought in that famous old side-wheeler of the Columbia, the T. J. Potter, as a rooming-house for its men. The Port of Astoria and civic bodies are active toward the encouragement of new building. And Government housing is being made possible. It is possible, and it is being done. Over and over the refitting of some of the older buildings of the city, or in a colony of new buildings. Astoria is striving worthily toward doing her full part in our National war-emergency programme.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN GARDENING WITH THE COARSE

DEAR FRIENDS: Today we will talk of the transplanting of the last and most tender plants of all to our gardens and of the reseeded of most of our Spring vegetables, which can be done at this time and will secure us a succession of fine, crisp vegetables all through the Summer and Fall. It is said that American wastefulness is the by-word of Europe, and the American gardener is no exception; he often uses four square feet to produce the crops that a European gardener would produce on one, for the poor European peasant, who has little land, makes every inch of it produce every moment, from the Spring until late in the Fall. Just as soon as one crop is off another is in, and he gets wonderful crops from a small space. How about you and your garden? Are you planting succession crops, or do you set only one-third or one-fourth of the garden? There garden as you could and should? Try succession planting this year, keeping a record of all you raise, and surprise yourself and your neighbors. With peppers as you could and should? Try succession planting, canning all surplus vegetables as they come to perfect maturity faster than you can use them on the table, and above all else do our patriotic duty in what our Government considers the most essential service we who remain at home can render. It is now time to plant in the garden peppers, eggplant, cucumbers and melons.

Peppers. In the East peppers are very seldom raised in the family garden, as the climate is so cold. For them, and they are used very little on the garden table. In Mexico hot peppers are eaten raw as we eat radishes, and the large, hot chili or "bell" peppers are used as a base or flavoring for all made dishes, as tamales and chili-concarne. From Mexico their use has spread into California, and there, up to us, so that many peppers, green and red both, are bought on our markets and served in some form on nearly all our tables. We, the people of the West, have two kinds, called the hot, or fiery, and the sweet. The first is used very extensively as a condiment. I find the old Oregonians always use a little dried hot pepper in their baked beans, stews, soups, etc., instead of the houghten ground pepper. The fiery "third pepper" may be dried and made into tobacco sauce, or ground to make cayenne pepper. Tobacco oil is made by soaking "bird peppers" in olive oil. It forms an exceedingly pleasant sea-

soning for cream sauce or salad dressings.

The large sweet varieties, or "bull noses," are very different. They are not fiery at all, but have a delightful, appetizing flavor, and are used either green or ripe, in salads, cooked with onion, or as a base for soups. They are used as cups for serving cooked meats, etc. They are pickled (when they are called mangoes), by cutting off the top and removing the seeds and filling with chow-chow pickle, then pickling all together. They are canned or dried for winter use. If dried they must be soaked in water before cooking. Paprika, made from a brilliant red, sweet chili, dried and ground, and is used as a coloring and flavoring for soups, stews and salads.

The kinds recommended to be grown here are: (1) Bull Nose, or improved large bell, the standard sweet-flavored variety, especially good for mangoes, and cups, etc., on account of their shape. (2) Crimson Giant, extra large, extra early and most prolific. (3) Royal King, very productive, and as thick as a finger, made from a brilliant red, sweet chili, dried and ground, and is used as a coloring and flavoring for soups, stews and salads.

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Egg Plant. Our climate is rather cool for eggplant, but which is really a hot climate crop, but when carefully tended it matures here in a warm Summer. It needs a long, sunny exposure, and a warm, loose and rather dry soil. It is treated just like tomatoes, except that it needs even greater care that the plants are not crowded. That is the reason they could not be set out until all cold, wet weather was over. It is such a finicky crop that if the plants are crowded or stunted the yield is seriously reduced. Perfect tillage is necessary for them, from first to last, and any fertilizer applied must be quickly available. They do not need so much moisture as peas or cool season crops. Set them in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches to two feet apart in the row. The variety recommended for us by most growers is Black Beauty, as earliest and best. Improved Spineless is also recommended. The fruits are fit to eat when they have reached one-third their full size, and are desirable until they are fully ripe, when they lose their value as food.

Picking when young also insures a larger crop. They are sliced and fried and used as a meat substitute.

Cucumbers and Melons.

May 15th we discussed the soil and seeding of cucumbers, melons and watermelons, and recommended that they be sown in prepared soil in berry boxes or on inverted sods. Now they are well on their way, and if you have not yet done so, in especially prepared hills as desired. They all require a light, rich, warm porous soil, heavily fertilized. They should have attained a height of eight or 10 inches and be about ready to vine when set out in the garden. Cucumbers should be set in the garden in the hills or in the rows, and make them mature all their fruit before being killed by frost in the Fall, and they should be set in every way possible, particularly in the hills. Set them in the warmest, sunniest location you have, on the south side of a building, where they will get reflected sunlight in the good place. A fine way to plant them is to make holes in the bottom of a wooden keg or large bucket on a large pile of manure, and set them in the ground, filling it full of water. 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