

BRITAIN FOUGHT TITLE TO OREGON THIRD OF CENTURY

England Based Claim to Ownership on Exploration of River Rather Than Conquest in 1813.

[This is the ninth of a series of articles on Oregon and its history, written for The Sunday Journal by J. B. Horner, professor of history, Oregon Agricultural college and author of "Oregon."]

By J. B. Horner
The British flag was raised over Astoria, December 12, 1813. It floated over the river for nine months and 24 days over the trading fort at the gateway to Oregon. But the influence which enabled the British "bars" to take the place of the American "strips and stars" at Astoria gave rise to the Oregon question which was not settled until June 15, 1846.

It will be remembered that about eight months after Captain Gray entered the Columbia river and sailed a few miles above what is now Astoria, Lieutenant William R. Broughton, Lieutenant George Vancouver of the British royal navy, explored the river to a point above the site of Washougal, making observations and soundings and bestowing names upon islands and tributary streams along the way.

The British thereupon claimed that the discovery of the Oregon country lay more in Broughton's exploration than in Captain Gray's entrance of the Columbia river. Furthermore, there were intimations among the British that Captain Gray did not enter the Columbia. It was here, therefore, that a question arose which remained unsettled more than half a century. Hence it will be appropriate to recount briefly the incidents connected with this dispute.

BRITAIN FILES OBJECTION

At once the British minister registered objections to the request of the Americans. But in the treaty of peace which was signed, the two nations agreed that the world should restore the territory they had taken from each other during the war. The British minister, however, claimed that Astoria was not taken during the war but that it was purchased by British subjects. In answer, the American secretary claimed Oregon, first, as a portion of the Louisiana purchase from France; second, by reason of the discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray; third, by reason of the Lewis and Clark expedition; fourth, by the establishment of the Pacific Fur company of the forts of Astoria, Okanogan and Spokane; and by other rights. The secretary further argued that the American traders sold their stock in Astoria through fear of a British man of war which threatened to enter the harbor. After a sharp conflict of words, the American flag on September 6, 1818, was again permitted to float over Astoria. While American rights to Oregon were thus acknowledged, the north boundary line was yet undetermined.

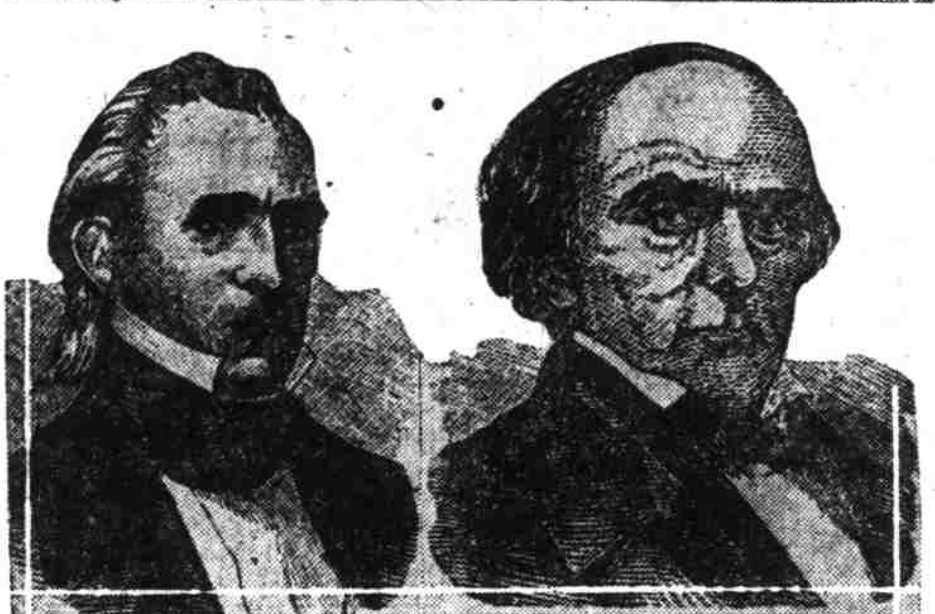
MINOR IMPORTANCE

The Oregon question was of comparatively minor importance at first, but was again discussed by the two nations. Representatives of the two nations met at Washington in 1818, the British claiming the Columbia as a part of the north boundary of Oregon and the Americans claiming the 49th parallel as the north boundary. The boundary question, therefore, involved more particularly the territory lying between the Columbia river and the present north boundary of the United States. The representatives of both nations were firm in their contention, and the American government being unable to press its claim, accepted a provision for the joint occupation of Oregon for a term of 10 years. This treaty resulted in enabling both nations to locate land for homes and to trade on equal standing in all parts of Oregon until the boundary question was finally decided and American right to the Oregon country fully confirmed by Great Britain. But the question as to future occupation was left so much in doubt that some of the early settlers along the Columbia sought title to their lands under both governments in order that they might be secure in their ultimate possession.

AMERICANS, HOWEVER, CAME TO OREGON

in such numbers that by 1846 they began to dominate the country north as well as south of the Columbia—a condition which the British fur traders did not overlook. The Oregon question throughout the United States so interested the American people that many became unwilling to accept the 49th parallel as the north boundary of Oregon. When James K. Polk, in 1844, was chosen president, it was, therefore, believed that his campaign, although "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," was also the Oregon question. It was given prominence in the president's inaugural address. The United States, however, exhibited willingness to compromise on the 49th parallel, an offer which the British minister courteously declined.

OREGON QUESTION SETTLED



Above—Astoria in 1843. Below, left to right—James K. Polk, whose shibboleth as candidate for president was "Fifty-four-forty or Fight"; Daniel Webster, America's diplomatist who took part in settlement of controversy.

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COLONEL ALF'S ADVENTURES IN THE FAR, FAR WEST—AND IN THE EAST ALSO

By Alf D. Criddle
It was before the Santa Fe was even a streak on the map across the Mojave desert and before the Southern Pacific was more than past Yuma, Ariz., and before President Rutherford B. Hayes was known seven feet beyond the state of Ohio, that a lad of 15, I accepted the post of assistant manager of a station on the Mojave desert. This was also assistant chief, assistant hostler, assistant postmaster, chief clerk, and occupied sundry other posts of honor.

The station was Marl Springs, situated on the edge of the great Soda Lake desert, with no water known to any save Indians and prospectors for 60 miles eastward and 100 miles westward. The road was not a railroad, it was a winding, dusty, sandy, alkali track traversed by soldiers, settlers, teamsters, and prospectors. It belonged to some merchants in what we called "San Bernardino," an abbreviation of San Bernardino, a heavenly section of California more than 140 miles west, where alfalfa grew and peaches fell off the trees in season for want of a market.

JOE HAD TWO WIVES

A black Mojave Indian who bore the Christian name of Joe Bruno and who had two wives, a little tribe of children and some ponies, attached himself to the establishment, pro tem, and his wives brought in wood hay on their backs which they—not Joe—cut miles away, and in return for which Joe obtained "trade," consisting of sugar, meal, bacon, tobacco and, notwithstanding the United States policy to the contrary, occasionally a little fire water. Joe was a wise man, aged in the desert and learned in its lore and traditions. Captain Seth Tate, my chief, was a canny Scot of wide and varied experience, from the quarterdeck of a

courtesan. "Ah-r-r-r!" he cried. "Ye can no fule the said man, ye say, of Beizehub (referring to me). Ye've been pouerrin tea intil!"

I laughed and explained my object. Joe observed as he pointed to the bottle: "Dae poor whiskey, dae good tea."

"Ye should noo make a par-bird o' Joe," said Tate. "The dommed iddikissin' heather!"

"No heather, no!" asserted Joe. "Me good Christiano. Squaw good Christi-ano. Mission padre's basine kids Tolas Santos (All Saints day)."

"You dommed black Mormon, shut up!" commanded Tate. "Ye both should be kept up to the mainmast and giv'n a hundred good lashes."

"No Mormon," resistively asserted Joe. "Good Christiano."

"Wi' two wives!" roared Tate in laughter. "Padre no say, No Padre would baptize ye wi' two women."

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COLD FRAME WILL HURRY UP GROWTH OF GARDEN TRUCK

Vegetables May Be Provided in Advance of Season or Plants Started for Early Setting Out.

By Sheba Childs Hargreaves

It is said that the conservatory was originated soon after the Phoenicians accidentally discovered that molting sand produced glass. The story runs that the principle was stumbled on by noticing that the grass under a piece of glass was found to be alive and flourishing when all the surrounding herbage was blackened with frost. At any rate it is one of the ancient arts, this producing fruits and vegetables through the dull cold winter months when green foods are not to be had. The growing of winter vegetables in the cold frames, or hot bed, as the case may be, is hardly necessary in Oregon, where plenty of green food may be gathered the year around, though the fortunate owner of a device may like trying to master algebras or geometries or bringing tender plants through the cold season. It is in the early spring that a cold frame is so desirable for hurrying along the early vegetables as well as starting plants which may be set out in the open ground when the weather warms up.

Growing things under glass has a very alluring sound to the average backyard gardener, especially if he is a beginner. He fondly imagines that if he just had a small greenhouse or some sort of a glass fixture, he could raise flowers and vegetables all winter that would astonish the neighbors for blocks around. True, he might, but learning the ins and outs of this intricate work would be like trying to master algebras or geometries with no previous knowledge of arithmetic. The fundamentals of gardening had best be thoroughly learned before attempting anything of this nature.

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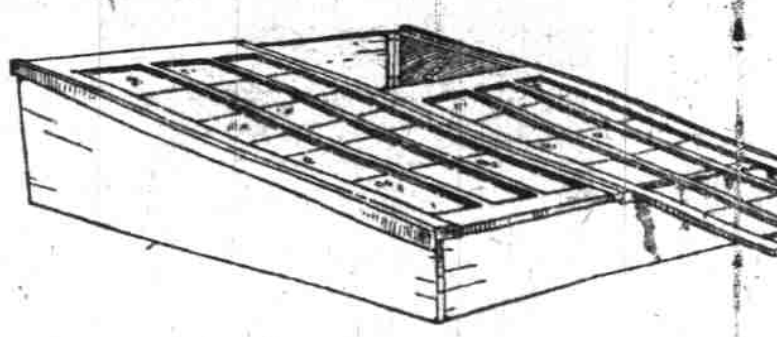
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COLD FRAME GARDEN



An easily constructed four-sided slanted box without bottom and covered with small panes of glass. This simple apparatus enables the growing of some early vegetables and the starting of others at the present time.

Drainage is very necessary to the hot bed. A pit is dug if the bed is to be permanent and from 18 inches to two feet of the manure placed in it. The depth of the manure regulates the heat, which would vary according to the crop to be produced, melons or such tender things would naturally require greater heat than radishes or lettuce. After the manure is in place, it should be placed in layers and firmly tamped down, so that the final surface will be even upon the sash and allow the correct temperature is reached. A soil thermometer should register about 90 degrees. If it takes three or four days to regulate the temperature, wait too much heat will be fatal to the plants. When things are just right the surface of the manure is carefully faced over with five or six inches of very rich compost for the seed bed. It must be borne in mind that the manure in the pit has nothing to do with the fertility of the seed bed; quick acting fertilizers are necessary.

TEMPORARY HOT BED
If the hot bed is only temporary no pit is dug, the frame is placed directly on the ground and the manure filled in to the required depth. The outside of the frame is of course banked up with earth to prevent the heat generated from escaping. Volumes are written on planting and caring for the hot bed; a standard work on the subject can be secured at the library and it will be necessary for the aspirant to study the subject very carefully before doing any planting.

The location and slope of both hot-beds and cold frames is the same. The south side of a wall is the best place, the wall reflects the sun as well as shelter from the wind; some protection on the east is also an advantage. It is best to locate it as close to the house as possible, for when filled with growing plants it will require attention many times a day. It must be borne in mind that sun is never to be shut off, so no trees or shrubbery should be allowed to shade the bed.

The proper plant is very important; it should always be toward the south. The sun is still south of the equator in the early spring and its rays consequently do not fall vertically, but strike the glass at an acute angle, thus a south slope will allow for the longest possible time of sunshine and light. The north side of the bed is from 8 to 10 inches higher than the south side. This slope also prevents the lodgment of snow or rain water.

The sides of a hotbed are higher at one side than the other. The size, of course, would vary with the glass to be secured, but if regular hotbed sash is used the standard size is six feet long by three feet wide for each sash. Four sashes would be 12 feet long by six feet wide, which is the general size recommended for the home garden, but, in my opinion, two sashes will be ample for the owner of one lot unless plants are to be raised for sale. It must be remembered that with the close cultivation quantities of small stuff can be raised on a very small space and still not crowd.

HOW TO BUILD FRAME
The frame if made at home is constructed of two-inch planking firmly spliced together so that there will be no cracks; the height would depend upon whether the box is to be buried partly in the ground or banked up with sods or earth in order to conserve warmth. Cross pieces grooved to hold the sash are fitted to the top. Sometimes the sash is fitted with a hinge so that it may be propped up, but the sash when up casts more or less shade, so it seems to me that the sliding arrangement is a better one as it allows any section of the glass to be either partially or wholly removed as occasion demands. The wood work of the hotbed should be given a coat of white paint at least once a year, to preserve the wood, which decays rapidly on account of the warmth and moisture and then, too, a white surface reflects sunlight better than a dull

one. It is attention to the small details that make for success with this artificial method of gardening.

The beginner will succeed with a cold frame where a hot bed might be a complete failure, but he had better regard either one as sort of an experiment with their peculiarities. First hand experience is absolutely necessary; while books are a help, they cannot be depended upon to tell exactly what to do in every emergency.

The soil for a cold frame must be very carefully chosen; sterilizing with boiling water or by dry heat will kill the insect life and save much trouble from disease. This soil should be sifted or worked until it is entirely free from lumps. The fertilizer will need to be thoroughly incorporated; it is better to take rich compost from the heap rather than add fertilizer at the time of making the bed.

VIGILANCE IS ESSENTIAL
Eternal vigilance is necessary to succeed with the crop once it is planted; it is a matter of removing the glass on warm days, but being at hand to replace it at once when the thermometer goes down a few degrees. No matter how mild the night it is not safe to leave the glass up, but in the day time a few hours of unexpected sunshine with the glass down will stunt the growth of the plants. When it comes to care and close personal attention, a hotbed really belongs in the category of very young infants and incubators; still it has great rewards to offer the painstaking gardener.

In planting the bed, if a few days elapse before the making and planting, many weeds will come up and when they are once destroyed there will be little wind from afterward. Close and frequent cultivation of the soil is necessary. This may be done with a button-hook or a lead pencil.

Watering is always done in the morning, never late in the day. Sampling off manure from the hotbed after the seedlings are a trouble done almost entirely to improve methods of sprinkling. There is no rule for watering, the judgment of the operator must be called into play. It is generally best to use a fine rose spray, the finer the better. Summing up, proper tillage, watering and ventilation are the three factors governing the operation of the hot bed.

The particular advantages to the home gardener are that he may raise his own plants and thus secure better varieties and sturdier plants than those to be secured in the market; the surplus is easily disposed of to neighbors at a good profit. Surplus space may be devoted to the growing of flowering plants, very early crop of cucumbers may be secured in the hotbed after the seedlings are taken off. In fact, many uses may be found for a small bed. A cold frame is an ideal place for ripening tomatoes in the fall, for storing vegetables which are apt to be injured by autumn frosts.

Lettuce, tomatoes, beets, onions and early cabbage may be sown in the cold frame now, to be transplanted to the garden when the soil warms up.

They Met, Won, Wed, Parted in 7 Hours

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—Let the exponents of love at first sight get on the record. Mr. and Mrs. Asa M. Rogers, introduced, wedded and separated all in the same day! Here is their program: 9 a. m., introduced; 10 a. m., fell in love; 11:30 a. m., he proposed; 1:31 a. m., she accepted; 3:15 p. m., arrive Los Angeles to wed; 1 p. m., get license; 2 p. m., arrive at home of minister; 2:15 p. m., knot tied; 3:30 p. m., arrive at bride's home; 3:33 p. m., ask parental blessing; 3:35 p. m., don't get it; 3:34 p. m., "My father objects, I can never live with you," says bride; 3:35 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:36 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:37 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:38 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:39 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:40 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:41 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:42 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:43 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:44 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:45 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:46 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:47 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:48 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:49 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:50 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:51 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:52 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:53 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:54 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:55 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:56 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:57 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:58 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 3:59 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:01 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:02 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:03 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:04 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:05 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:06 p. m., beautiful fadeout of the wedding; 4:07 p. m., beautiful