

OREGON SECURED MUCH PUBLICITY THROUGH 3 MEN

Endeavors of Kelley, Bonneville and Wyeth Failed but Columbia River Became Well Known.

[This is the tenth 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
Prior to the coming of the Methodist missionaries there were three men who did much to attract the attention of Americans to Oregon. They were Hall J. Kelley, Captain B. L. E. Bonneville and Nathaniel Wyeth. Knowledge of the relations of these men to Oregon will contribute to a fuller understanding of the important events that followed in the early development of the Pacific Northwest.

Hall J. Kelley, a Boston schoolmaster, placed before the American people the necessity of Oregon colonization. As early as 1817 he directed public attention to the Pacific Northwest. His offer of a land expedition in 1823 that failed for want of adequate equipment. Then he urged the formation of an expedition by sea with the view of colonizing the Puget sound country. This he also failed to secure sufficient support. In 1828 Kelley organized the American society which was incorporated by the state of Massachusetts for the colonization of the Oregon territory. Two years later the society presented a memorial to congress setting forth that it was engaged in the "work of opening a civilized and virtuous population that part of Western America called Oregon." and it asked congress to aid it in carrying into operation its purpose, to grant it military assistance, to make it possible for settlers to obtain sufficient lands at the junction of the Multnomah (Willamette) with the Columbia, and to grant it such other rights and privileges as might contribute to the establishing of a respectable and prosperous community.

Templed the restoration of American trade in this country. This time he passed through the Blue mountains by way of the Grand Ronde valley and the Umatilla river. But Captain Bonneville was no match for the Hudson's Bay company nor for the American fur traders, hence his venture completely failed. Although he was unable to cope with these trading companies his name has been given to a town on the Columbia, and his adventures as a mountaineer have been chronicled in history and literature, and in that way have imparted information regarding the Oregon country. Also, among those who became interested in the Oregon country through literature circulated by Hall J. Kelley was Captain Nathaniel Wyeth of Boston, who made two journeys to Oregon incidentally bringing the first missionaries and school teachers to what are now the Northwest states. Early in 1831 some Boston merchants cooperating with Captain Wyeth, sent a ship for trading purposes to the Columbia. In the spring of the following year he left Boston with the Nat Wyethium, a curiously constructed boat-wagon for travel on land and water. But the Nat Wyethium proved a failure and was left at St. Louis.

Wyeth arrived at Vancouver October 24, 1832, bringing in his party John Ball, a New Englander, who on the following New Year's day opened the first school in the Oregon country. After teaching two months he resigned and Solomon Howard Smith, also a member of the Wyeth party assumed charge of the school.

BOSTON SHIP WRECKED
The ship which the Boston merchants had sent was wrecked at the Society Islands on her voyage to Oregon, hence Wyeth returned to Boston the following year. Undaunted by their previous experiences, the Boston partners sent the May Deane to the Columbia in the fall of 1833, and Wyeth came overland the following year, primarily to develop the salmon industry. He established Fort Hall in 1834 and in September of that year he arrived in Vancouver bringing with him the first missionaries. They were Methodists and their leader was Rev. Jason Lee. Captain Wyeth soon learned to his dismay that the May Deane, having been delayed in the journey, came too late to engage in the salmon industry of that season. After successive discouragements he returned to Boston in 1835.

Upon the whole Wyeth's expeditions were unsuccessful as trading ventures

THESE ADVERTISED OREGON



Top, left to right—Captain Nathaniel Wyeth, who brought the first teachers and missionaries to the Oregon country; Captain Bonneville, who tried twice to reach Oregon overland. Bottom, left to right—John Ball, first school teacher in the Pacific Northwest; Hall Jackson Kelly, Boston school teacher who endeavored to send colonies to what is now Portland.

but they were important inasmuch as they resulted in giving greater publicity to the Oregon country whither he had brought the first teachers and missionaries. Of these mention will be made in a future article.

Test for Presence Of Wood Alcohol
Chicago, Feb. 7.—Here's one way, if you want to make absolutely sure of it, by which you can make a conclusive test for the presence of wood alcohol. Take the liquor. To one-half ounce of concentrated sulphuric acid add one-fourth ounce of distilled water (ordinary water will do in an emergency) and a rounded spoonful of salicylic acid. Then add three-fourths ounce of the solution to be tested and boil in a glass or enameled ware vessel. The odor of whitegreen indicates the presence of wood alcohol. If the test is negative, add another ounce of sulphuric acid and boil again. Boiling from one-half minute to one minute usually is sufficient. The recipe comes from Wade Hawthorne, chemist of a smelting company.

Secretary Wilson Says Build Homes
Newark, N. J., Feb. 7.—At the first annual dinner of the Real Estate board of Newark at the Robert Treat hotel, Secretary of Labor Wilson delivered the principal address. Speaking on the "own-your-own-home" campaign, he said: "One of the principal reasons for the adoption of the slogan is that we believe that Bolshevism can find no lodgment in the minds of the men who are owners of their own homes. High rentals are not due to the cost of buildings, but to the demands. The only relief is in everybody building more homes. Hence our slogan, 'Own your own home and build now.'"

Postoffice to Move
East Lansing, Mich., Feb. 7.—(U. P.)—The postoffice here will have to be moved. The authorities of Michigan Agricultural college, in one of whose buildings the office has been located since the institution was founded, have notified the postoffice department they will not re-lease the site.

HINTS ON SWEET PEA CULTURE ARE GIVEN BY EXPERT

Timely Suggestions Aid Amateur Growers of Popular Flowers Which Flourish in Portland.

By Sheba Childs Hargreaves
The sweet pea occupies the same position among the annuals that the rose does among the perennials—it is easily the queen of the flowers that endure for but one season. While popular interest in some of the other annuals ebbs and flows, this exquisite, easily-grown flower continues to hold first place in the affections of gardeners and flower lovers.

The sweet pea really came into its own about 1880, when startling improvements were made in size, texture and color by Henry Eckford, a pioneer English seedsmen, who might be called the father of the modern sweet pea. It will be noted in studying the seed catalogues that many varieties bear his family name.

EARLY HISTORY RECALLED
The early history of the sweet pea is a very interesting one. It is said to be a native of the island of Sicily, where in its wild state it was a rather insignificant flower with a red standard and pale blue wings. No doubt, this was the same as the wild pea that grows so freely all over this country. At this rate, from this small beginning, the resulting bewildering number of varieties, many of which are not to be distinguished when grown side by side.

SERIOUS FAULT NOTED
Most growers admit that one serious fault with the sweet pea is that there are altogether too many varieties; and the tendency is toward standardizing the colors and listing fewer of them. It must be remembered that the sweet pea has a tendency to sport, or vary in different locations and under different growing conditions. For this reason the same named varieties purchased from different seedmen will show a difference in coloring. It is best to order by color rather than to pay too much for the name.

AVOID OVER WATERING
This light sprinkling every evening is to be frowned upon in raising rootlets; it simply brings the feeding rootlets to the surface, where they dry out during the day. The best way to apply water is to take the nozzle off the hose and lay it down, allowing the water to saturate the ground. During the winter months, a mulch of lawn clippings around the roots will retain the moisture for quite a while; when it simply removes the mulch and replace it as soon as the cultivating is done.

PESTS NOT MENACE
While subject to some of the ills to which all members of the vegetable kingdom are heir, the sweet pea properly grown will not be troubled much by insects or insect pests. Sometimes mildew attacks plants that are grown too closely together; the plants when well up should stand at least six inches apart—some growers say one foot is better.

As soon as the young plants begin to throw out tendrils, a trellis of some sort should be provided. Hazel brush, cut when the sap is down, is considered the best support; poultry netting answers very well, though it sometimes beats and burns the foliage. The support should be at least eight feet high, so that the vines will not wave around over the top in search of support. Nothing handicaps a climbing plant like being obliged to grope for support. The double row with the trellis between gives a more solid effect than a single row. In regard to location for planting, some protection from the afternoon sun is desirable, especially for the darker shades—some of which fade and streak quickly in strong sunlight—but full sun is better than too much shade.

VINES FORM GOOD SCREENS
The sweet pea is an excellent, quick growing vine for screening an unsightly fence or an objectionable view. When grown well they will even shade a veranda providing it is not too high. Growing sweet peas in clumps instead of rows is practically frequent in England, where their culture has been reduced to a fine art. A clump resembles a large shrub. One variety is selected and the seed planted in a circle a foot in diameter; when well up the circle is thinned so that it contains about six plants. A strong hazel bush is placed firmly in the center for support and the result is very pleasing, especially in small gardens where the space is limited.

Where time and space are at a premium, the sweet pea will give greater results for the effort than any of the cooler annuals and the manner of growing them is largely a matter of individual taste.

RIVALRY ROSE
Aged Survivor of Whitman Massacre Visits at Halsey
Halsey, Or., Feb. 7.—Halsey friends have been honored by a visit from Mrs. N. A. Jacobs of Portland, an Oregon pioneer of 1846, and one of the eight or nine remaining survivors of the Whitman massacre.

Mrs. Jacobs was 8 years old when this happened. Her father, Josiah Osborn, with the Summers and Cornelius families, crossed the plains from Illinois and spent the winter of 1845 at the Whitman mission. Mr. Osborn had just previously buried three of his family from measles when the terrible episode happened. Mrs. Jacobs and two other children he concealed beneath the rough boards of the cabin floor and thus saved their lives from the Indians. The spring of 1846 they came on to Oregon City, where Mr. Osborn worked until the next fall for the center of the Bay company. He then went to Salem and started the first grist mill for Judson & McClain. Later the family settled on a donation claim six miles east of Brownsville.

vine must have a large root system if it is to continue to produce large blooms in any quantity throughout the season. In such a severe winter as this last one has been there might be some loss if the plants were in a locality where the wind swept the snow off leaving them exposed, but in ordinary seasons if the plants are well up before cold weather comes they will bear up under severe freezing.

Like the garden peas they should never be planted twice in the same location, for they draw heavily on certain elements contained in the soil. If, however, there is only one place possible to plant them, this difficulty may be overcome by a liberal use of bone meal and other fertilizers suited to their needs.

All things taken into consideration, a heavy soil, well fertilized, is best; while blooming will begin earlier in the season in loose, sandy soil, the season will not be so long nor the blooms so fine. The flowers depend upon plenty of moisture at the root during the dry season and no matter how much water is applied a sandy soil will not retain moisture. Of course heavy, soggy ground should be lightened with some sharp sand to make it friable.

If it is possible, even in spring planting, the ground should be spaded in the fall so that it may freeze and become softened. Fertilizer in the shape of barnyard manure and bone meal or any commercial product containing phosphates will be beneficial. This type of fertilizer in action so it will be well to add them to the soil at the time of the fall spading, though this can be done in the spring.

TRENCH PLANTING EXCELLENT
For early planting the trench method has advantages, the principal one being that by deep planting the watering during the dry season is not such a problem. The roots are far enough beneath the surface so that they do not dry out. Dig a narrow trench at least 18 inches deep and fill in with 12 inches of well rotted cow manure. Over this place 2 inches of sandy soil on which to lay the seeds. They should not come in direct contact with the manure, but in a very short time the roots reach the surface and are perfectly nourished as soon as they can assimilate this strong food. The soil should be filled in, to within 2 inches of the surface of the ground, and the water which the plants are well up more soil may be added until the bed is nearly flush with the surface. But a slight depression in the surface is desirable, so that the plants are well up more soil when it rains.

Proper watering is essential if fine flowers are to be grown. If the leaves do not receive sufficient moisture. Watering even in very dry weather need not be done more than once or twice a week.

DO YOU BATH? Don't get sore—only 75 years ago your forebears regarded a bathtub as an institution of the devil. An Ohio man installed the first private bathtub in America. He had heard that the king of England splashed regularly enough to be on friendly terms with mere water.

A great hue and cry arose in America. Maryland required a \$50 annual tax for each bath tub. Politicians declared the Ohioan was trying to corrupt American simplicity with European splendor. Doctors asserted that regular use of a bathtub would cause rheumatism, congestion of the lungs, and tuberculosis. The world do move!

Consider the sidewalk. It tolls not, neither does it spin—except for the man who has lapped unwisely of these latter day vint.

Examine the sidewalk and the crossings at downtown street intersections. Notice the dark spots? Dya know what those dark spots are? They are—gum! Every single solitary spot—gum!

Not contented with the under sides of chairs in ice cream parlors, the gum distributing pest now planks his wad on the streets. But no one has yet been seen stooping to pick up a wad.

Our own census: Of 200,000 persons in Portland—278,368 stop when they see a man changing an auto tire. —278,368 hope he will cuss loudly and long. —128 get up in time to go to church Sunday morning.

Our newsless news weekly: Prosecute rads. Deport radicals. Seize professors. Jail speeder. Shoots sweatheart. Mex Bandita Kill American.

Many Yards of Ribbon
London, Feb. 7.—(U. P.)—The first official issue of the new British war medal ribbon entails a distribution of 250 miles, qualified recipients numbering 8,000,000.

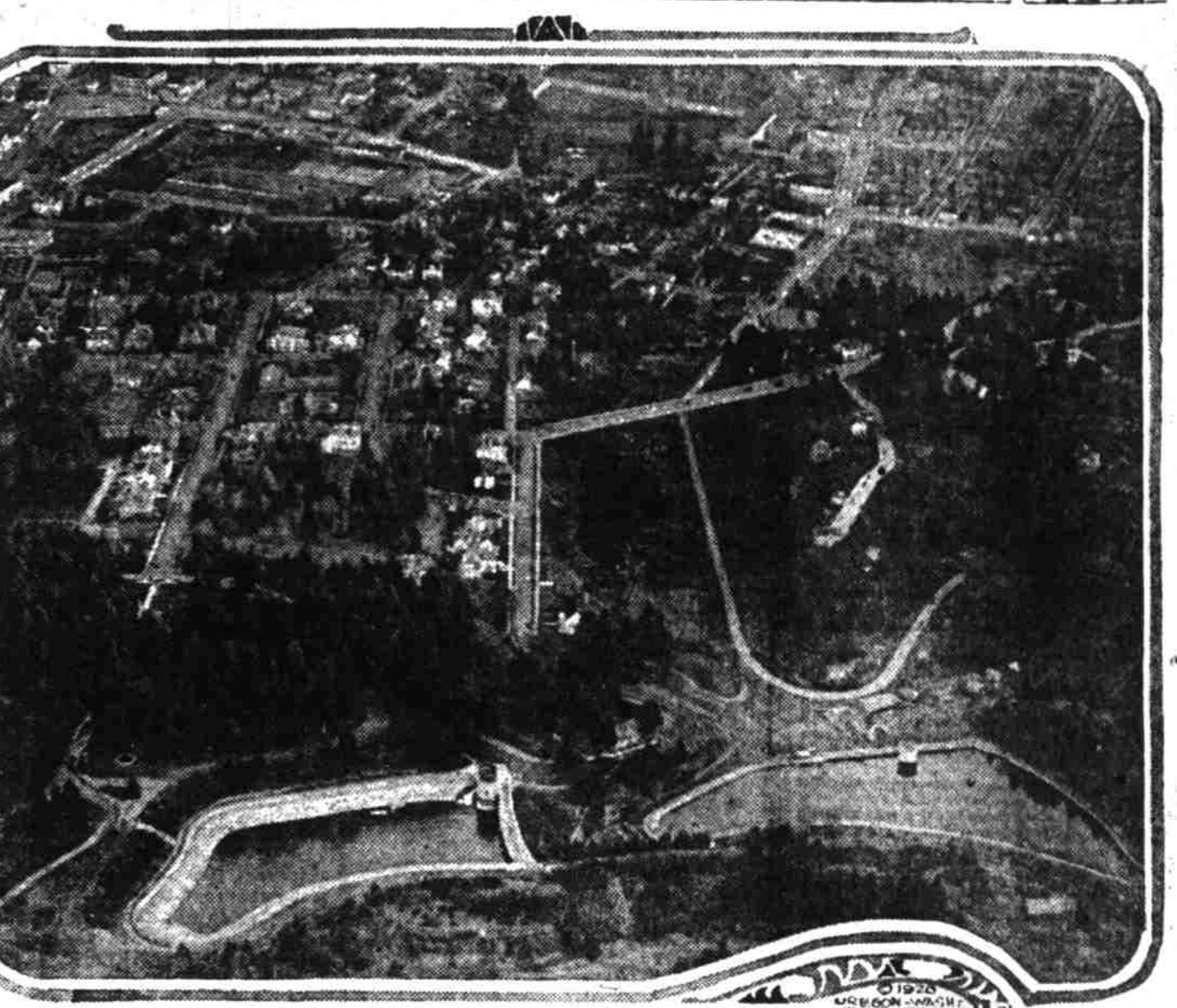
—298,601 gallop to the motion picture houses when they've been "mugged" by an itinerant cameraman. —298,601 tell their friends at last they've broken into the great game. —301 will vote for the Illinois not-to-bacco lady. —299,699 won't.

Headline in Astoria newspaper: "New Years Is Due to Arrive in Astoria About Midnight." Add six minutes for up river tides.

Lying to reporters is considered no sin. But my—how some folk fume when the truth about them is printed!

Washington park reservoirs in the foreground. To the left is the park with the King's Hill residence section beyond it. The open space in the left background is the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club field. In the center looms the hairpin curve of the Canyon road, and the Ford street bridge that spans the canyon between King's hill and Portland Heights.

PORTLAND FROM THE AIR



Washington park reservoirs in the foreground. To the left is the park with the King's Hill residence section beyond it. The open space in the left background is the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club field. In the center looms the hairpin curve of the Canyon road, and the Ford street bridge that spans the canyon between King's hill and Portland Heights.

Bathtub Invented by Devil Once They Were Heavily Taxed

DO YOU BATH? Don't get sore—only 75 years ago your forebears regarded a bathtub as an institution of the devil. An Ohio man installed the first private bathtub in America. He had heard that the king of England splashed regularly enough to be on friendly terms with mere water. A great hue and cry arose in America. Maryland required a \$50 annual tax for each bath tub. Politicians declared the Ohioan was trying to corrupt American simplicity with European splendor. Doctors asserted that regular use of a bathtub would cause rheumatism, congestion of the lungs, and tuberculosis. The world do move! Consider the sidewalk. It tolls not, neither does it spin—except for the man who has lapped unwisely of these latter day vint.

A Happy Combination of Comedy and Thrills Rivoli Showing All This Week GUTERSON'S ORCHESTRA

Would you care to see a picture that the Germans made for themselves—Well, we have it—3 full reels of the Submarine U-35 as she sinks 15 allied and neutral vessels—then comes

MABEL NORMAND IN "PINTO"

Mr. Guterson says its her best yet—and you remember the sensation he created with "Mickey"—well, nuf ced!

Concerts Twice Afternoon and Evening Special Concert Sunday at 12:30 Noon

NAME "BAYER" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

"Bayer" introduced Aspirin to physicians over eighteen years ago

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin advertisement featuring the Bayer logo and text: "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Then you are getting the true, world-famous Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions to safely relieve Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Remember "Bayer" means genuine! Say "Bayer." Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.