

HIGHER EDUCATION IN OREGON FIRST AIDED BY CHURCH

Methodists Blazed Trail in Formation of Willamette University in Early Mission Days.

[This is the thirteenth 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 "Methodist Mission and Manual Labor School" was erected across the Willamette river, opposite Wheatland, in 1834, primarily for the training of Indian children. There was as yet no school for the training of white children; nor was there a church building in Oregon. But there was a demand for both, and it must not be forgotten that the early educational efforts in Oregon were made by the churches.

Consequently, when you see a splendid institution of higher learning in this state, you may look farther back for a church that mothered its infancy. Some of these schools retained their identity, while others were somewhat changed. One became the University of Oregon, another the Oregon Agricultural college, and another the State Normal school, and here and there was an academy that is now a high school.

METHODISTS BLAZE WAY

The Methodist church was the first to foster the interests of higher education, and Willamette university was her principal school. In this connection, therefore, it will be proper to mention the first church edifice in Oregon.

Because of the increasing migration to Oregon, there arose a demand for churches, and to meet this demand a Methodist church edifice was begun at Oregon City in 1842 and completed in 1844. This was the first Protestant church built on the Pacific coast. However, the chapel of the Oregon Institute of Salem was used for religious services as early as 1841. Prior to that time the Methodists held religious meetings in homes, in groves and in the mission building, their missionary work having been begun by Rev. Jason Lee in 1834.

MISSIONARIES START FIRST
The missionaries aboard the Lausanne on their voyage from New York to Oregon celebrated the centennial of Methodism (October 25, 1829) by starting a fund with which to establish a school in the Willamette valley. A sermon was preached by Rev. Gustavus Hines and \$500 was contributed by fewer than 20 families, and out of the prayerful dream of the Lausanne missionaries came forth the first university of the Pacific coast. But the university required time for materializing. Meanwhile these were some of the things that took place:

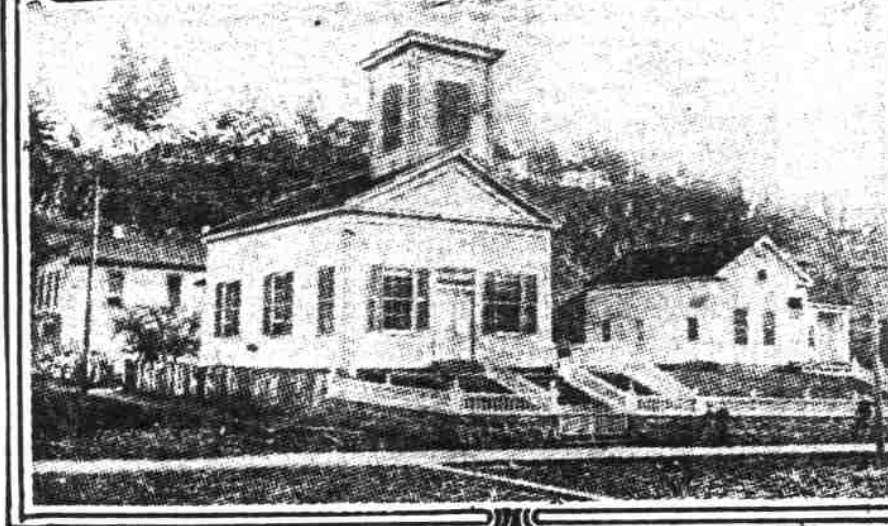
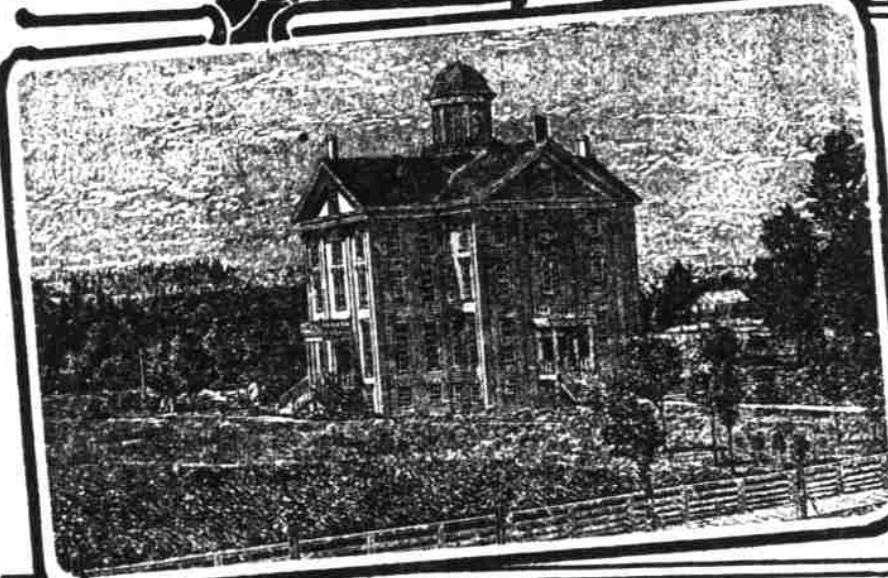
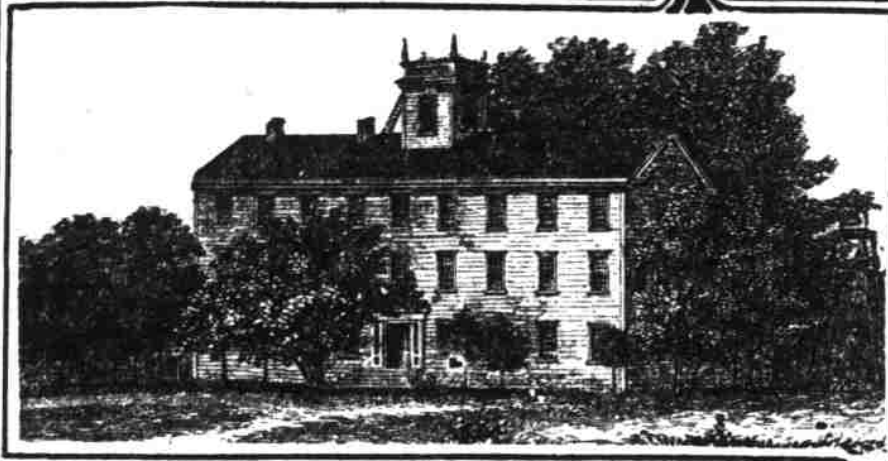
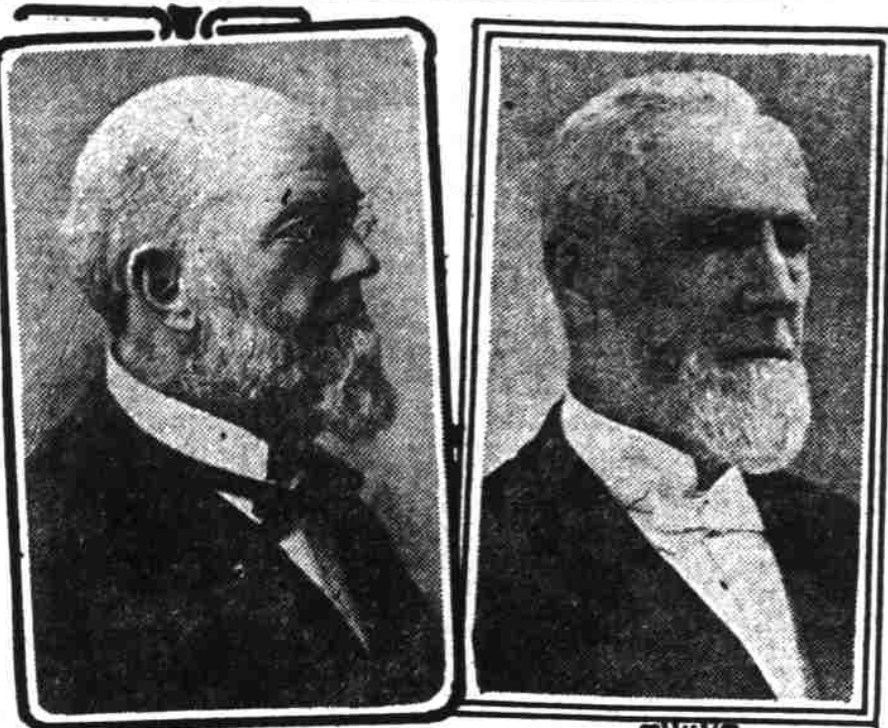
The Indian mission school, mentioned in a previous article, was moved (1842) to what is now the campus of Willamette university, where it was conducted in a \$10,000 frame building. At about this time the white settlers planned a school for their own children, elected a board of trustees, subscribed funds, named the school "The Oregon Institute," resolved that it should grow into a higher institution of learning and began to look about for a suitable location. Their investigations resulted in the purchase of the Indian mission school property in 1844, the latter school having been closed, as hitherto announced.

OREGON INSTITUTE OPENED

The Oregon Institute was formally opened as a school for white children, on the present university campus, in Salem, August 16 of that year, with Mrs. Chloe Clark Wilson as teacher in charge of 19 pupils. Mrs. Wilson, who came to Oregon for the express purpose of teaching the children of the white settlers, was present when the \$500 was subscribed on the Lausanne for the establishment of a school in the Willamette valley.

The Oregon Institute became Willamette university, and a corps of able instructors began to teach the orations of Cicero, the logic of Aristotle, the principles of Euclid, the art of Philolaus, the poetry of Homer and the songs of Solon in the locality where untutored

EARLY EDUCATION IN OREGON



Above, left to right—Thomas M. Gatch, president of Willamette, of University of Washington and Oregon Agricultural college; F. S. Hoyt, first president Willamette university; Second row—Oregon institute, Third row—Waller Hall, the first university building erected west of the Rocky mountains. Below—First church west of the Rocky mountains, built to Oregon City, 1842-1844.

Indians once held their heathenish orgies, singing and dancing around the sun pole. And it was fitting that the arts of peace should be taught at Chemeketa, because it was at this village the Indians met to adjust their differences.

Skill Cost Service The Three Main Considerations When Selecting a Dentist



DR. B. E. WRIGHT

Skill should be the first consideration when you need dental service. A bungling operator can do untold damage to your teeth and nerves.

Service is also an essential feature in satisfactory practice. There is nothing more annoying than having your work strung out for an indefinite period.

Cost should always be taken into consideration. Skill being equal, why should you pay twice as much to some dentists as I charge?

Skill comes from a natural aptitude for the work, backed up by experience.

I love my work and my greatest joy is a satisfied patient. Twenty years' active practice in Portland is a guarantee of my experience.

You will find no tedious delays at this office. Service is a hobby with me and all work is finished promptly and satisfactorily.

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FOREST SERVICE TO GIVE MORE AID FOR ROAD UPKEEP

Resolution Is Adopted at Convention to Cooperate With States and Counties on Standard Basis.

Moss green on an ivory background has been selected as the official forest service color for road signs, Philip H. Dater, district engineer of the forest service, who has just returned from the convention of forest service officials and road men, announced Saturday. The yellow and black scheme, suggested by the American Automobile association because of its greater visibility, was almost unanimously rejected because of its inartistic effect.

SIGNS APPROVED

The directional signs of the American Automobile association were approved by the forest service, but its precautionary signs were rejected because of their design of a skull and cross bones. Dater won the convention over to his opinion that administrative use of the forests should have precedence over counties and states in road project selection; that, while in the beginning it was necessary to consider the state and county needs, there will always be some projects that are badly needed for fire protection, and that the forest value should be preferred.

AID ROAD WORK

Resolutions were adopted to cooperate with states and counties on their high class roads on standard basis at least equal to the state or county standard, but that the total cost when larger than the forest service fees justified in expending should be limited to the total expended. That instead of reducing the standards of a county or state road and cooperating on a 50-50 basis, on expensive projects the service should cooperate to a lesser percentage on a higher standard road.

Reduction was effected in the required number of reports from the engineer's offices of the forest service, so that the men might have more time to spend in the open. Maps for use in aerial patrol were discussed, but each district was left to work out its own scheme. In Oregon and Washington the maps prepared by Forest Examiner R. W. Boyce, showing timber stands, logged off areas and other features, will probably be adopted.

versity west of the Rocky mountains.

As soon as the Oregon and California conference of the Methodist Episcopal church completed its organization in 1849, it assumed entire control of the school, which was incorporated as Willamette university in 1853. The conference also designated the Oregon Institute as the preparatory school of the university.

Waller hall, the oldest building on the campus, was begun in 1844. Governor Gibbs delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone. The Greek cross form of the building was suggested by Bishop James of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DEPARTMENTS ARE ADDED

The college of medicine, after giving instruction two years, was formally organized in 1867, and the college of law was established in 1884. Since there were no high schools in Oregon to prepare students for the university, a number of academies were organized for that purpose. The first of these was Unquapa academy, founded in honor of Rev. James H. Wilbur, whose name was borne inseparably linked with Willamette university, and with the town in which he located the academy. There were also Sheldahl academy and female seminary. Also there was a seminary organized jointly by the Methodists and Congregationalists at Oregon City, in which many students were trained for the university.

EARLY PRESIDENTS NAMED

Among the most prominent educators who gave to the institution its standing as a university in the earlier days were Presidents Francis S. Hoyt and Thomas M. Gatch. Dr. Hoyt resigned the presidency in 1860, after serving 10 years in that office; and Dr. Gatch, who succeeded him, gave the university two administrations.

In recent years the friends of Willamette university have raised a cash endowment of \$500,000, also generous gifts of from \$10 to \$10,000 have been tendered the institution, enabling the oldest university on the Pacific coast of North America to maintain an important rank among standardized schools of higher learning.

Photos of Poisoned Plants Distributed To Help Save Stock

J. L. Peterson, grazing examiner of the forest service, has developed a plan for familiarizing the ranchers with the different poisonous plants that affect the ranges and result in the death of so much stock each year. Postcard size photographs of tall larkspur, water hemlock and death camas have been mounted on cloth for insertion in the ranchers' field notebooks. These photographs will be supplied to the field men on the principal grazing forests in Oregon and Washington to help the fieldmen in answering specific questions relating to the three species concerned.

Stockmen frequently ask the forest officer whether some particular plant is poisonous. The fieldman will be in a position to take the notebook from his pocket and show the stockman the actual photograph of several of the principal poisonous plants, thus giving him direct information in regard to species that may be causing his annual stock losses.

Boy Kills 2 Wolves That Attacked Him

Olathe, Kan., Feb. 28.—(I. N. S.)—Howard Lines, 15-year-old son of City Clerk G. O. Lines, probably owes his life to the fact that he is an expert small rifle shot. While hunting near here recently young Lines was attacked by two hungry wolves, which charged him from front and rear. The boy, owing to his quickness and accurate shooting, was able to account for both his assailants before they were able to fasten their teeth in his body.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE LIMESTONE INDUSTRY STARTS

Quarries Closed Since War Are Resuming on a Large Scale and Future Prospect Is Bright.

Gold Hill, Or., Feb. 28.—The limestone industry, like the gold mining industry in this region, formerly suspended with the opening of the war in 1914, equipment and capital of this industry being applied to the mining of copper, chrome, manganese, quicksilver, platinum and other war metals abounding in the region. The suspension of hostilities in turn suspended the mining of the war metals to a large extent. The high cost of mining prohibits the general resumption of gold mining, and a large amount of mining equipment is now being diverted to the peace industries of the region.

PLANTS RESUME

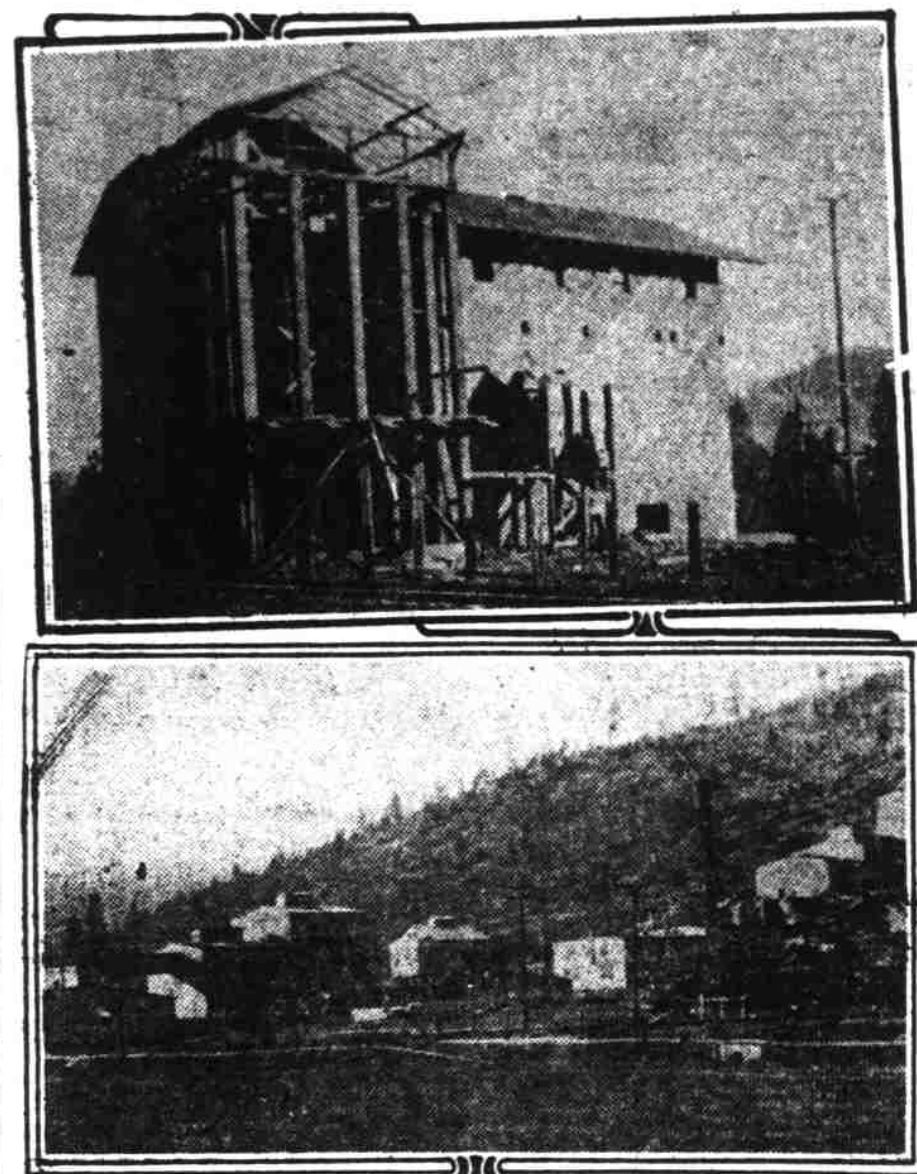
Great importance attaches just now with the resumption of the local cement plant and the operation of the state limestone fertilizer plant built for the purpose of furnishing the farmers of Oregon with fertilizer at cost. The most important of all is the reopening of the Kansas creek quarries four miles out from Gold Hill, which will supply a major part of the limestone used in the paper mills, sugar refineries and fruit spray plants in the Northwest, besides the commercial lime.

Along with a number of other problems equally or comparatively important is some of the other fields of our mineral industries, the Oregon Bureau of Mines has given a great deal of attention to searching out available limestone deposits in the state contiguous to transportation facilities. The officers of the bureau have keenly felt the necessity of giving to this problem the attention it deserves, and of spending the requisite amount of time and money in its prosecution. Thus not only serving the miner, but the farmer, builder and the whole population of the state. The report of the bureau embraces a brief summary of the existing knowledge concerning the limestone deposits in Oregon, including whatever information pertaining to them have been published in the Mineral Resources of Oregon, the official publication of the bureau.

FOUR LIMESTONE BELTS

The chief limestone deposits in this region occur in four fairly well defined

INDUSTRY IS RENEWED



Above—State lime plant, and, below, Beaver Portland cement plant, both at Gold Hill.

belts, having a general trend from southwest to northeast. They are as a rule elongated or lens-like mass, usually less than a mile in length and but a few hundred feet in thickness.

The chief limestone lenses of the Gold Hill district, where the transportation question is settled, are as follows:

On Kansas creek the limestone lens of unusually large size or two or more lenses, extending from north to south, varying from 200 to 300 feet in thickness. The enclosing rock is slate or argillaceous, though the Shikivu granite batholith approaches within 100 feet of the limestone in one place. The sedimentary rock strikes north 10 degrees, 17 degrees east and dips east 85 degrees. In the outskirts of Gold Hill a limestone lens has thickness of 100 feet and a length of 1000 feet developed; it

strikes north 20 degrees east, and dips east 75 degrees. It is interbedded with argillaceous shale and clay. At this location the Beaver Portland Cement company has erected a cement plant having a capacity of 1200 barrels per day.

TESTS PROVE HIGH

On Galls creek opposite of Gold Hill are several lenses of high grade limestone. At one of these lenses is located the state limestone fertilizer plant quarry. The limestone is conveyed from the quarry to the 200-ton capacity plant across the river on the railway siding by an aerial tramway 5400 feet in length. Three miles west of Gold Hill at an elevation varying from 1500 to 1900 feet a lens of high grade limestone about 100 feet thick strikes north 25 degrees east, and dips 70 degrees southwest.

This property is highly equipped, on the railway, and operated by the local cement plant in conjunction with the plant.

The composition of the limestone near Gold Hill by assay varies in silica 0.31 to 25.21 per cent; aluminum and iron, 0.20 to 2.50; magnesium, 35.02 to 53.17, and calcium, 31.49 to 42.66.

FUTURE IS BRIGHT

A somewhat important limestone deposit exists on Elder creek, one of the head waters of the Illinois river. It is near the smelter town of Takilma, is accessible and is used as a source of lime flux in reducing the copper ores at Takilma.

From this brief reference to the limestone deposits known to exist within the boundaries of the state, it is seen that there are vast quantities of a valuable largely within the watershed of the Rogue river, some of which is now without reach of transportation. Many beds of usable quality are likewise remote, but these are properly regarded as a very valuable potential resource merely awaiting the course of development which the future of this section of Oregon has every reason to expect.

Salvation Army Will Take Care of Much State Charity Work

The home service program for 1920 of the Salvation army has been compiled in 18 of the 36 counties in Oregon, where advisory boards have been formed. Three counties, Washington, Yamhill and Jackson, have two boards each. Other counties with advisory boards are Lincoln, Umatilla, Polk, Josephine, Lane, Wasco, Linn, Benton, Clatsop, Klamath, Hood River, Baker, Jefferson and Sherman.

The advisory boards in the different counties will cooperate with the Salvation army in reporting to it cases of needy persons or existing social problems, together with its recommendations so that the Salvation army may more effectively extend its activities to every corner of the state.

Icebergs Off Grand Banks

New York, Feb. 28.—(I. N. S.)—Captain A. E. Hakansson, of the Swedish liner Stockholm, which arrived here from Gothenberg, said two large icebergs and a quantity of field ice was sighted east of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. That is usually a sign of spring, but the heavy seas of two weeks may have started the ice.

Giving the First News of the Opening of the Schwan Piano Co.'s Two New Stores

The Quality Store with its Piano Salons and Mezzanine And the Downstairs Store with its Underpriced Pianos

Pianos are great to write about and great to read about. The progress of civilization is largely concerned in the development of pianos and player pianos; the preservation of the home system of society depends upon it like a mountain upon its foundation. You are convinced by carefully presented announcements that extraordinary preparations here will, in fact, bring splendid lots of quality pianos and player pianos with genuine and important savings—and these announcements, one and all, suggest a desire to see how much greater the variety, how much better the quality, and how much larger are the savings in the store that actually established in Portland the Eastern 25% lower than local market price of pianos and player pianos as an institution in the Portland and the coast economic structure.

"And they asked me how I did it, and gave 'em the Scripture text, 'You keep your light so shining a little in front o' the next!' They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind, And I left 'em sweating and stealing a year and a half behind." —KIPLING.

This notice is given as a suggestion that our opening sale of pianos should have fair attention. Many of our advertisements are instructive—besides, this sale will be a large one; the more so because of the possession here of a sufficient quantity of pianos to keep it going; whereas, as many an advertisement will tell you, there is a serious shortage nearly everywhere. Then there is our new store—our second store—

THE DOWNSTAIRS STORE WITH ITS UNDERPRICED PIANOS

What a variety of new and used pianos, inexpensively priced. There are charming new bungalow pianos in mahogany, oak, fumed or golden, all marked at distinct savings.

One Polished Mahogany \$750 Steger at \$465; a Dull Oak \$550 Conover at \$315; a large Plain Case Mahogany \$550 Kimball at \$365; a splendid \$750 Steinway & Sons at \$345; one greatly carved Smith & Barnes at \$315; another Magnificently Carved Mahogany \$600 Kimball at \$395; also a \$750 Steger in fumed oak for \$465; and one Steger in polished mahogany at \$485. Then, too, here can be found an Art Model of the Storey & Clark Co. for \$395 that cannot again be duplicated for \$650; also a dull Mahogany \$475 Kingsbury for \$265; a \$475 Vose & Sons for \$235; a \$550 Davis & Son in Flemish oak for \$345; a dull Mahogany \$550 Singer Upright Grand for \$315; a modern style Plain Mahogany Ebersole and a splendidly carved large \$575 Hobart M. Cable for \$395; another \$475 Kimball in oak at \$345; and a Heinze-Kimball in imitation Circassian Walnut for \$235; a Bush & Gertz and a large McIntyre & Goodsell at, each \$295; as also a large Hallett & Davis Upright at \$195; a Mahogany \$475 Sterling Piano Co. Upright at \$245; a Dunham Co. at \$165; one Newby & Evans at \$295.

All these pianos are sold for cash, or you may arrange terms to suit your convenience by paying simple banking interest of 6% (not 8%, as elsewhere), with payments as low as \$6, \$8 \$10 or more monthly, all to be paid within 30 months—2½ years' time.

Then, again, here you will find some good makers' Player Pianos—a Mahogany \$750 Stark & Co. at \$495; an Oak \$800 Mendenhall at \$495; and a new \$800 Player for \$535, on terms of \$15 month, if you do not wish to pay cash.

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