



FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY BUBS PLUMLY THOMPSON

A FLOWER AND A FAIRY TALE



OF COURSE you know the flowers go
To Fairyland in the fall!
But, oh, my dear and duck, this year
Jack Frost most caught them all!

They stayed to cheer the garden
A bit longer than they should,
And before they'd packed their leaves a fay
Came flying through the wood.

"He's coming; hurry! hurry!"
All the flower folk turned pale,
"Do hurry!" begged the fay, "Jack's riding
On his swiftest gale."

"Will no one stop him? We can never
Reach the Fairy Gate
Before he comes," the flowers wail:
"Why ever did we wait?"

"I'll ask the Queen," off flew the fay,
And in the fairy court
The Wisemen straightway try their charms
And spells of every sort

To halt Jack Frost, but still he rides
Till all at once an elf
Hopped up, "I know who'll stop him
And I'll go for him myself!"

Straight to the Sleepy Desert,
Just the other side o' day,
The little fellow scampered,
Next thing, down the Milky Way

The queer old, dear old Sandman,
With his magic sack of sand,
Went riding on his fastest camel
Off to North Pole Land.

Perhaps you wondered why it was
So warm and mild last fall,
Perhaps you wondered why the children
Couldn't sleep at all.

Well, pshaw! the Sandman shivered so,
He dropped his magic sack,
And all the sand for every land
Went spilling over Jack.

And till the Fairies helped the Sandman
Gather it again
There were no dreams and boys and girls
Were wide awake at ten.

But the Flower Folk reached Fairyland
Without one small mishap,
But Jack Frost and the polar bears
All took a whole month's nap.
(But Jack made up for it when he wakened up,
didn't he?)



When You Go Down to Taffytown



When you go down to Taffytown,
You'd better not be cross,
Else in the candy caldron
They will drop you with one toss.

And melt you down in leasos,
Till you're sweeter than themselves,
Why, yesterday they candied three
Small bears and several elves.

An author and a painter and,
Some lemons and a crow,
They sprinkled them with sugar, dears
—And stood them in a row.

Today's Puzzle
The story of the forgetful poet told
last week with fruit took a good many
and the missing ones were: Lime, dates,
currant, apple, fig, pear and plum. This
week he is determined to say the metals.
This might be hard for some folks—
but not for him. See, now, what you
can make out of his story. Fill in the
blanks with the names of metals.

Let our story begin
With a soldier of _____
Who _____ his brave army
Through thick and through thin!

A march he did _____
On the enemy forces
And captured six men
And a few rusty horses.

As the _____ and heroes pass
All the _____ bands did play
And _____ longed on
Talked half the day!

British interests will establish an
airial mail service over a route 2500
miles long to South America, from Por-
tland to Buenos Aires, with stops
at 10 points between.

**OREGON PILGRIMS
LEFT BODIES OF
30,000 ON WAY**

Westward Journey of Early Set-
tlers of This State One of
Longest Told in History.

(This is the sixteenth of a series of articles
on Oregon and its history, written for The
Sunday Journal by J. B. Hornor, professor of
history, Oregon Agricultural college, and author
of "Oregon.")

By J. B. Hornor
They crossed the desert as of old
Their fathers crossed the sea;
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the tree.—Whittier.

Many of the Oregon bound emigrants were the descendants of the Pilgrims and the Cavaliers. Their westward journey of 3000 miles was one of the longest described in history. It was a real pilgrimage, and the emigrants were real pilgrims. So many made this pilgrimage to Oregon and so hazardous was the journey, that 30,000 of them perished along the way.

But why this rush westward, and this sacrifice of life? Oregon was the first Pacific coast region to which there was considerable migration from the states; hence in consequence thereof various reasons became apparent why it should be rapidly settled, namely:

1. If the Americans were to dominate in Oregon, it was necessary for them to be in the majority.
2. There was much uneasiness throughout the United States as to the Oregon boundary question, the decision of which many believed would be influenced somewhat by the presence of American settlers.
3. It was the American policy to send colonies to Oregon so that they might develop the resources of the country, and incidentally replace savagery with civilization.
4. Lawlessness was becoming so prevalent that livestock and other property were frequently stolen, also the Indians, who were acquiring civilization and were dependent upon the whites for government, required better protection for their families and their property. Furthermore, the Americans wanted a government of their own, the outgrowth of their desire being a demand for law and order. To meet this demand there must be enough Americans to enforce such laws as might be made.
5. But above all was the opportunity for men and women to come West where they could get homes and improve their condition.

MIGRATION BEGAN IN 1839
Various parties had crossed the plains, but the first serious attempt at migration to Oregon was made in 1839. This movement resulted from lectures given by Rev. Jason Lee in Peoria, Ill., during the winter of 1837-1838. In the spring of 1839, 19 men took a two-horse wagon and a band of horses as far as Independence, Mo. Here they transferred their luggage to pack horses and turned their courses toward Santa Fe, where there was abundance of grass and many buffalo. J. J. Farnum was their leader. They carried a flag with the motto, "Oregon or the Grave." By the last of September they reached Green river, where they met Joe Meek and other well-known trappers. Their sufferings were intense, as they traveled through deep snows with only dog meat to subsist upon, and nothing but cottonwood boughs for their horses to eat. Of this party only five reached the Willamette valley.

Space permits mention of but one other train. This is known as the Great Emigration. Early in the spring of 1843 almost simultaneously migration began from Missouri, and in smaller numbers from Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa and Texas. This was called the Great Emigration because it comprised nearly 1000 persons. All the settlers of Oregon who had preceded this immigration did not number half as many as were added by this train. At Kansas river, Peter H. Burnett, later first American governor of California, was chosen captain, and James W. Nesmith, a young man who was to become prominent and influential in Oregon, and who later represented the young state in the United States senate during the Civil war, was orderly sergeant. Burnett was in command only eight days, and was succeeded by William Martin, who retained his leadership until the emigration broke into smaller parties. When Whitman, who was with the rear of the emigration, reached Fort Hall, he found the leaders doubtful as to what plan to adopt.

BROUGHT THEIR WAGONS

It had been customary to leave wagons at Fort Hall and go through to the Columbia with pack animals. But S. A. Clark tells us in "Pioneer Days of Oregon History" that Whitman encouraged them to continue with the emigration that he could get them to the Columbia with their wagons. After the settlers had halted for a few days to rest and recuperate their weary teams, they decided to continue their journey with Dr. Whitman as their guide since he was well qualified to select the best route for the wagons to follow. They reached Fort Boise on the 20th of September. On the 24th of September they entered Burnt River canyon. By the first of October their route led through the beautiful Grand Ronde valley, where snowy summits of the Blue mountains looked down on pine-clad hills. In the same month they reached Wallatpu. Some of the cattle were left in the Walla Walla valley. The others were driven overland; while "the families, wagons, and other property were taken down the Columbia river on boats and arrived at the Willamette valley by the end of November. The latter part of the journey was so arduous that some declared the hardships to have been greater and the sufferings more acute while descending the Columbia from The Dalles to the Willamette than were those of the long pilgrimage from the Missouri river to the Willamette valley.

COUNTRY IS SETTLED

Upon their arrival in Oregon, the immigrants found themselves among Indians whose language was strange and whose habits were fiercely unrestrained. But despite the strictures committed by the natives, the forests were converted into homes, school houses, churches and cities; the prairies, unscathed by plow, were transformed into fields, gardens and orchards, and the treacherous Indians were taught to worship the God of our fathers. Under the white man's torch the hunting ground became the scene of a harvest, the tapers a college, and the battle field the site of a sanctuary. Hence a grateful people became venerate with mingled gratitude and pride of the achievements of the Oregon pilgrims.

OLD OREGON TRAIL. USED BY SETTLERS



Map showing tortuous route of 3000 miles which was used by Oregon bound emigrants. Over 30,000 people lost their lives along this trail in early days.

Easter Lilies Will Be Plentiful on the Market This Spring

This year the Easter lily will hold its own reign supreme over the host of flowers that bud forth on Easter day.

The scarcity of the bulbs, which in previous years has caused substitutions in the Easter offerings, is no more.

The Easter lily is not affected by the general shortage movement. On the contrary, there will be Easter lilies in abundance, say florists.

Different growers just outside the city are guarding the plants and watching the buds so as to have them in their prime on Easter day. The bulbs which were shipped from Japan and, in some instances, from Holland, have been raised by local growers, who will supply the florists with all their needs. Many of the florist shops are raising their own Easter lilies in their hot-houses outside the city limits.

Prices will run about 50 cents a blossom, say florists, and there will be flowers enough for everyone.

Diversified Courses Are to Be Given at O. A. C. Summer Term

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, March 20.—Courses to be offered in the 1920 summer school session of the Oregon Agricultural college are being arranged to meet a wide range of needs on the part of students and teachers who may attend. Special courses in methods of teaching technical subjects—agriculture, commerce, home economics, industrial arts, and physical education—have been planned for teachers in the grades and secondary schools. The vocational courses offered will be of interest to teachers desiring to fit themselves for

Smith-Hughes work. Other special courses will be condensed work in commerce and physical education, courses in industrial journalism, story telling, playground methods and other allied subjects. The regular courses will be



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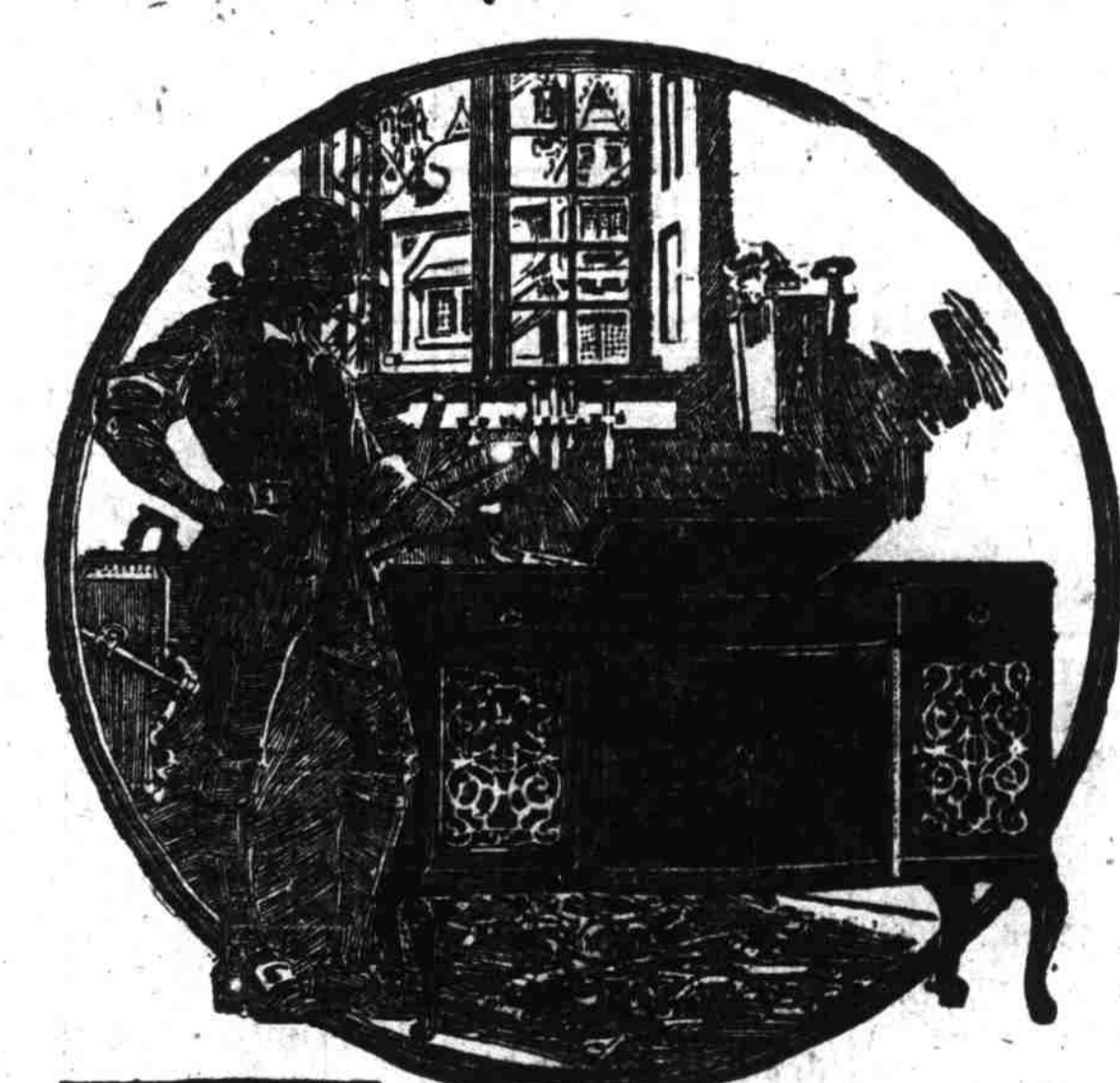
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