

WHO'S FOR A DIVIDE? THUNDERED JO. MEEK AT CHAMPOEG ON MAY 2, 1843

At that place and at that time Decision Was Made Which Placed the Oregon Country Within the Territory of the United States Instead of Being and Becoming a Part of the British Empire—The Painting of that Scene Which Has Been a Great Labor of Love on the Part of Theodore Gegoux.

A few months ago a picture depicting the birth of civil government in Oregon was completed by a French-Canadian artist, Theodore Gegoux, on the very scene of the memorable event—Champoeg, about 25 miles north of Salem.

Upon viewing the picture have instantly recognized the individual portraits. The canvas is seven by eleven feet, and shows the dramatic moment when Joseph Meek stands with upraised hand calling for a similar manifestation from his companions if they, with him, are in favor of a civil form of government and uniting Oregon with the Union.

tion with which to purchase the work, to hang as a perpetual memorial in the state capitol. Talking with many of the old-time residents, and learning of their lack of information concerning the birth of civil government in Oregon, it would seem indeed, as though some measure should be taken by the state whereby one of its most dramatic and interesting incidents in its formation is preserved.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF STATE OF OREGON

On May 2, 1843, when the report of the committee on organization came up for consideration. In 1875, the officers of the Oregon Pioneer Association requested Honorable J. Quinn Thornton, a pioneer of 1846, to prepare a short history of the provisional government.

"We can risk it; let us divide and count!" As quick as tongue could utter the words, William H. Gray emphasized the proposition by saying with great animation: "I second the motion!"

of a committee to locate the site of Champoeg where the meeting of May 2, 1843, was held. The legislature of 1901 appropriated \$300 on recommendation of Governor Geary, and on May 2, 1901, the fifty-eighth anniversary of the event is commemorated, a monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Table with columns: Name, Place of Birth, Born, Arrived in Oregon. Lists names of pioneers and their arrival dates.

The following is a list of persons who voted in favor of the organization of the provisional government at Champoeg, May 2, 1843:

THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON IS UNIQUE (Continued from page 3.) mination was in the ratification of our constitution on the 14th of February, 1859.

After permanent organization, the majority of these men acted in the name of good citizens by supporting the provisional government, and all became naturalized as soon as possible after the United States extended its jurisdiction over the "Oregon country."

Alanson Beers and Joseph Gale were elected an executive committee to enforce the laws that had been passed and to serve until May, 1844.

Before his death Broderick had done valiant service in behalf of the loyal people of the United States. He was mourned by them as a martyr to the cause of liberty. President Lincoln regretted his death and the loss the Union caused had sustained.

the western slope of our continent is far more happy than the eastern. In configuration, it is an expressly fine and grand—a vast oblong square with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into the sea.

SOME CELEBRITIES OF PACIFIC COAST STATES

Broderick, Baker, Judge Coffey, Sam Shortridge, Robert Stanfield; a Galaxy of Genius and Greatness and Patriotism and Honesty, Holding to High Ideals and Devotion to the Saving Grace of Hard Work.

By Judge Peter H. D'Arcy In looking over the history of the Pacific coast, there is nothing that can excel in courage, fortitude and intense endeavor its settlement and the many able and distinguished men who came into the Oregon country and California in the pioneer days.

forces enlisted and organized by himself." Col. Baker was a remarkable character. He came to Oregon in 1852. He was one of those men whose genius attracts the attention of people with whom he comes in contact.

THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON IS UNIQUE (Continued from page 3.) This event should be celebrated each year with an eclat worthy of the early pioneers, the men who prepared and adopted our constitution in its remembrance of our people who ratified by their votes this document which has made our state worthy of admiration and enabled it to attain the exalted position which it has held in the 62 years of its existence.

Other Notable Men Another personage who occupied a prominent place in the history of the Pacific coast was Judge James V. Coffey, a jurist in San Francisco for 36 years. He was a judge who had jurisdiction of probate matters. His early training was in the newspaper business, being editor of the San Francisco Examiner for a number of years as a young man.

LAYING CORNER STONE OF OREGON CAPITOL

increase the number of consumers, and to retain these means in the country. The state requires manufactures, so that when the farmer shall fall from the land, the means of his support may be carried over the temporary embarrassment by their strength and solidity.

Stirring loyalty was the keynote of an address given by Senator Dennis of LaGrande yesterday during the noonday luncheon of the Marion County Realty association at the Marion hotel.

DENNIS IS SPEAKER BEFORE REALTY MEN

Eastern Oregon Senator Urges Colonization Of State In appreciation of the services of Speaker Louis E. Bean during the present session, the house yesterday afternoon suspended the order of business for a few minutes and present to Mr. and Mrs. Bean a silver coffee urn and complete service.

ROUND ABOUT THE LOBBY

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RAILROAD HEAD PASSES

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.—Ferdinand O. Reed, 73, who for 50 years previous to coming to Portland in 1913 was agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road here, died today. Upon his resignation in 1913, the railroad company presented him with a house as pensions were not established at that time.

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California in the late election made a splendid record in electing S. M. Shortridge, a former Salem boy, to the United States senate. Mr. Shortridge and was a boyhood friend of the writer of this article. It is a pleasure to the friends of Mr. Shortridge who knew him in the old days in our city to know that he has succeeded professionally and politically.

THE TREES AND SHRUBS ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

There Are a Hundred and Twenty Varieties, and Their Common and Scientific Names Are Given Below, the Numbers Corresponding to a Plat at the Office of the Secretary of State, Showing the Location of Each Tree and Shrub in and Around the Capitol Grounds.

- 1. Horse chestnut (Esculus). 2. White pine (pinus strobus). 3. Catalpa Indian bean (catalpa bignonioides). 4. Monumental water (Texas bacata). 5. Golden holly (ilex aquifolium). 6. English hawthorn (Coccinea torulosa). 7. Golden Retinospora (retinospora plarifera aurea). 8. Deutzia (lemorensis). 9. Red bud or Judas tree (Cercis). 10. Crimson Norway maple (Acer spicatum). 11. English laurel (Kalmia latifolia). 12. Water Elm (ulmus). 13. Cork bark elm (ulmus). 14. Curly-leaf holly (ilex). 15. Spirea (prunifolia pleno). 16. Japanese barberry (purpoia). 17. Japanese yew (taxus cuspidata). 18. Cryptomeria Japonica (lobbi). 19. Mock orange or Syringa (Philadelphus). 20. Weigela rosea (diervilla). 21. Golden bell (viburnum Opulus). 22. Camperdown elm (pendula). 23. Purple Lilac (vulgaris). 24. Lauristinus (Hungarian laurel). 25. Flowering almond (rubra florifera). 26. American linden (tilla Americana). 27. Sweet gum (liquidambar styraciflua). 28. Sequoyia gigantea (red wood). 29. Oriental spruce (pica orientalis). 30. Sassafras (sassafras varifolium). 31. Verigated cypress (cupressus). 32. Tulip or poplar tree (Liriodendron tulipifera). 33. Golden yew (taxus aurea). 34. Silver leaf box elder (nogundo). 35. Globe box (buxus verigated sempervirens). 36. Persimmon (diospyros Virginiana). 37. Plum-like or green retinospora (plumosa). 38. Tamarisk American (tamarix). 39. Rocky mountain cedar (juniperus scopulorum). 40. American white birch (betula populifolia). 41. Oregon or soft maple (acer Macrophyllum). 42. Chinese white magnolia (Magnolia conspicua). 43. Green Japanese maple (acer polymorphum). 44. Plumed Arbutus (pyramidalis). 45. Cut-leaf birch (laciniata pendula). 46. Lenses magnolia (lennelii). 47. Black walnut (juglans nigra). 48. English yew (taxus bacata). 49. European linden (tilla vulgaris). 50. Cedar of Lebanon (cedrus Libani). 51. American elm (ulmus Americana). 52. White lilac (alba syringa). 53. Japanese maple (atropurpureum). 54. Goat or pussy willow (salix caprea). 55. Weigela rosea verigated (nana variegata). 56. Noble fir (abies nobilis glauca). 57. Nordman fir (abies nordmanniana). 58. Azalea mollis (Chinese azalea). 59. Swiss stone pine (pinus cantabrica). 60. Sycamore maple (pseudo-platanus). 61. Tree hydrangea (grandiflora). 62. American chestnut (castanea chrysothrylla). 63. Golden cedar or Sargent's weeping (pendula). 64. Shell bark hickory (carya ovata). 65. American bamboo. 66. Calycanthus floridus (sweet shrub). 67. Paper or canoe birch (betula papyrifera). 68. Silver willow (pendula). 69. Spirea alba (white spirea). 70. Bull pine (pinus ponderosa). 71. American arbutus (thymococcinea). 72. Japanese snowball (viburnum plicatum). 73. Scarlet fringe or smoke tree (Rhus aromatica). 74. Oregon grape (Berberis aquifolium). 75. Ohio buckeye (aesculus glabra). 76. Snowball (viburnum). 77. Ash-leaf maple (negundo). 78. Flowering quince (japonica). 81. Flowering elder (cambusiana). 82. Weeping willow (axilis babylonica). 83. Persimmon (japonica). 84. Ginkgo or maidenhair tree (saliburba adiantifolia). 85. Calycanthus floridus). 86. Colorado blue spruce (picea pungens). 87. Golden-leaf box elder (negundo). 88. Compact juniper (compacta). 89. Smooth-leaf holly (ilex virginica). 90. Virginia red cedar (juniperus Virginiana). 91. Silver-leaf linden (tilla argentea tomentosa). 92. Pear-leaf cedar. 93. Honey locust (gleditsia triacanthos). 94. Retinospora (squarrosa var. chilii). 95. Golden privet (aurea variegata). 96. Spirea alba (arguta). 97. Teas weeping mulberry (tatarica pendula). 98. Flowering crab (pyrus floribunda). 99. Teas Japanese hybrid catalpa (catalpa hybrida). 100. Rock or sugar maple (acer saccharum). 101. Mountain lilac. 102. Strawberry bush (amarantus). 103. Bay tree (persea barbinervis). 104. Lawson's cypress (cupressus lawsoniana). 105. Rhododendron (maudslayi). 106. Cotoneaster (microphylla). 107. Pin oak (quercus palustris). 108. Highbush cranberry (corynocarpus). 109. Japanese purple maple (acer sanguinatum). 110. Golden chain (cystisus laburnum). 111. Bay-leaved willow (salix pentandra). 112. Oriental sycamore (platanus orientalis). 113. Carolina buckthorn (rhamnus caroliniana). 114. Persian lilac (persea). 115. Ocean spray or iron-wood (holodiscus arifolia). 116. Staghorn sumach (rhus typhina). 117. Golden spirea (physocarpus aurea). 118. Yellow jasmine (jasminum nudiflorum). 119. White ash (fraxinus americana). 120. Golden twigged dogwood (stolonifera aurea). (As no doubt the reader has already inferred, the above numbers correspond to the plat in the office of the secretary of state, so that any one who may be interested in a study of the trees may, by referring to the plat, quickly find any variety or individual tree or shrub.—Ed.)