

TOY MAKING EARNS MONEY FOR SOVIETS

Farming Not So Profitable and Many Turn to Other Occupations

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, U. S. S. R.—(AP)—Russian peasants are finding their spare time toy making more profitable than tilling their farms.

Agriculture hereabouts is in such a primitive state that many of the peasants use wooden plough shares and pointed wooden stakes for harrows. This requires a much greater working population than in the United States, where farm machinery is so universally used. Consequently the division of profits is so widely shared that the peasants are forced into taking on "side lines," especially during the long Russian winters.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of toys, made in peasant homes without any central direction, are gathered up and exported each year, a large percentage going into Germany, which, before the world war, was supreme in the toy market. Russian peasant toys have even taken prizes at exhibitions in Leipzig.

There is scarcely a province in Russia without a toymaking industry of some sort.

All of the old toys are of carved wood or clay. The arts of carving and coloring are passed down from generation to generation, thus attaining slowly an extraordinary degree of skill.

One small district near Moscow possesses the secret of amazingly bright colors, with which small wooden boxes about the size of a powder-puff are painted.

Viatska, one of the provinces in the famine area, is noted for wooden box toys one within another.

Nizhni-Novgorod sends out in addition to painted bowls of wood, doubly lacquered so that they can be used for holding hot soup or other liquids. Other items include wooden spoons, gaily painted, and hand-painted paper-mache boxes of great delicacy, lacquered and polished.

The Volodga, Riazan and Orlov provinces produce delicate lace in addition to toys.

The Moscow area specializes in embroideries and white and unbleached linen drawn thread work. Many of the peasants while away the dreary winter hours by making wooden table ware.

Tambov province specializes in fillet, Tver in gold embroidery. Rugs and carpets from Bokhara, Khiva, Samarkand and other parts of central Asia compare favorably with the best Persian specimens.

WHEN OREGON WAS STRANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 1.)

the white man ruthlessly shot and killed the young Indian. This death added a blaze to the already heated embers.

Suspicious Indians

Chief Yellow Serpent came down from Walla Walla to counsel with Doctor McLoughlin over the situation. The matter was serious, as the Willamettes were waiting to see what the others were going to do.

The settlers and the missionaries were aroused. Something must be done to allay the wrath of the redman.

At the conclusion of a general council Augustus Hines and Doctor White were delegated to go to Walla Walla and treat with those Indians, while Lee would pacify the valley tribes.

After the big pow-wow with all the immediate tribes present and participating in the council, the fear of the Indians was somewhat allayed for the time being. The big pipe was passed around and peace was publicly declared.

On the return of Lee to his work he visited all the missions and found the new recruits apparently making the best of the to them, awkward conditions. Lee about this time heard that congress had made no progress with his bill for territorial recognition. This news was certainly discouraging to Mr. Lee.

Lee talked the matter of self-government over with many of the Americans who were settling in the valley, and as it was the consensus of opinion that some sort of law should be established in the near future, all were in favor of calling a meeting for that purpose.

First Champco Meeting

Mr. Lee called the meeting which was held in the Champco mission warehouse on February 7th, 1841, for the purpose of consulting upon the steps necessary to be taken for the formation of laws and the election of officers to execute them. Lee presided at this meeting.

Certain historians have written of the Champco meeting May 2nd, 1843, as the first meeting ever held for the purpose of local self-government. But notice this meeting was held two years before May 2nd, 1843.

On February 15, only eight days after the first meeting, one of the foremost men in the val-

ley died, possessed of quite an estate.

Three days thereafter, February 17, the funeral was held in the Methodist church. The funeral was largely attended, and at the close the friends were asked to tarry and discuss the plans of the meeting of the 7th instant. Jason Lee again presided and Rev. Hines, a Methodist, was elected secretary.

As the deceased, Ewing Young, left no family, but a large estate, there seemed a necessity that some provision should be made for handling the estate.

The meeting passed a resolution authorizing a code of laws and the election of certain officers. A committee was appointed and authorized to frame a constitution and code of laws and nominate officers, then adjourned to the next day.

The Next Meeting

The French Canadians were invited to meet with the Americans the next day, February 18, 1841.

At this meeting Rev. David Leslie, a Methodist, presided and Rev. Hines and Sidney Smith acted as secretaries. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, so far as choosing the law committee. The Americans very much desired that the Canadians should participate in the organization of the country.

The committee was chosen as follows: Father F. X. Blanchet, chairman, Jason Lee, David Donipierre, Gustavus Hines, Charles, Robert Moore, J. L. Parrish, Etienne Lucier, and William Johnson. As Jason Lee was the only candidate for governor it was thought best to defer that appointment to a later date. The meeting then chose officers as follows: I. L. Babcock, supreme judge, with probate power; George W. LeBreton, clerk of the court and public recorder; William Johnson, high sheriff, and Zavier Ladroot, Pierre Billique, and William McCarty, constables, and "until the code of laws be drafted, Judge Babcock should be instructed to act according to the laws of the state of New York." The meeting then adjourned to convene at the Catholic mission at St. Paul (on the Willamette river a few miles above Champco) on the 7th of June. The place of meeting at the Catholic mission was manifestly to placate the French and secure their further cooperation.

Opposition Encountered

However the favor granted to the Canadians did not materialize as hoped for. Dr. McLoughlin opposed the whole scheme. Father Blanchet failed to call the committee together, so the meeting was a failure. After accepting Father Blanchet's resignation and appointing W. J. Bailly as a member of the committee, the committee was instructed to report at an adjourned meeting of the convention to be held on the first Thursday in October. This meeting for October was never held.

So much opposition was shown by the Hudsons Bay people that the Americans concluded to drop the effort to complete the organization for the present. At least, and await the action of congress.

Nevertheless a defacto government had been organized, but not completed. "Dr. Babcock had been elected supreme judge with probate powers." And for two years he was the head and front of authority in Oregon. He had administered the estate of the late Ewing Young satisfactorily to all concerned.

However, the question of organization was not allowed to sleep. During the winter a debating society was organized at the Falls and was functioning much of the time. The question of completing the territorial organization was freely discussed.

At one time Mr. Abernethy proposed for discussion the following question: "If the United States extends its jurisdiction over this country within four years, it will not be expedient to form an independent government." This question was warmly discussed.

However, in the fall of 1842, the French were asked to join again in an effort to complete the organization of the government heretofore left uncompleted. Although Dr. McLoughlin showed considerable opposition, yet the French had been submitting to the officers who were elected. Another meeting was also held at which no progress was made, further than discussion and agitation.

Lee Landing Spirit

Jason Lee was the leading spirit in five of these meetings. He wrote the calls and had them circulated, and also kept the subject ever before the settlers.

W. H. Gray, who had come to the country with Marcus Whitman over the mountains in 1836, had left the Walla Walla country and come to the Methodist mission, seeking employment under Jason Lee as a carpenter. At the instance of Lee, no doubt, Mr. Gray took up the agitation for government, as Mr. Lee's name does not again appear in connection with the subject, although I have seen no statement to this effect, yet it is a reasonable conclusion to me that Gray, upon Lee's request, arranged to carry on this feature of Lee's plans. Again Mr. Lee had little time for detail work. With all his missions on his hands he was a very busy man.

Mr. Gray advertised for a meet-

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER WEDS



First photograph taken following the marriage of Senorita Ernestine Calles, twenty-year-old daughter of President Calles of Mexico, and Thomas Arnold Robinson of New York, at the home of the bride's uncle in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. Because her Parisian wedding gown failed to arrive in time, Mrs. Robinson wore a simple white beaded georgette gown, said to be a family heirloom.

ing to be held at the Methodist mission on February 2nd, 1843.

As this meeting had not been sufficiently advertised to get out a satisfactory number of six settlers, all the meeting did was to appoint a committee of the settlers to circulate a notice for all settlers in the Willamette valley to meet at the home of Joseph Gervais on March 6th, to devise protection for flocks and herds from the ravages of wolves.

The Canadians had heretofore suggested March 4th, but this date was, somehow, overlooked, so all heartily attended the wolf meeting on March 6th.

As soon as the meeting agreed on the bounty to be given on "wolf" scalps, Gray, by an understanding with the chairman, introduced the subject of better protection for the settlers as well as for their live stock. Gray, it is said, made a very able plea for a committee of 12 to devise a complete plan of government.

Historic Champco Meeting

Gray's motion prevailed, and the committee was appointed. This is the committee that reported at the meeting at Champco on the second day of May, 1843. The report was for organization for a complete government. After much discussion the report was adopted "by a great majority." Many think this was the initial step for Oregon self-government. Lee was not present, as no doubt he and Gray thought the French would offer less opposition if Lee were seemingly unconcerned about organization.

Some will contend that Mr. Lee had lost interest in the matter of organization, because he was not at Champco to attend that meeting on May 2nd, 1843. But they are mistaken, as Mr. Lee had

turned the agitation over to Mr. Gray as heretofore stated, on account of the press of other business and in deference to the French Canadians.

I am unable to look upon Mr. Gray as the whole originator of the meeting of 1843. True, he was the manager of all those meetings, and managed them well, showing much generalship. But he, only, took up the work as handed him by Mr. Lee, and carried it to a successful conclusion.

After Mr. Lee had put in two whole years paying the way for the final outcome, I would not rob anyone of an ounce of his proportion of the credit due for saving Oregon to the United States, while I am trying to give Jason Lee the full credit for his indefatigable efforts, which I think were paramount to anything done by any other person or circumstance.

The Credit Is Lee's

Consider with me a few of the circumstances for which Mr. Lee should have credit.

Jason Lee secured from President Jackson and the secretaries of the Interior and of war, permission for founding missions in Oregon. He then went east and lectured on Oregon in nearly all the states east of the Mississippi, including Iowa and Illinois, in 1838 and 1839, taking two Indian boys with him, inducing the people of Illinois to send two well equipped and fair sized trains overland to Oregon, without which Oregon might not have been saved to the United States.

He induced the government to allow him fifty dollars for the passage of each immigrant. By this means he secured fifty persons, at one time, when greatly needed to uphold our Flag. Count-

ing those four who went with Lee on his first trip and the 15 sent to him later by the Mission Board, and 52 he took on the Lausanne, Lee was responsible for a majority of the Americans in Oregon during the early forties.

Lee preached the first sermon west of the Rocky mountains. The Methodists organized the first church, the first school, built the first sawmill, the first American flour mill, etc. Lee gathered statistics for the government, for congress, wrote petitions and memorials and bills for the consideration of congress. Continually urged congress to make haste on the Oregon question. He enlisted such men as Benton, Linn, Thornton and others in congress to work in the interest of Oregon. For two years he kept up a continual agitation for government, proving himself to be a thorough statesman in every particular and one of the most self sacrificing, statesman-like, heroic men who ever undertook such a gigantic job in the interest of mankind.

Jason Lee gave ten years to the work of humanity while suffering all kinds of hardships, even to the sacrificing of his life upon the altar of self-abnegation.

Lee's Last Days

Some time in December Lee started for the east by way of the Sandwich Islands. When he arrived at the islands, he learned that it would be several months before any ship would be leaving for the Atlantic ports, but a schooner was sailing within a few days for Mazatlan on the Mexican coast, whence he could go overland to New York. So he took passage on the schooner to Mexico, thence overland, reaching New York during the spring of 1844.

When his business, with the Mission Board was concluded, Jason Lee addressed a few audiences in the interest of Oregon.

By this time his health was rapidly failing, from the result of ten years of strenuous labors under adverse conditions and many exposures incident to a new and uncivilized country.

He retired to his old home in lower Canada, where he soon died in the house where he was born just 41 years before.

Start of Circuit Rider

Lee was succeeded by Rev. George Gary, who closed the missions and sold the mission properties to the Methodist church, in 1846. A number of the mission preachers returned to the east, leaving but four Methodist preachers to carry on the work of the church.

The superintendent, Rev. Gary, supplied The Falls (Oregon City.) Rev. A. F. Waller went to The Dalles. Rev. David Leslie took the upper valley (Salem.) Rev. Augustus Hines took the Tuality plains, residing at The Falls, and Rev. J. L. Parrish was continued at Astoria. Here we have the start of the circuit rider, as there were several preaching places where it was desirable to have preaching semi-occasionally.

Great Work of Lee

Although the Indian work was finally taken over by the government, the churches welcomed the few Indians who were trying to live the Christian life, and did much preaching on the Indian reservations. Some will still contend that the missions were a perfect failure.

But remember that Protestantism was successfully planted here. Missions were the forerunners of the churches. They blazed the way through the forests, laid the foundations of statehood, published the advantages of our climate, the fertility of our soil, the natural resources of the country in general, and were the chief factors in saving the country to the United States.

I do not say that the Methodists and Jason Lee are entitled to all the credit for the grand achievement; no, there were many others who are entitled to high honors as well. But I will say that Jason Lee's influence and his direct work were of more potency

than that of any other person in the whole wide world.

Harvey W. Scott, the great editor of the Oregonian, in his History of Oregon Days, says there never was any danger of our losing the territory south of the Columbia, and the writer is seriously inclined to look at the matter from Mr. Scott's standpoint. But the opinion of the condition on the north of the Columbia is to the contrary.

There is no doubt that at one time England fully expected to make a strong contention for all north of the Columbia and hold it, even to the hazard of war. But Lee got into the Sound country at Nisqually and took possession and established a flourishing mission; held a rousing Fourth of July celebration. His appointee, Dr. Richmond, delivered the oration and sang the Star Spangled Banner and My Country 'Tis of Thee. Captain Wilkes was there present with his marines and a goodly number of Americans participated in the festivities, making a real genuine Independence Day celebration.

One of Dr. Richmond's notable utterances was as follows: "The whole of this magnificent region of country, so rich in the bounties of nature, is destined to become a part of the American Republic."

Dr. McLoughlin Absent

Dr. McLoughlin was expected to be present but, no doubt, seeing that the Americans were going to attend in such force that his home government (England) might severely censure him for participation in a Fourth of July demonstration, in what she considered her own domain, he evidently felt it to be the better part of wisdom as well as policy that he should be conspicuous by his absence.

This first celebration of the American Independence day on the North Pacific coast was held July, 1841. The audience was composed of the following: Captain Wilkes U. S. A., Dr. J. R. Richmond, his assistants at the mission, a few Hudsons Bay officers, the ship's officers, one hundred marines, and four hundred Indians. This great display at Nisqually, antedating, by four years, any attempt by the British to start civilization north of the Columbia, nullified, forever, all efforts made by England to establish occupancy prior or superior to that of the Americans.

Dr. Whitman's Work

Without the efforts of Jason Lee it should be plain to any unprejudiced mind that the burden of establishing priority would have all fallen upon Dr. Whitman east of the Cascades. As to whether or not Dr. Whitman's claim would have been accepted by the English government is a question, as the doctor was murdered and his mission entirely destroyed before the establishment of the international line. Let carriers say what they may about our claim south of the Columbia, there can be no doubt in the minds of people who are well posted on the subject that, without Jason Lee in the west and Dr. Whitman on the east of the Cascades, we were in very great danger of losing all the territory north of the river.

Had it not been for the vacillating course of Presidents Polk and Tyler in treating the Oregon question, we could have gone to the latitude of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north instead of forty-nine. Our claim was just as valid clear to the Russian line as it was to the forty-ninth. President Polk was elected on the slogan "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." And Tyler was also bound up in the same agreement.

The matter was not concluded during President Polk's administration, but he put forth no effort to comply to his promise, neither during his term nor after retirement. President Tyler, who succeeded him, even with Daniel Webster, entered into a villainous scheme to fix our northern line at the Columbia river. Thanks to such men as Linn and Benton, senators from "Old Missouri," who demanded to be shown.

Long and hard was the struggle, but the ship was held on, an even keel by Jason Lee and his coadjutors while the English tried hard to "rock the boat."

"Upholding like the ark of God, The Bible in their van, They went to test the truth of God Against the fraud of man."

"They trod the prairies as of old Their fathers sailed the sea, And made the west as they the east The homestead of the free!"

(This is the last of this series of articles; but Mr. Rigdon promises some conclusions in an article to appear in The Statesman of next Sunday.—Ed.)

GREATER GLACIER PARK SCHEDULED

(Continued from page 1.)

the distance from Many Glacier hotel to Belly river by nine miles, and the continuation of the famous Garden Wall trail from Granite Park chalets to Flat Top mountain.

"Arrangements have been made with the United States bureau of fisheries for a more systematic stocking of the hundreds of lakes and streams and fishing, which has always been excellent, should be even better."

Mr. Enkin was superintendent of Glacier National Park from 1920 to 1923 inclusive.

MARVELS DEVELOPED IN RECENT PERIOD

Morse Conceived Telegraph Idea 95 Years Ago; Many Other Things

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Although radio vision and long distance television rapidly approach the commonplace, only 95 years have passed since Samuel F. B. Morse conceived the idea from which he developed the telegraph, and it was not until May 24, 1844, that the first 100 mile circuit was officially opened.

Since that day, 83 years ago, when the message, "What hath God wrought," was transmitted to Baltimore and back to Washington many developments, including the telephone, have sprung from it. Even the code of dots and dashes which Morse devised before he began work on his apparatus has been supplanted to some extent in recent years by the automatic printing system which uses typewriters to translate into letters the electrical impulses sent over the wires and radio telegraph has come to threaten the dominion of the wires themselves.

The automatic telegraphic printers of today suggest the first instruments devised by Morse, whose objective was a recording apparatus. The revenues of the first telegraphic circuit, however, were not suggestive of the enormous business now transacted. In the first four days after the opening of the lines for business, April 1, 1845, one cent was taken in. On the fifth day the receipts jumped to 12½ cents, and on the seventh—the sixth being Sunday—they rose to 60 cents, reached a peak of \$1.32 on the eighth and dropped back to \$1.04 on the ninth. The rate was one cent for four characters, each character representing one letter of the alphabet.

At that time a wire could be used for only one message at a time. It was 30 years later that Alexander Graham Bell, seeking a method to send two or more messages over a circuit at the same time, discovered the secret of the telephone through the accidental production of an undulating current in the armature of his receiving instruments while he was listening for variations in the sounds produced by telegraphic impulses.

The first telegraphic office on Ninth street, between E and F, in what is now a thriving shopping section. Many of his earliest models and sketches, together with those of Bell, are in the keeping of the Smithsonian Institution.

CLEAN LIVING AIM DE MOLAY FOUNDER

Plans to Direct Lives of the Young Men Into Broader and Proper Paths

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(AP)— Directing the lives of young men into proper paths is the aim of Frank S. Land, Kansas City, founder of the Order of De Molay.

Land, 37 years old, directs the De Molay organization through which more than 200,000 young men have pledged themselves to clean living.

The order, with some 1600 chapters in all parts of the world, began in a modest way. During the early months of 1915 it was the habit of nine young men to gather in Land's office to talk over their affairs. He at that time was secretary of the social service department of the Scottish Rite bodies of Kansas City. One night after some weeks of thought

on the matter, Land suggested an organization. The young men received the suggestion enthusiastically and De Molay was the result.

All of the youths were between the ages of 16 and 21, so it was decided to make these the age limits. Later the Scottish Rite bodies of Kansas City sponsored the first chapter and in a few months more than 1,000 young men had joined. The organization is non-sectarian.

The first charter meeting of the organization was April 1, 1919, and Louis G. Lower, Kansas City, was the first De Molay.

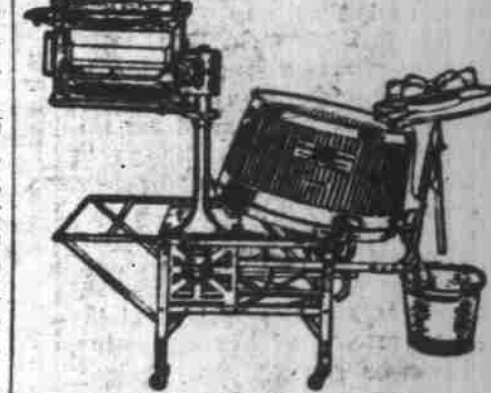
The organization took its name from Jacques De Molay, the last military grand master of the Knights Templar, who was burned at the stake on an Isle in the River Seine near Paris, March 18, 1314. Land had often told the group stories of Masonic heroes, and based the teachings of the order on love of parents, reverence, patriotism, purity, courtesy, comradeship and fidelity. He says all these things are natural with youth and that if these traits do not predominate they are not properly developed.

The order has chapters in every state in the union, in Canada, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Italy and France, a chapter in the United States battle fleet, and recently had a temporary chapter on the floating university cruise.

Multnomah county adopts black-top paving on link of Mt. Hood Loop road.

Eugene—\$106,000 on hand for Fine Arts building memorial to the late President Campbell.

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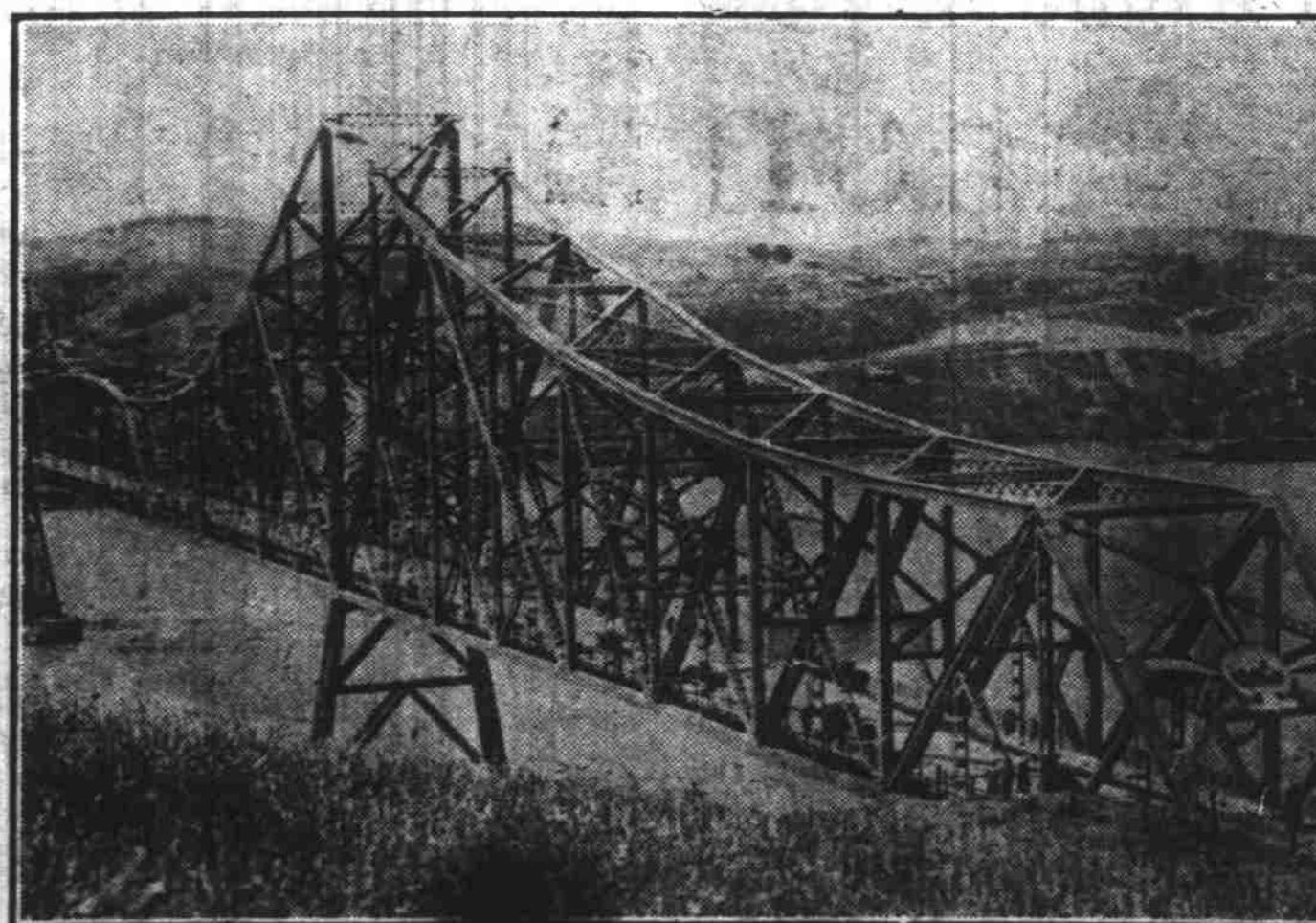
The "Supreme Authority" Here are a few samples: hot pursuit, Red Star, Air Council, capital ship, mud can, mystery ship, S. P. boat, irredenta, aerial cascade, Esthonia, American Legion Blue Cross, fish scout, airport, cyper, crystal detector, signpost, superheterodyne, shoonen.

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STREAM OF AUTOS POURS OVER NEW BRIDGE



View of the great Carquinez bridge, the largest highway bridge in the world, spanning Carquinez Straits on the northern arm of San Francisco Bay. Just opened for traffic, the bridge is bearing a constant stream of autos. Taking 135 feet above the water, permitting ships to sail underneath.

Certainly — Orange Blossom

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