

Champoeg Held Plymouth Rock of Entrée Northwest Section by Judge D'Arcy

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW, CHAMPOEG, THE PLYMOUTH ROCK OF THE NORTHWEST

JUDGE PETER H. D'ARCY

Champoeg, the Plymouth Rock of the northwest! What romance, trials and vicissitudes surround this historic spot! What grandeur in contemplating the heroic conduct and sturdy patriotism of the pioneers of the Oregon country!

From 1830 to 1843 Champoeg was the important settlement of the Oregon country. The Oregon country consisted of the states of Washington, Idaho and parts of Wyoming and Montana west of the Rocky mountains and Oregon. A vast empire of territory.

President Jefferson with a vision looking into the future, secured the Louisiana Purchase and in furthering the idea what was necessary for the welfare of the United States, procured the services of Lewis and Clark to explore the region of our nation west from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. This exploration was one of the reasons why the United States claimed the Oregon country.

Migration Goes Westward
In reading the history of the world, one is greatly impressed with the migration westward. The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt to the land of promise, the eruption of the Goths, the Huns and the Vandals, who overran the Roman Empire, the invasion of England by the Normans, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, the settlement of Virginia and Maryland and what was known as the Western Reserve, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri—and what was particularly denominated the southern states, the migration to the Pacific coast from the Atlantic seaboard, and from the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, form some of the most important epochs in the world's history. In the migration to Oregon and the northwest there is a romance of enterprise, endeavor, patriotism, adventure and ambition illustrating the genius and pluck of the American people.

All Classes Pioneers
Those who came to Oregon as pioneers were composed of every class of people, almost all nationalities and religious belief. They came from what was known at that time as the eastern, middle western and southern states; from Virginia and Maryland; from the Alleghenies, from the blue and green hills and vales of Kentucky and Tennessee. The history of the world does not furnish anything to equal the dangers, uncertainties and toil which surrounded the early pioneers to Oregon, except the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, and those who settled in the pathless wilds of what was in early days termed the eastern, middle, western and southern states of this continent.

The migration of the Israelites from Egypt to the land of Canaan was not like the early migration to this country. They traveled but one-tenth of the distance the pioneers did. It took 40 years to travel to their destination. They were undergoing a pilgrimage in order that they might be capable of self-government, intelligent, self-reliant men. Had all the characteristics and qualifications of men capable of forming the best kind of a government.

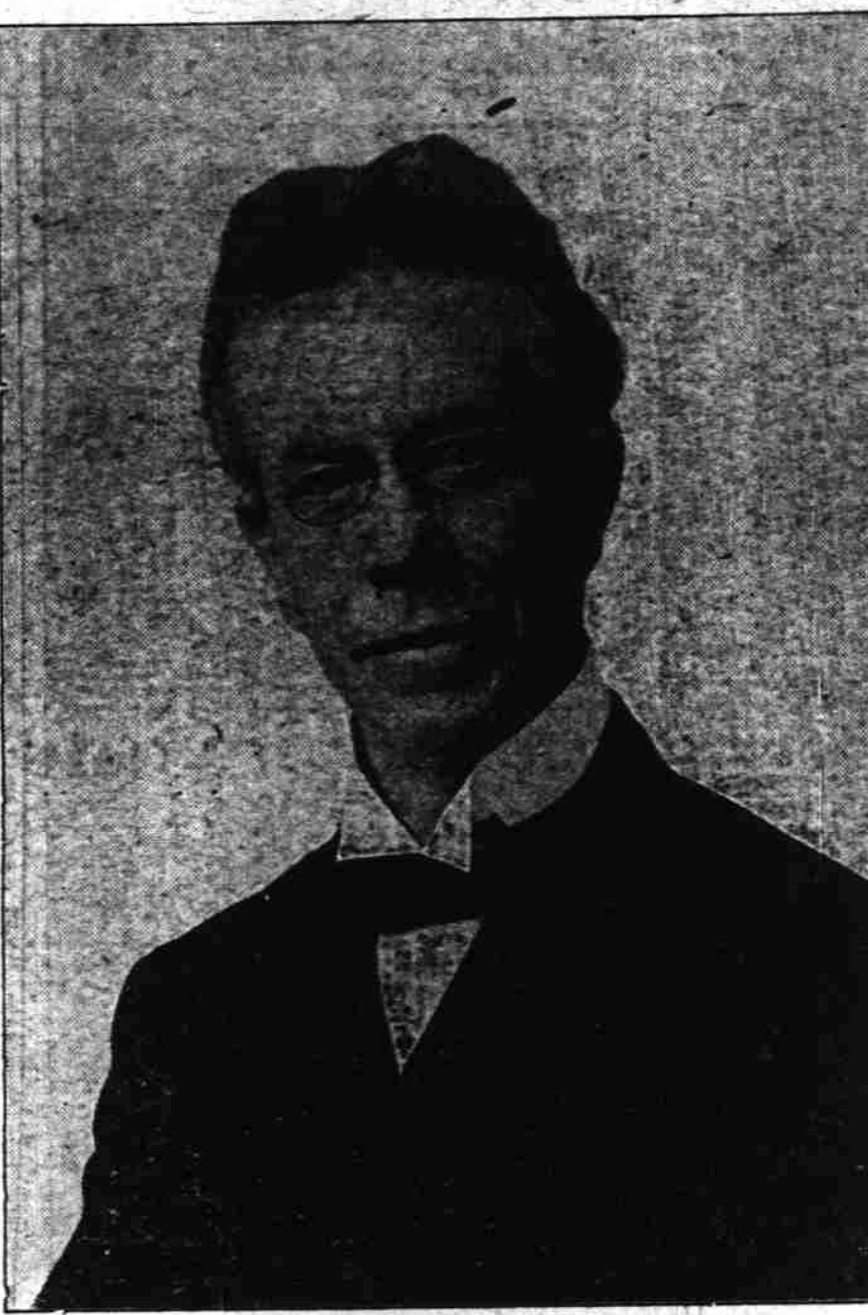
Barbarians—Not These Men!
The migration of the Goths, the Vandals and the Huns, the invasion of England by the Normans were of a different character from that of the settlement of the Oregon country. The Normans, it is true, brought civilization, such as it was, to England, and Norman blood and customs had a beneficial effect upon the English people. With the exception of the Normans, these people were rude and uncultured barbarians. They were all warlike and fierce races, who carried everything before them by the prowess of their arms.

Such was not the case with our pioneers. While they were ready, willing and able to defend themselves and families, they were actuated by a spirit of peace. Descended from hardy and sturdy races, they had all the elements that make a good and strong government. They were animated by the same spirit which prompted the Pilgrim Fathers to land upon the inhospitable shores of the Atlantic coast, the cavaliers in Virginia, the Burgers in New Amsterdam, (New York), the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Catholics in Maryland, the Huguenots in South Carolina.

U. S. Claims Digested
It is proper briefly to refer to the claim of the United States to the "Oregon country." At the time the early emigrants came to the Oregon country they found an organization known as the Hudson Bay company strongly entrenched and assuming to govern and direct the destinies of the northwest. Its principal business was hunting, fishing and trafficking in pelts of wild animals. The Hudson Bay company was constituted by royal charter given by Charles II on the 16th of May, 1670.

At the time of the early settlement of the Oregon country, this company assumed a sovereignty over the Pacific northwest second only to that of the king of England. It had become enormously rich, and was filled with the arrogance and power that riches sometimes brings. It had absorbed all the other fur trading companies, which had undertaken to do business in the northwest, and was in control. The chief factor and head of this powerful organization was Dr. John McLoughlin, who was a remarkable man in every way; intelligent and able. If his boy had been cast in a civilized community he would have filled conspicuous positions of trust and honor. His diplomacy and honesty of purpose were constantly called on in dealing with the rights of the company. He had a high sense of honor and his integrity was

JUDGE D'ARCY TELLS IN DETAIL STORY OF EARLY DAYS



Importance of Pioneers' Contributions full appraised; Local attorney recites memorial events of early Oregon.

other things, reported in favor of a permanent civil and political organization until such times as the United States should establish a territorial government. One hundred and two pioneers were present on this occasion. Joseph L. Meek, the famous mountaineer, trapper and hunter at this meeting cried out in a loud and ringing voice: "Who's for a divide?" and added: "All for a report of the committee and an organization follow me." Upon a count of the persons present it was found that 52 of them voted in favor of the report and 50 in opposition. Thus was organized the first American government west of the Rocky Mountains, and in consequence thereof the whole "Oregon country," was saved to the United States, and each one of the states carved out of this section had been added to the bright constellation of stars which compose our glorious banner and signifies that they have become a part of our great country, owing allegiance to this republic and proud of its development and growth.

Meeting Crucial One
This meeting of the pioneers of the Oregon country forms an important event in the history of pioneer days. The provisional government thus adopted lasted from May 2, 1843 until August 14, territorial government from 1849 to February 14, 1859, at which latter date it was admitted into the union as a state. The organization of the provisional government on May 1843, gave additional impetus to the friends of the Oregon country who were desirous of securing it to the United States. Also by reason thereof the United States acquired the annexation of Texas in 1845, the cession of Mexico in 1848 of the large extent of territory composing the states of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

The "Oregon Question" became an important one in the presidential election of 1844. The cry of "54-40 or fight," was the rallying one of this election, which elected James K. Polk. One would naturally think that the demand would have been made for the boundary line to be established at that point, but no sooner had President Polk been inaugurated than it was advocated by him that the disputed line should be established at 49 degrees, claiming that his predecessors in office had embarrassed him to such an extent that he could not make any other claim. It is aggravating to think how little the early pioneers were assisted by this government, and how few public men favored the acquisition of the Oregon country.

Senator Benton, with a prophetic vision, in a public address at St. Louis, October 19, 1844, said: "I say the man is alive, full grown and listening to what I say (without believing it, perhaps) who will yet see the Atlantic commerce traversing the North Pacific ocean—entering the Oregon river, climbing the western slope

15th of June, 1846. The victory obtained by the "embattled farmers" at Saratoga, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown are no greater events than the peaceful victory obtained by our people in the treaty which secured the Oregon country to this nation principally by the individual efforts of our pioneers through the provisional government. "Peace hath its victories as well as war."
As time goes on and our population increases and we are further removed from the important event of May 2, 1843, the celebration of this day will be celebrated with an eclat, pomp and circumstance not realized by our people at this time. What Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, Jamestown in Virginia and the landing at St. Mary's in Maryland are to the people east of the Rocky Mountains, so the action of the grand old pioneers of '43 in inaugurating a civil government for their protection and in obedience to their loyalty to the noblest government that has ever been instituted among men, will be commemorated with more display than it is possible for me to describe.

Pioneers Effort Good
Through the heroic efforts of our pioneers a great extent of territory was added to the United States by the treaty of June 15, 1846, assisted by the subsequent admission of pioneers up to and inclusive of 1846. Without the action of the pioneers on the May 2, 1843, and the organization of a government to protect them, it would have been impossible for us to acquire this large section of country which was done by treaty on June 15, 1846.

During the last session of the legislature of Oregon, it appropriated sufficient money to purchase enough land to make a back of 103.76 acres now owned by the state of Oregon. In addition thereto some ten years ago a small and insignificant building was erected on the land owned by the state in remembrance of the pioneers of Oregon and their action on the 2nd of May, 1843. The building is a disgrace to their memory and it is nothing more than right that the United States government by an appropriation by congress should build a building worthy of the efforts made by the Oregon pioneers to secure to the United States the Oregon country, and prevent England from profiting it. It was through the efforts of the pioneers that this large extent of territory was secured and should be gratefully remembered by a government which ought to take pride in what our pioneers accomplished.

Many in Nameless Graves
From 1830 to 1859, the expiration of the pioneer period, it is estimated between 25,000 to 30,000 emigrants were buried in nameless graves between Missouri and the Oregon country. At the first year of the celebration of Champoeg day there were about 250 people present. Last year, the 25th annual celebration, 2,000 autos and 10,000 people were in attendance.

Judge Peter H. D'Arcy was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 4, 1854. His parents moved to California in 1855, and came to Portland in 1857. Two years later they came to Salem, and the city has been Judge D'Arcy's home during the years since then.

GRAIN UP, THEN DOWN AND THEN UP ONCE MORE

Marked Fluctuations Prevail During 1929; Farm Relief May Help

By JOHN P. GOUGHAN (Associated Press Market Editor)

CHICAGO.—(AP)—Specular changes in crop conditions, wide price fluctuations, and extraordinary ventures with government funds tell the grain story of 1929.

It is one that long will be remembered in the grain trade and a continuance of "unusual conditions looms for 1930 with a battle of giant economic forces, organized as never before, in the offing.

Crop prospects are as likely, as ever, to undergo widespread sudden upsets, and with the outcome capable of being accurately prophesied by only the seventh son of a seventh son.

Large Wheat Carry-Over
Early last spring, May wheat was quite low because of a large carry-over. Talk of farm relief hoisted prices.

But the pressure of actual wheat caused a decline below the dollar mark. During the summer there was a renewal of farm relief talk. A good deal of speculation and investment buying followed. Then came reports of damage to the Canadian crop and the price rose steadily until Chicago May sold at \$1.64.

Speculators Lose Millions
Certain it is, board of trade officials said, that speculators carried the load during the heavy marketing period, and lost millions of dollars later when prices sagged heavily on account of improved crop conditions in some countries.

After the Federal farm board fixed certain basic prices on which it would lend government funds to cooperative agencies, a price upturn resulted, but the successive falls in the stock market broke the Chicago December price to about 7 cents under the basic loan price.

Russian Crop Small
Confidence was restored by a department of agriculture statement November 16 which said, in

In his youth he worked in a printing office, and earned his way through college by working at the printer's trade. For a short time he was editor of The Oregon Statesman. He was graduated from Willamette university in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He engaged in active law practice for many years, and has been active in affairs of Salem and the state. He is a life member of the Oregon Historical society, and was a charter member of the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

effect, that all crops outside of Russia this year would be 530,000,000 bushels less than last year, and that, based on supply and demand, wheat would sell 25 cents higher within the next two months.

The season's low on May wheat was \$1.21 1/2. The low on May corn was 91 1/2 cents and the high \$1.093-5, May oats 47 cents and 68 1/2 cents.

Samuel P. Arnot, president, and other officers of the exchange were congratulated on the smooth functioning of the grain market during the stock market activity.

Orders Rushed Through
Two hundred million bushels of grain, 150,000,000 bushels of this being wheat, were handled in a single market day of three and three-quarter hours without the ticker falling 1/2 minute behind.

One cable order for more than a million bushels of wheat was received, executed and confirmed overseas in less than two minutes.

President Arnot remarked, concerning the future: "If we are to accept the views of the department of agriculture and the Federal farm board, then wheat prices will go much higher."

Wheat receipts were in excess of the 35,028,000 bushels handled in 1928. Corn receipts were 99,296,000 against 95,299,999 bushels last year, and oats 35,813,000 against 49,118,000 bushels.

Decreases in receipts have been due to the overcrowded condition of the storage facilities.

Hazel Green Has Many Visitors

HAZEL GREEN, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Tony Kasper and children Caroline, Cecilia, James, Stella, and Baby were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maryszeski of Independence.

John Rutherford, who is attending Oregon State college, is spending vacation with home folks.

Miss Carolyn Williamson and brother Victor visited relatives at Stayton Sunday.

Guest at the W. G. Davis home

during the holidays, leaving Monday were their daughter, Mrs. George Dunnigan and small son Billie; son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Slater and little daughter Shirley Jean and Miss Wilma Davis all of Coquille, Ore.

Farmers' Union Plans Livestock Sales Exchange

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 31.—(AP)—James J. O'Shea, national secretary of the National Farmers' Union, said the union stands ready to establish a co-operative livestock commission house here if producers of Oregon and Washington will promise to patronize it.

Establishment of the commission house here was regarded as almost certain by O'Shea, who plans to take charge of organization work in Washington and Idaho, while I. C. Grimes, livestock marketing expert of the national union, will be in charge of Oregon.

LEGION MEET DATES SET
BAKER, Ore., Dec. 31.—(AP)—August 14, 15 and 16 have been set as the dates for the American Legion's 1930 convention which will be held here. The announcement followed a conference between S. S. George, department commander, and Carl R. Moser, department adjutant.

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which will be opened at The New Salem Hotel on or about Jan. 4, 1930, under new management by Fred Stone, the boy who knows how to prepare tasty food.

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