

LIEUT. BARRIGAR BURNED TO DEATH

MANILA, May 11.—(AP)—Lieutenant Barrigar, was burned to death when his airplane crashed and burst into flames near the city of Manila yesterday afternoon. Private Barrigar, his mechanic, escaped with slight injuries. Barrigar was flying low when his airplane struck a tree and crashed to the ground. Barrigar was killed and his airplane was completely burned to death.

IN ARMY 13 YEARS PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.—S. N. Barrigar of Portland, father of Lieutenant Barrigar, said his son was 13 years old when he was commissioned in the army. He was assigned to an artillery unit at Louisville, Ky. After the war he was assigned to the air service. He now lives in London, England, having been married after the war.

First Prize Essay is Published High School Division Work in Pageant is of Best

THE ELLMAKERS By MONA CONLOGUE Junior Class, Elmira Union High School, District No. 4

After much careful consideration, Mrs. Ellmaker and her wife Elizabeth decided to sell their farm in Jefferson county, Iowa, and cross the plains to the far-famed Oregon. The Ellmakers sold their farm for over a hundred dollars, which they divided to bring across the plains the following year. Besides the money they had five hundred dollars more. Mrs. Ellmaker sewed in lining of her dress. She always wore this dress with an apron over it. Mr. Ellmaker had the wagons made to his own order, welding the iron work himself. He gathered from friends who had crossed the plains, the necessary information as to the present need for the pilgrimage. The train was made up of seven wagons and a team of oxen.

On March 24, 1853, the Ellmakers left their home in Iowa. The family consisted of the mother and father and five children. The oldest was seven years of age and the youngest was three. The train was made up of a few wagons and relatives. They were with a captain. The first two hundred miles were through the mud and mire of Iowa. Mr. Ellmaker had written to a friend in Laneville to have a good trail in Laneville and ready to start when the train was ready. After the first two hundred miles the wagons were loaded heavily. On the first day of May, the train crossed the Missouri river and camped on the west bank.

Mr. Ellmaker's own words were, "It was a beautiful night long to be remembered. We were now out of Iowa and beyond the aims of law and order, for they saw being that torn into success." Day by day the pioneers pushed forward, their lungs using the open spaces. The feet were sore from the mud, as there was no timber to make shoes. The oxen were tired, and the men were weary. The night was dark and the stars were shining brightly. The train was moving slowly but surely. The men were talking and laughing. The children were playing. The night was beautiful and the stars were shining brightly.

The trail was uneven for the next few weeks, except for the discovery of several skeletons and one small baby's body which had been dug up by the wolves. The body had been wrapped in the very finest of linen napkins. Green river was very high when this train crossed. The cost of ferrying Mr. Ellmaker's teams and wagons across was forty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

The little train of pioneers were now nearing the Rocky Mountains. They were compelled to camp on the very summit of these mountains because of a severe and gravel storm. The cattle were driven four miles to where the grass was good and a melting snow bank caused numerous small creeks which afforded good drinking water for them. The evening the party camped on the summit it was in the month of July. The next morning ice, one inch thick covered the water.

A few words quoted from the history Enos Ellmaker wrote while crossing the plains are: "We now hear that firm question. Are all ready? That faithful and patient teamster with firm step and strong arms, and standing on the rear side with that long lash and stock in hand speaking the name of each oxen severally, the bright claims taunt. The caravans of the American desert, whose covering is of white is now descending the great mountain whose waters are rolling into two of the great oceans of the world."

"We now turn our faces to the East and with a deep and long farewell, I will never see your eastern slope again. With said heart and drooping head and that silent tear we turn our faces to the West." The descent was not an easy one, but the train made it very safely through. A friend had advised Mr. Ellmaker to travel along the south side of the Snake river if they came early in the season. A part of the train was in favor of crossing the river to the north side. All except Mr. Ellmaker's family and one other family crossed to the north side. The two trains traveled a distance of three hundred miles before the north side train recrossed at Fort Boise. They had had plenty of grass and water on the north side of the river, but had

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'Buddy' Poppy Given to President Coolidge



President Coolidge holds little Louise Schaeffer in his arms while she pins a "Buddy" poppy in his coat lapel. The poppies are made by wounded veterans and will be sold for their benefit on May 30.

even if he died. Mrs. Ellmaker discovered a cure for mountain fever, and she cured her husband and sister. She also walked miles in snow knee-deep to aid her friends, who were ill with this dreadful fever.

One morning in June, 1853, the train began traveling earlier than usual. They traveled thirty miles in the forenoon, and early in the afternoon one of the young men saw an Indian killed against the sky. As they rounded a little knoll, the party could see across the river to an Indian camp. The Indians were wearing war paint and dancing around an object lying on the ground. The grass being waist high the young men were unable to see the figure on the ground. The train decided to turn and prepare for an attack of Indians. All that night they lay ready for the attack, but the Indians had left during the night.

A few days later a white girl wandered to their camp one evening. She had been scalped by the Indians. A wonderful surgeon, who had studied in Germany, sewed the skin back in place. She lived and later a white fozz grew over the scalped head. The girl later told the story of Indians coming upon their train one evening. They had killed everyone in a terrible way. The schooners had been burned and the cattle driven away by the Indians.

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trouble in crossing the river, and several of their oxen had been drowned. At the Mormon crossing the pioneers had a great deal of trouble. Their schooners had been tilted to cross at a certain date, but the Mormons took bribes from some of the captains to cross them at an earlier date than their turn. There were five hundred schooners at this crossing, which caused a delay of several weeks.

A few quoted paragraphs from the history Enos Ellmaker wrote while crossing the plains are: "We were on the plains and the desert, our lives were at stake. The Indians were prowling on all sides, and if we failed to get through, we knew too well what the consequences would be as the summer was well nigh spent, cold, starvation and butchering by the savages."

"As the horrors of our journey was ever before our eyes in the shape of personal property that was by the roadside of every kind and quality, staves, wagons, chains and dead cattle. But the most gruesome and heart sickening sight we had to look upon was the skulls and bones and graves on the roadside. These had been dug up by the wolves."

"After leaving the Snake river at Fort Boise, we crossed Malheur river, then crossed the Blue mountains, then crossed the Snake river and then the Cascade mountains. "After crossing the Cascades I had reached the land and valley of the far West. We traveled south to the Belknap settlement in Benton county. I left my family in that neighborhood for a short while and looked over the country, finally locating one mile north of Franklin in Lane county, on what was then known as the main road from Oregon City to California. This road was and is known as the Territorial Road. I resided on this location for four years, until I received my title in 1857, then I sold my donation land claim and purchased one seven miles south of the first on Coyote creek. Where I made a permanent residence."

"I was very fortunate and thankful in this hazardous journey of seven months in crossing the American desert, losing only one yoke of oxen by alkali. But much more was I thankful for, that we were all well, and without the loss of any member of my family."

The first winter the Ellmakers

spent in Oregon was a very severe one. Their house was a log cabin built several years before and not fit for a family to live in. Their post-office was "Starr's Point" previously called "Jack Liller" and now Monroe. All supplies were bought at Corvallis. The flour was shipped in from Chile and cost five dollars for a fifty-pound sack.

But the spring of 1854 brought sunshine and warm weather, a good garden, grass in abundance, milk and butter and acclamation going and contentment assured. The farming was done by oxen. The grain was threshed by hand. The first grain the Ellmakers took to mill was taken to the "Lachiamute" grist mill. Mr. Ellmaker would often wait several days for his turn, as the mill would only grind a few bushels a day.

The Ellmaker children went to school in district number 44. The school house was built of hewn logs, one log taken out on the north and south side for windows. The door was in the east end and the fireplace in the west. The fireplace was made of sticks and mortar. The desks were hewn logs fastened to the wall, the seats were hewn slabs with four wooden pegs for legs. The broom was a fir brush. The teacher used a bat, in calling the pupils, by rapping on a board.

Only two children of Enos Ellmaker are now living—Milinda Ellmaker Hemenway of Springfield and Anos Ellmaker, who lives on the old home place and from whom this story was gotten.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, May 11.—(Special).—Robin Reed, Olympic wrestling champion, and Ben Beck, 158 pound wrestler from the Portland gymnasium, will go to the mat for the best two out of three falls at the headlining event of a smother sponsored by the local chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Friday evening, May 15 in the O. N. G. hall.

Reed has won all his bouts since turning professional. Beck has been working under Virgil Hamble, wrestling promoter of Portland, and is considered by fans one of the fastest and

hardest hitting men in the game. He recently beat Harry Kluney. Beck will take the mat at 150 pounds and Beck at 158 pounds. Two good preliminaries that will keep the fans on their toes have been promised by James Sharp, past commander of the D. A. V. of W. W., who is arranging the bouts as part of the entertainment for the state convention of disabled American veterans here May 15 to 17.

TRIAL OF DAVIS IS OPENED IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—(AP)—The trial of Jonathan M. Davis, former governor of Kansas on charges of conspiring while in office with his bank commissioner, Carl J. Peterson, to obtain a bribe in exchange for a pardon, began today, before Judge James A. McClure, in the district court. Selection of a jury was started. The former governor went on trial

alone. Peterson, named jointly with Davis on the warrant is to be tried later. Davis faces two criminal suits. In the case going to trial today, he and Peterson are alleged to have attempted to obtain a bribe in exchange for a pardon for Walter Grundy, Hutchinson banker who is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary for embezzlement. In the other suit, the ex-governor's son, Russell G. Davis, is named jointly with his father on charges of obtaining \$1250 in exchange for a pardon for Fred W. Pollman, convicted La Cynne banker.

A. I. Oswald, young Hutchinson lawyer, who appealed to Jonathan M. Davis, while the latter was governor, to pardon Grundy, is the state's star witness among 21 subpoenaed.

ATTENTION Knights of Pythias Helmet Lodge and Helmetia Temple will give a Mothers' Day Program Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at K. of P. hall. Bring your friends. By order of M. I. C. C.

Then, too, the popular Go-Getters "Playing with Fire" AESOP FABLES Watch out for "The Monster"

HEILIG GREATER THAN MARRIAGE MON TUE

Based on the novel "Joan Thursday" by Louis Joseph Vance

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