

ELSEWHERE IN OREGON

EVENTS AS CHRONICLED BY OUR CONTEMPORARIES
IN SURROUNDING NORTHWEST COMMUNITIES

REHABILITATION AID

A definite effort was made at Bend, to assist in the rehabilitation of the handicapped by asking for their employment.

The PILOT, devoting two columns of its front page, lists the age, marital status, work experience and residence of 57 persons in the Central Oregon area who suffer physical handicap. Twenty-three of them are disabled veterans of World Wars I and II.

Whether or not its campaign results in jobs for any of the persons listed, the publication must be credited with a definite assist in rehabilitation aid.

WOULD CONTINUE P. O.

Firms in Sellwood refused to accept the loss of its branch post-office, without at least a token resistance.

Says the SELLWOOD-MORELAND BEE, petitions have been prepared which list some 3,000 names in protest to the removal of the postal branch to a location at S. E. Milwaukie and Bybe.

Results of the petition have not been noted, as yet.

FLIES TOUGHEN UP

The flies in the vicinity of Oregon City have toughened up to such an extent that they thrive on DDT.

Reports the BANNER COURIER, house flies have appeared in the county showing definite resistance to the wartime-famed insecticide, regardless of the fact that last year good results were obtained by sprays.

Mankind is still not at the insect's mercy, however. A spray of Methoxychlor is giving good results in many cases where DDT leaves flies cold and unmoved, sprayed at the rate of 16 pounds per 100 pounds of water.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

A flashback picture of life in Tualatin Valley in 1849 will be offered in Forest Grove.

The NEWS TIMES relates two modern houses to celebrate Pacific University's centennial will contain the latest in design and houseware to compare with the living 100 years ago. One of them is furnished in the modern theme, the Centennial house, and the other combines the modern with the traditional.

Public is invited daily, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. through October 10. A small fee is charged for admission.

LIKE ALASKAN ROADS

Roads in the Oresham area have a similarity in the land of the Midnight Sun.

So, though the OUTLOOK, declares a beauty operator who is just returned to a trip to Fairbanks, Alaska. In fact, she declared, some roads in the Alaska highway route are better than Clackamas county roads.

One muddy stretch in Canada, some 90 miles south of Dawson, Yukon Territory, bogged down the motor party for three days and the mud was such that trucks the size of moving vans were splashed clear to the top.

But it was certainly an enjoyable, though somewhat adventurous junket. The party averaged from 2 to 300 miles a day, at a speed of 35 or 40 mph. Most of the highway was two and three lanes in width.

The beauty operator, raving of the hunting, fishing and scenic possibilities of the route, is of the opinion that one day the Alaskan highway will certainly be a most popular vacation area.

She returned by plane and boat.

Readers Say

Readers are welcome to use this section of the paper for comments on any topic. There is no restriction on subject matter, other than slander or libelous statements.

If possible, letters should be made brief and to the point.

Our Betty Wins Hon. Mention In Letter Contest

Dear Editor:

An honorable mention in McCall's Yardville U. S. A. contest has been received by Mrs. G. Martin Allen, Hyland Road, Beaverton.

The contest was for the best letters answering these questions: "What have you done to make your back yard more livable for your family? What could you and your neighbors do to make your block a better place to live?"

The list of prize winners is announced in October McCall's which will appear at newsstands on September 30th.

Sincerely yours,
McCall Corporation.
Ross Crauford

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Betty Allen is one of our correspondents in Beaverton. We are happy to make note of her prominence and hope she has even better luck next time.

Pioneers Looked For Land As First Government Gift

TOUGHENED BY HARDSHIP, SETTLERS VIEWED
CONTINENT RIGHTFULLY THEIRS FOR TAKING

By Hervey S. Robinson

Any reader who has additional information on names, places or events covered by Mr. Robinson are invited to write the newspaper. In this way, a more complete historical series will be possible.

Address letters to Hervey S. Robinson, % Beaverton Enterprise, Beaverton, Oregon.

(Continued from last week)

Last week we left our readers sitting in the hall of representatives of the First Territorial legislature, on July 17, 1849, awaiting the governor's message. Present were the members of the council and the house of representatives, Governor Lane, Territorial Secretary Kintzing Pritchelle possibly the new territorial judges, William P. Bryant and Orville C. Pratt, United States marshal for Oregon, Joseph L. Meek and no doubt Samuel R. Thurston, delegate-elect to the congress of the United States from Oregon Territory, then awaiting the drafting by the legislature of a memorial, which he would carry with him to Washington and lay before congress. He had no doubt been consulted by the governor in drawing up his recommendations and was keenly interested in their reception by the legislature.

In his message the new governor reflects his accord with the people of Oregon in their theory regarding their relations with the national government. He was of the same pioneer stock. Their common ancestors had conquered the wilderness in Kentucky and Tennessee, Illinois and Iowa. An Oregon writer (Dorothy O. Johansen) in the Pacific Northwest quarterly says of this pioneer race:

"They were well trained for their tasks of hewing forests, of plowing the land, of building their homes in clusters called towns. They had been doing it. They and their ancestors for two hundred years. Moving continuously westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They were hungry for land, and they had envisioned the continent as being theirs for the taking."

As these Americans moved westward, they took with them the ideas of an expanding nation. They looked back, not to the states from which they had come, but to the central government as the agency which would endow them with gifts of land from the public domain and in proper time create them into new states, and admit them into a union of states, sovereign and independent.

"To them the territorial period was one during which they were supported and assisted by the united strength of the other states, acting through congress. Official salaries and court costs were paid, military protection provided, roads surveyed and mail services established."

This was the view of their reasonable expectations from the central government which Governor Lane shared with his constituents. We have quoted Miss Johansen's words because they express the feelings of the settlers more vividly than we could have done and better than they were expressed in the somewhat labored and verbose language of the message itself.

Could these ideals and expectations be realized at the hands of a government absorbed in sectional and partisan strife and more concerned about other matters than the welfare of a remote province like Oregon? That would depend upon the effectiveness of the proposed memorial and the persuasive powers of the delegate who would present it.

After the usual greetings the governor first directed his attention to the Indian situation. Less than two years before the Cayuse Indians had risen against the white population perpetrated the Whitman massacre and threatened to exterminate the American settlers in Oregon. It had been the plea which Joseph Meek carried over the mountains and plains, in the dead of winter, for aid in this crisis that had more than any other consideration secured the prompt passage of the Oregon Bill. But six months later, when he arrived on the Oregon scene, the immediate danger was past. The Willamette settlers had raised a little army, several companies of volunteers invaded the Cayuse country. A number of battles were fought and although the Indians had managed to slip away after every battle, the soldiers seized their land, captured their live stock and refused to allow them to return until they should surrender the murderers of the missionaries. The Cayuse were thoroughly cowed and pleading for peace. There had been other outrages committed by tribes in the Puget Sound country and elsewhere and the governor, who was ex-officio Indian agent had devoted most of his time during his first four months in the Territory to pacify the Indians. He was now able to report, "We are at peace with the

numerous tribes of Indians surrounding us," and expressed hope that relations between the two races would remain harmonious. He promised that the Cayuse nation would be held accountable for the Whitman murders. He reported that a fine regiment of troops commanded by experienced officers was on its way to Oregon and "I can assure you that our government will not suffer the guilty to go unpunished."

The governor showed a real understanding of the position of the two races and suggested:

He said: "Surrounded as many of the tribes and bands now are by the whites, whose arts of civilization, by destroying the resources of the Indians doom them to poverty, want and crime, the extinguishment of their title by purchase, and the locating them in a district removed from the settlements, is a measure of the most vital importance to them." He states that the tribes which he had visited were found "friendly and well disposed toward us and . . . anxious to sell their possessory rights to the soil."

"Indeed," he said, "the cause of humanity calls loudly for their removal from influences so fatal to their existence," and calls attention to "the propriety of memorializing congress upon this interesting subject." He advised a revision of the law concerning the sale of firearms to Indians so that friendly tribes would not be deprived of "the means of procuring subsistence from the chase." "Humanity," he said, "required that we should afford them every facility that we can safely do to ameliorate their condition."

In a paragraph he pointed out the sources of wealth in the future state. "A climate and soil extraordinarily productive . . . the prolific growth of grain, vegetables and grasses, the natural meadows . . . sufficiently extensive to furnish subsistence to innumerable herds of cattle, during the entire year—inexhaustible forests of the finest fir and cedar in the world, never failing streams which furnish water power of unlimited capacity. Her mineral wealth is at present not to be computed. Gold has been found in several places—iron, lead and coal are known to exist and the indications of their abundance are of the most flattering description."

The Columbia was described as a great commercial highway reaching 150 miles into the interior, once government aid had constructed canals and locks where needed.

Congress had made an appropriation in 1848 for the erection of lighthouses at the mouth of the Columbia and for the placing of buoys to make the channel and the approaches to Astoria but the appropriation had been too small, in view of the high price of labor prevailing and the legislature was advised to memorialize congress upon this subject—"showing that the early completion of these projects are of vital interest to the Territory."

Other topics treated were: the establishment of a "judicious system to raise revenue;" the enactment and publication of an adequate code of civil law for the Territory; the need and importance of territorial roads and the creation of a system of public education utilizing the federal land grants."

Upon the subject uppermost in the minds of the settlers he said: "In regard to the donation of land, the people of Oregon have long been kept in suspense. They believe that the faith of the government is virtually pledged to a grant of land to each settler who has made a location and improved

it. The immediate attention of congress should be called to the subject and their early and favorable action requested."

Other subjects for the memorial to congress were an appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in the Cayuse war, the construction of military roads.

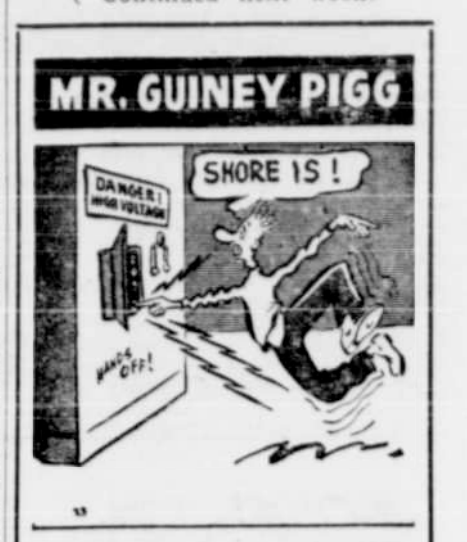
The legislature went faithfully to work preparing the memorial for Delegate Thurston to carry to congress. This was regarded as vitally important and little else was accomplished during the first two weeks of the session.

Courtney M. Walker, writing from Oregon City, on August 29 to his friend J. W. Nesmith at Nesmith's Mills on the Rickreall reported "Since you left, things have gone on as well as—tangled things can. So far in the legislative assembly no bills have come to final passage, except the memorial to congress and one to authorize the governor to call elections. Some hundred are progressing slowly to a final passage. I do not expect, unless they adopt some expeditious method of going on, they will get through in the time limited by law."

Verily history tends to repeat itself. Next week we shall see how

the governor's recommendations fared at the hands of Oregon's new legislature.

(Continued next week)



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