

road between Washington, D. C., and Seaside, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The new system will unite the Old Oregon trail, made historic by "Cov-

ered Wagon" tales, the Denver-Lincoln-Omaha highway and the White Way highway. It will pass through Denver, Fort Collins, Cheyenne and Granger, Wyo.; through Pocatello, Idaho; Olympia, Wash., and Baker, Pendleton and Portland, Ore.

Present at the meeting were delegates from Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, Illinois and Iowa. The expressed sentiment of these delegates was that through the medium of the transcontinental highway, millions of tourists will be diverted from present scattered trails and highways so that they will pass through the cities and towns designated as points on the new system.

From Chicago, the proposed route will go through Iowa to Kansas City, Mo., to Topeka, Kans., and Omaha, Neb., to Denver. Although, it was pointed out, many tourists and travelers will doubtless see fit to branch off in Denver to the numerous scenic points of interest in Colorado, many will continue on to the Pacific coast, traveling south of Yel-

At present, according to delegates, there are but two main transcontinental arteries of automotive traffic: The Lincoln highway and the old Spanish trail to the south. Congestion on these

systems was given as the principal reason for the decision to unite smaller highway systems into the new highway. The symbol for the new main artery will be the

ox team and the covered wagon, made famous by Emerson Hough's novel, "The Covered Wagon," and the more recent picturization of the story of the journey of early pioneers across the dangerfraught frontier, through the prairie wastes, and over the mountain ranges of the old West.

Hon, Addison T. Smith of Idaho recently introduced in the national house of representatives, the following joint resolution to provide for designating the route of the Old Oregon trail: Whereas the Old Oregon trail, which originated

at Missouri river points and traversed half a continent, and was the route over which the "great migration" of covered wagons and ox teams went in 1843 and sayed the Oregon country to the United States, and over which for many years the homeseekers and empire builders went in great numbers and made a great producing territory out of what was formerly a wilderness; and

Whereas the Oregon country at that time consisted of all that territory between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the shores of the Pacific ocean and between the California and Canadian borders, and was held under a joint sovereignty of England and the United States, and whose fate for all time was settled by the migration of 1843. when approximately 1,000 American men and women faced the perils of the desert and the wilderness to carve out new homes in the Oregon country and make it American territory; and

Whereas thousands perished by the way and were buried in shallow graves by the old trail;

Whereas the United States has set aside as national monuments many battlefields and other historic spots in this country; and

Whereas the Old Oregon trail was more than a battlefield and offered a greater challenge to courage, for along its dusty course of 2,000 miles American citizens daily faced death without the panoply of war, the beating of drums, or the flying of flags, and saved a vast empire to the United

Whereas this service has long been neglected and the youth of our land have not learned of the heroic self-sacrifice of those intrepid pioneers, who did so much for America; and

Whereas in order that this the "world's most historic highway" may be perpetuated in history and its traditions be kept alive for all time, and in order to show to the world that the American people are not unmindful of the sacrifices of our citizens and do recognize valorous deeds: There-

Resolved, etc., That the highway extending from Independence, Mo., and from Council Bluffs, Iowa,

to Seaside, Ore., and to Olympia, Wash., through the states of Missouri, Kansas. Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and variously known as the Overland trail, the Mormon road, the Emigrant road and the Oregon trail, and coinciding as near as may be with the system of federal-aid highways through said states, shall hereafter be known as the Old Oregon trail.

SEC. 2. That the road herein designated as the Old Oregon trail shall follow, as closely as economic and topographic conditions will permit, the route maveled by the pioneers in their journeys westward to the Oregon country over said trail, and shall extend through Kansas City, in the State of Missouri; Kansas City, Gardner, Lawrence, Topeka, Rossville, Louisville and Frankfort, in the State of Kansas; thence through Fairbury. Hebron, Grand Island, connecting with the road from Council Bluffs through, Omaha, Fremont and Columbus, and thence through Kearney, North Platte, Lewellen, Bayard and Scottsbluff, in the State of Nebraska; thence through Torrington, Fort Laramie, Douglas, Casper, Alcova, Muddy Gap, Eden, Granger, Kemmerer and Cokeville, in the State of Wyoming; thence through Montpeller, Soda Springs, Pocatello, American Falls, Burley, Twin Falls, Buhl, Glenns Ferry, Mountain Home, Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, Parma, Payette and Weiser, in the State of Idaho; and through Nyssa, Ontario, Huntington, Baker, La Grande, Pendleton, Umatilla and along the Columbia river through The Dalles, Hood river, Portland, Astoria and Seaside, in the state of Oregon; thence through Vancouver and on to Olympia, in the State of Washington.

A similar measure has already passed the senate.

The history of the Old Oregon trail is a story of the great big out of doors, a tale of the hills, a story of human endeavor, suffering, privation. determination, and final accomplishment. It is a story as big and broad as life itself, a story of a people with a vision, who feared not and who laughed at death. King Solomon said "A nation without a vision is lost."

The pioneers journeyed in the first wagon train over the trail in 1843, and from then on through the succeeding years, had a vision of a happy home in the "Oregon country," and they endured all of the hardships of the trail in order that this vision might become a reality.

The history of the world does not offer a parallel of so many people traveling such a distance for a common purpose as the migration of 1852-58 to the "Oregon country."

Ever since the dawn of history mankind has been restless and has sought for new lands to discover and for new worlds to conquer, and ever the movement has been to the West. The last great migration, the greatest of them all, occurred in the latter part of the Nineteenth century, when all of that country west of the Missouri was subjugated and the last frontier disappeared before the rush of the home seeker and empire builder.

Going back a few centuries into history, Sir Francis Drake discovered the Oregon coast in 1579 and called it "New Albion."

Juan Perez, a Spanish navigator, landed on the Oregon coast in 1775, and in 1778 Capt. James Cook secured a small bale of furs from the Indians on the northwest coast and took it to China and received a fabulous price for it, and which created an interest in the fur-trading possibilities of the Northwest which resulted later in explorations and eventually in the building up of the "Oregon country." Explorers of the various countries sailed the waters of the Pacific in search of the fabled straits of Anian and the "Oregon," the "Great river of the West."

The honor of discovering the "Great river of the West" belongs to an American captain 'yho had the vision and courage to sail his ship across the treacherous waters of the bar where the great

The incentive of

great gains in the furtrading business was a direct cause of the exploration and settlement of the "Oregon country." The first in the field was the Hudson's Bay Co., whose ambition was to retain the "Oregon country" as a great fur-producing field and who discouraged settlement by those who desired to make homes. There were also the Northwest Co., Missouri Fur Co., the Mackinaw,

In 1805 Lewis and Clark penetrated through the vast wilderness and reached the mouth of the Columbia river and made extensive and accurate surveys of the region, Their return and the report of the country

Meriwether Lewis, a native of Virginia, while serving as secretary to President Jefferson, was recommended by the President to congress to command the exploring expedition to the Pacific. He set out accompanied by his associate, Capt. Willlam Clark and a company of nine young men from Kentucky. Their friendships and success in their efforts is a most interesting feature of the history of the great northwestern country.

Perhaps no scout or frontiersman gained more notoriety than the famous Christopher (Kit) Carson, who figured in a conspicuous manner with the Oregon trail. Carson was a native of Kentucky. He moved with his parents at the age of ten to Missouri, becoming a hunter, trapper and professional guide. He acted as guide to Fremont in his exploration of the Rocky mountains in 1842-4, and conducted parties overland to California during the rush of 1849-50 to the newly discovered gold fields.

The celebrated pilgrimage from Fort Hall to Walla Walla and the Willamette valley, made in 1843, the migration which took 1,000 men, women and children to the "Oregon country," clinched forever the right of the United States to it by actual occupation of bona fide settlers.

In 1847 the Mormons traversed a portion of the trail on their pilgrimage to the great Sait Lake. In 1849 came the great rush for gold fields in California, and the gold seekers left the old trail at the Raft river in Idaho and the Malheur in Oregon and headed south. In 1852-53 there came the greatest migration of homeseekers and home builders that the world has ever seen.

The first Christian missionaries to Oregon were Jason and Daniel Lee, Methodist, who arrived in 1834; Rev. Samuel Parker, Congregationalist, in 1835; Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, Rev. H. H. Spaulding and wife and W. H. Gray, Presbyterians, in 1836; Rev. David Leslie and wife, Methodists, in 1837; Rev. Elkanah Walker and wife, and Cushing Eells and wife, Congregationalists, in 1838; Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet and Rev. Modeste Demers, Catholics, in 1838, and Peter John De Smet, Catholic, in 1840.

One cause of the missionary movement to the "Oregon country" was one largely sentimental and appealing powerfully to the imagination and callof self-sacrifice, which was one of the greatest elements in the life of a missionary, was the occurrence which happened in 1831, when four Flathead Indians sent a commission of four Indians to St. Louis in search of "The white man's book of heaven." The Indians found General Clark, who blazed the way across the continent with Lewis and told him their story. General Clark explained at best he could to the Indians the history of man, the hirth of Christ, precepts of the Bible, the death and resurrection of Jesus.

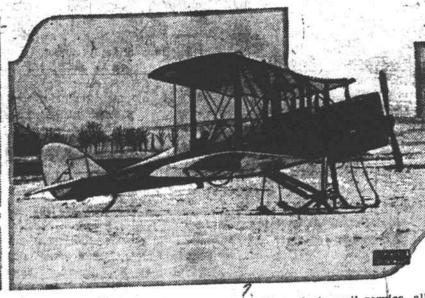
And so it came to pass that in 1906 another man with a vision appeared upon the scene. Ezra Meeker, then seventy-six years of age, who journeved across in 1852 as a young man with his bride, outfitted himself with an ox team and prairie schooner and set out from his home in Puyallup, Wash., to go back over the trail he had traversed as a boy. And as he went he marked the way clear through to the Missouri river with substantial stone monuments. He proceeded on and drove his oxen down Fifth avenue in New York city and to Washington, D. C., where he was met with outstretched hand by President Roosevelt, who welcomed him to Washington and congratulated him on the vision which prompted him to make a trip across a continent in a slow moving prairie schooner to try and awaken in the minds of the people a love and veneration for the deeds of those who faced and conquered the desert and the wilderness, made history for America, and saved to the United States a vast territory. Meeker duplicated his trip in 1910, and today at the age of ninety-three, he is still working for national recognition of the Old Oregon trail and endeavoring to have the story of the old trail preserved to posterity.

In the accompanying illustration Mr. Meeker is shown with President P. L. Campbell of the University of Oregon, examining Avard Fairbank's model of a statue in memory of the western pioneers, at the University Art school.

America's Growth

states which formed the nucleus of in Baroda. They are valued at many our great nation was 892,135 square sewed together a cowhide and the cause it was analogous to piecing to- million pounds. The finest thing in the miles. The territory under the flag skin of a cow's head, which had been gether broken property, such as a collection is a pearl necklace valued at of the United States is now four times

Skis Put on the Air Mail Planes



On orders from Carl F. Egge, superintendent of air mail service, all the mail planes are equipped with skis when there is more than a foot of snow on the ground. The plane in the picture, at the Omaha landing field, was changed from wheels to skis within 15 minutes.

Homeless Are Fed and Housed

Ancient Custom Revived by Monks of St. Christopher in New York.

New York.—Less than 50 miles north of New York city, on top of a hill near Bear, mountain, stands a little house. From its doorstep you look off to the south, over 30 miles of snowcovered hills, and see the gleam of the Hudson below; and you look off to the north and see the crests of the Catskills. The name of the little house is St. Christopher's inn. In the last 15 years fully 15,000 tattered, footsore, hungry and penniless wanderers who came tramping along the road have been fed and given a lodging for the night at St. Christopher's inn.

Around and above the little house are larger buildings. Along the paths that join them walk priests in brown robes, girdled with white cords, and wearing sandals. Looking at them, one wonders if this is truly the year 1925 and if this place is really New York. Rather, it would seem that the spectator had stepped back a thousand years and across 3,000 miles to the England of the medieval centuries when sandaled monks gave bread and lodging to the travelers who knocked at the monastery door. The same garb, the same charity, the same

a custom buried for centuries come about? What was the origin of St. Christopher's inn at Garrison, New York? Twenty-six years age, in 1899, occupied by nuns of a new religious But he had queer notions, he had order, knowns as Sisters of the Atonement. The highway is the main road between New York and Albany and betwen the West and the East, and every day jobless men tramp along it on their way to the cities. The Mother Superior, Sister Laurana Mary, gave directions that any man who stopped to beg for a bite to eat was if that's your notion ye may leave the to be fed, asking of him in return only that he bring a bucket or two of water from the well to the kitchen door.

clergyman who had conceived the idea on earth!' But the lad Christopher at all, we take them in and send the of the companion religious order, the laughed at him, for well he knew that on. We will never turn them swy Friars of the Atonement, Father Paul the devil was afraid of some one -New York Times. James Francis, began to build up his stronger than himself; but who that brotherhood of monks, selecting as the some one was, Christopher didn't know site of the friary the top of the moun- then, him being a beathen. tain that overlooks the convent. The mountain was named Graymoor, after Christopher takes to living in the arated more than a quarter of a co Dr. Zabriskle Gray, the pastor of the mountains of that country, and there tury. After the divorce Mrs. Kee little church which was taken over by was a terrible swift river there, and the country.

the Sisters of the Atonement, and Mr. Moore, a Columbia professor who had helped Doctor Gray. The jobless men to whom meals had been given by the Sisters had spread the word among the men like themselves whom they met on their wanderings; and when these newcomers reached the place they were sent on up the hill to Father Paul's little chapei. From year to year the fame of the place was passed from lip to lip among the jobless wanderers until soon it was known among them from Boston to San Francisco. And every tramp and hobo who stops there, no matter how ragged and dirty he may be, is hailed by the monks as "Brother Christopher."

Story of Christopher.

From the first, back in 1900, these men were given a place to sleep overnight if they wished it. The Friary was in its fnfancy them, there were only two or three monks besides Father Paul, and the only building in which the men might sleep was an old woodshed, which is still standing and is still used for the purpose. One of its present occupants is an old Irishman, with the high, thin, Spanish features of a true Galway man, who came limping along the Post road one day 19 years ago, stopped overnight and has remained there ever since. It is he who can tell who the first Christopher was, and this is his story:

"Christopher was a heathen lad who How did this strange renaissance of lived 1700 years ago, no less. His father was king of Arabia, and the young lad might have had anything see this dream come true. So man he wished. His back was as tall as of his dreams have already come true a convent was dedicated on the Al- a house and his shoulders were flat When he came to Graymoor, 25 just my Post road, three miles from the as a wall and he was bigger than any ago, he had not a penny with what railroad station at Garrison. It was cop and stronger than Jack Dempsey. to build. But now there stand on the

father because, let his father be a Paul of the Society of Atonemen very powerful king, he was not the Fourteen years ago he founded to most powerful king on earth; and ciety, the "Union-That-Nothing Christopher had it on his mind he Lost," which began without funds a would not work for any except the any sort, but which now sends and most powerful king of them all. So ally \$200,000 for missionary wort i the old king says to him, 'All right, foreign lands. palace and shift for yourself.' So then to us from no one knows where, as the devil himself says to Christopher, he, "and they go on, to no one know 'And why don't ye work for me? Sure, where. We do not ask what the A few months later the American it's me that is stronger than any king faith is. Even if they have no cres

"So, having no job and no money,

was not that a queer thing? "But Christopher was happy u for most powerful king of the world w

the river was so strong that any who tried to cross it

traveler who tried to cross it

be swept off his feet and drowbel

strong back, as I told se, and av

heart, used to put any traveler of

shopiders and carry him across raging river, and the traveler boy

much as wetting his feet. And Ch

topher would say, 'Sure, It's both

at all at all, and it's glad I a

Then one bitter cold day who

a little child, all alone, comes ware

ing along that terrible lonely war

you about; and of course Christon

So Christopher, having

him serving Him and no other

who stops at Graymoor. In 1906 a it as chicken house; but the "Broth Christopher" kept coming in incre ing numbers and the new building m turned over to their use, as a dorn tory, and named "St. Christopher

It stands there today, with bunks h it for 24 men. Even this, together with the old woodshed which has the for 6 or 7 more, is not enough single day as many as 100 "Brother Christopher" have stopped and and for lodging, 33 slept there in a sing night, and this is about the dally are age. They fill St. Christophers in: they fill cots in the woodshed; the are stowed in the basement of the friary, alongside the furnace; the sleep in the two pump houses to chicken houses, the ice houses, the water tower, the basement of a ba galow and in the sheds on the fire where the friars raise their vegetable There isn't an inch of available she ter that isn't filled up o' nights. "What we're to do next, I do

know." says Father Paul, a smile his fine old face. "We need a ren lar home to accommodate these to in it, and a place in which they m bathe and where their clothing can be fumigated. But it would cost at lest \$50,000, and all we have on band i \$3,000." Father Paul is sixty-four years w

now, but he has faith that he vi mountain a half-dozen fine building "He said he wouldn't work for his housing the work of the Friars of &

"These Brothers Christopher com

To Try Again

Parsons, W. Va.-Mr. and Mrs. PM Kee were remarried after being

NOT NUGGET BUT ONION STARTED FIRST GOLD RUSH

sponsible for Stories Which Sent Crowds to California.

Los Angeles.-Recent reports that the original first nugget of California gold was in the possession of a private collector in New York have aroused chroniclers of Southern Callic that it was an onion, not Sutter's mill, that started the first California

Moreover, these chroniclers relate, that onion grew in the San Fernando valley northwest of here, hundreds of miles south of Sutter's mill, and the gold rush it started began in 1841; seven years before James Marshall's discovery of gold in El Dorado It was on March 9, 1841, that Fran-

cisco Lopez was riding through San Estimates of the amount of gold were pushed twenty to thirty feel and the same places are t Feliciano canyon with a companion taken out of the San Fernando placers of position.

Finding of Bit of Ore on Plant Re- and stopped to eat lunch under a tree. Lopez liked onions, and when he saw a wild one growing within Moving Mountain Perils arm's reach he leaned over to dig it up with his knife and add it to his meal. Clinging to the roots of that onion were many small pieces of gold.

Soon the rush was on. As far north as Santa Barbara and as far south ifornia's history to remind the pub- as San Diego the news of the gold strike spread. In a few weeks hundreds of men were sifting the sands of the canyon for gold, and some were finding it in profitable quantities.

Hostilities between the United States and Mexico interrupted the placer mining, and when, in 1855, mining activities were resumed in the San Fernando' field, the later but greater gold rush started by the discovery of nuggets at Sutter's mill in the North was in full swing.

vary widely, but such data as are in able indicate that more than \$5,000.00 in placer gold has been shipped out Los Angeles county since Loper's ods revealed the existence of the med

South Wales Community

Bargoed, South Wales .- Movement of Troedrhiwfuwch mountain 16 here have done great property as age and become a menace to the

Fresh fissures have appeared at # foot of the moving mountain and the near-by highways have been do to traffic. Water mains supplying than 100,000 persons in the Physical valley have been broken by the sure of the moving earth and sere hundred workmen have been employed to make repairs as rapidly as possible

Several sections of a newly of structed main trunk sewer which more than \$3,000,000 have already bes destroyed and in some places the places

Arkansas City Schools Have Lots of Twins



Twenty-three pairs of twins and three "half pairs" responded to the call of C. E. St. John, superintendent Arkansas city schools, when he requested that they report for an official photograph. Two in the "half pair were teachers. There are 3,750 persons in the school system, so that the Arkansas city youngster seemingly has chance out of seventy-five to be a train. chance out of seventy-five to be a twin. Here are the children who have been causing the Arkansas city people the double.

in the prosecution of a man accused ney had the dummy cow brought in to of stealing a cow, in which pieces of emphasize his argument. The defendhide and the head of the animal were ant's attorney objected on the ground offered as exhibits. One of the wit- that the dummy was offered for thenesses for the state, a harness maker, atrical effect, but the trial judge per-

The Supreme court of Oregon has | the accused, and stuffed them to rereversed the decision of a trial court semble a cow. The prosecuting attor- the failure to offer testimony as to Mahratta prince. The state has been who had no knowledge of taxidermy, mitted the use of the stuffed cow bepreviously offered as evidence against mirror. The Supreme court, in revers- \$2,500,000. The jewels are only pro-

"Dummy Cow" Ruled Not Good Evidence in the prosecutor's a ruled that the cow had duced for inspection when a special or no place in the prosecutor's argument | der is procured, signed by the mahabecause of the uncertainty as to the rajah and several heads of departcomponent parts of the dummy and their arrangement.

> Jewels Closely Guarded The jewels of the Gaekwar of Baroda are kept in the Nazarbag palace

ments. The Gaekwar is a protected tributary to Great Britain since 1802.

The total area of the 13 original