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**WHAT CONSTITUTES ADVERTISING**  
"All future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection taken is Advertising."  
No discount will be allowed Religious or Benevolent orders.

**DONATIONS**  
No donations to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising or job printing—our contributions will be in cash.

**ARMISTICE DAY**

And again the country pauses in its hurried pursuit of business affairs, pauses for a day to honor the memory of those brave youths, who seven years ago heard the call of their country and responded as only the youth of America can respond. Again the country pauses to pay homage to the memory of those youths, the first to take up arms in the cause of righteousness across the Atlantic. Again we pay homage to the thousands who never returned, and again we celebrate the anniversary of the end of the bloodiest war history has ever known.

It seems but yesterday that the call went throughout the country, the call to take up arms against the mightiest army of history. Then followed a year and a half of dark doubtful days, during which the heart of many a mother felt the wrench, the pain of having a son taken from her. To these mothers we today pay homage. To every mother who had a son in the service, this day commemorates one of the greatest days of her life, the day she knew her son was safe from further harm.

To the boys who went over, to return triumphant, today means more than to any of the rest of us. It marks the end of blood, mud, hardships, dangers and everything which went to make the World War a hell on earth. Today is the "Der Tag" of the Hun reversed. But in the midst of our celebrating, let us stop for a moment pass a reverent thought for those boys, sleeping beneath the stars in Flanders' fields, for those Gold Star Mothers, who know their sons gave their last full measure that the world might be saved from autoocracy, and who are proud to have been able to offer a son to their country. For those is this day commemorated.

**TRACING THE LOST**

Probably no other public agency in the world goes so far into the highways and byways of this earth for lost friends and relatives as the Salvation Army. Not a day passes but that some difficulty is reported to the Department of Missing Friends; and in one out of three cases the first person is found. In 1923 the department handled 3,093 cases, of which 419 were satisfactorily settled. From January 1, until the last of August, 1924, it found 369 of the 1,060 reported missing.

The Christmas holidays bring most business to the department. Mothers hunt the offices in search of word from missing sons. Half of the applications come from outside of America, and many of the foreign letters are of Scandinavian origin who are very forgetful about writing home and have a way of changing their names to suit the convenience of employers.

Most of the cases are traced to simple neglect, but some show signs of deliberate intention to drop out of the ken of friends and relatives; and missing persons occasionally show resentment at being discovered.

**WHAT STARTLES YESTERDAY IS COMMONPLACE TODAY**

Dance halls in New York City alone yield to their proprietors \$5,000,000, according to an estimate recently made in a New York newspaper. The number of patrons in the same period is estimated at 6,000,000.

The noise of the saxophones and the syncopation of the Jazz tunes find proportionately a greater response to their charms in the population of the great metropolis—owing to the large floating population attracted to that city for amusement purposes only; yet the habit extends itself to every nook and corner of the land.

But it was not so long ago that forms of dancing, which would be looked upon by the average dancer of today as dull and slow, were regarded with askance, not alone by those who hold any kind of dancing as the prime rose path to perdition, but as well by all respectable people.

What horrible things were predicted when the stately minuet gave way to the "immoral" waltz! Did not one English publicist, in bemoaning the new craze, say the fashion now is for

strange weddings on one leg and contortions fitter for the zenana of an eastern satrap or the gardens of Mahomet than for the ballroom of an English woman of quality and virtue?

Could this writer even utter a word for very horror if he could come to life and see some of the dance styles of the present day?

And yet it was only a few months ago that the Methodist Episcopal Church took the ban formally out of its doctrine, leaving to the conscience of its members a decision on the question of to dance or not to dance.

And it is dollars to doughnuts that at least among younger generation the decision will be rendered in the affirmative.

**LET'S PUT OUR MONEY IN EQUIPMENT FIRST**

The officers and crew of the Shenandoah, having successfully and brilliantly accomplished their flight across

the United States and back again, are looking for new worlds to conquer.

They are now asking that the navy department and the president approve plans for the trip across Arctic regions and to the North Pole, abandoned several months ago.

The request does credit to their courage and confidence. And if the army flyers can fly around the world, why should not the navy blimp navigators fly over the top thereof?

The army flyers learned valuable lessons both for the service and for themselves in their recently completed world voyage, but did that venture justify its heavy financial outlay?

It is notorious that our national airplane program has fallen behind that of all the other great powers; that if the supremacy of the air were at stake, Uncle Sam would not be in a much stronger position to defend his rights than when we entered the war; that congress has been exceedingly laggard in meeting even the most modest requests for new equipment and enlargement of the aviation corps.

Consequently it is debatable whether the hundreds of thousands of dollars used to pay the expenses of the world flight would not have been used to a better advantage in developing our inadequate air defense.

And Uncle Sam sending out blimps to the North Pole is almost like a man buying an automobile while actually depriving himself of the necessities of life.

We don't know, when stocks go down, if they ever go up again, but we always know that gasoline will.

The only use ever made of all that power at Muscule Shoals was to get Henry Ford a lot of advertising he didn't need.

Now is the time when people are looking over the Christmas presents they got last year to see if any of them will do to give to somebody else.

Another way to get your husband home early is to tell him supper is late because you were out at target practice.

Up in New York they are having literacy tests for the voters. Advanced literary tests for the candidates would help a lot.

**Pioneering in Southern Oregon**  
by G. B. Watson

(Continued from November 10)

During this April Session of 1854 several other precincts were established, to-wit: One on Cow Creek, one on Butte Creek, one at Galice Creek, and one at Gold Beach.

We see from this record that within one year after its organization, Jackson county had so acquired a population that every part of its extensive territory, covering all of what is now Jackson, Josephine, Curry and Coos counties had received the attention of this newly established machinery, indicating that in all parts of its extended domain were active American citizens demanding not only the protection of law, but also the extension of facilities to its many and widely scattered communities. We see that in 1854 only one year after the organization was completed a Territorial United States Court was duly convened at Jacksonville with all its machinery in motion. Thus, within four years the country south of the Callipooia mountains, to the California line and from the Pacific to the Cascade mountains had gained a population reaching into the thousands. Every stream had its prospectors and most of its valleys had their home-builders. The miners furnished a market for the farmers' produce. Seeds of all kinds were packed in from the Willamette and the Sacramento valleys, by pack horses. The outside world carried supplies by water to the Umpqua river and pack trains delivered the freight to the miner and the home-builder.

In the meantime the Indians were not idle, though their depredations had not yet reached the proportions of war, yet much petty stealing and an occasional killing was reported. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain was demoralizing to the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians soon learned that those to whom they looked as benefactors and friends had lost out. By the same token the American settlers were strengthened and emboldened. The acquisition of California by the United States tended to strengthen the sentiment of proprietorship among the settlers all along the coast, and, being made known to the Indians still further excited them. Hence it is not strange that a period of devastating war should result. At this distance of time we are better able to pass judgment than were the pioneers themselves. During the stirring years that followed, notwithstanding the existence of bloody wars with the natives, the settlement and improvement of the country continued, to which we will return in a later part of this history. Before taking up the civil and political history of this very interesting and important region, we will devote as much of the ensuing pages as may be necessary, to an account of the Indian troubles, including the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, after which time the country rapidly filled and grew to what we now see.

When we have read the details of this brutal and savage war we will not be surprised that so strong a feeling of wrath should have taken possession of the pioneers against the savage tribes they were displacing. Their methods of war were not civilized methods because they were not civilized. They were operating under the best lights they had and their situation was a most desperate one. They were not ignorant of the results of the appearance of the whites elsewhere and realized that they were fighting for the right to exist. The whites desired to teach the Indians a better mode of living, but this in the very nature of things could not be done, yet many of the old missionaries were enthusiastic in their zeal to accomplish this and were loth to surrender their faith in its accomplishment. The Indians at first listened to the religious teachings with interest and appreciated the kindness and consideration of the missionaries, but when they discovered that there were sects and diverse opinions among them though they all taught from the same Bible, they were confused. When they discovered that there

were jealousies among the various teachers, they were surprised and further confused. When they discovered that there were bad white men who were treacherous and cruel they could not understand why this should be so. Many of the Indians and their chiefs were desirous to live in peace and amity with the whites, but they, too, had many bad Indians whom they could not control. These bad men, on both sides, were the great disturbing elements and they were not long in discovering that human nature is much the same among whites and Indians, bad white men were wronging Indian women and when they complained they received little satisfaction. Promises made by white men were broken and this gave bad Indians an excuse for revenge. As we read about the Indian raids, and the murder and torture they perpetrated we are not expected to condone, nor to withhold just punishment but may modify our sentiments of condemnation. In the following pages it will be seen that the Indian was not at all times to blame, and we sometimes blush at the dastardly acts of white people and cannot wonder at the horrible acts of retribution. It will be well to think of what we would do, if this, our beautiful country, were invaded by hostile foes stronger than we; our lands and homes were to be taken away and we and our families driven into the mountains or forcibly placed on reservations. We have had recent evidence of the savagery of war among so-called civilized people, during which the very refinement of cruelty was practiced that lays the acts of the savages in the shade. We see that so-called education and refinement does not eliminate, what seems to be, an inherent sentiment that makes for savagery and brutality. I am not trying to defend the Indian nor condone his acts of brutality, but, rather to point out the fact of natural likeness in both. For more than fifty years I have been more or less among the Indians and have

found among them many of real noble character and great natural intelligence. I have talked with them on these subjects and found their discussions to be reasonable and intelligent.

As we review these "Rogue River Wars," I will to a large extent follow the accounts as they are given in Rawlings History of Southern Oregon and the accounts recorded in Bancrofts Works, with such differences as I think to be just acquired by me at first hand from many of the old actors of pioneer days. When I first came to Oregon most of the earliest pioneers were still here and I got to know nearly all of them personally, and received the accounts from their own lips. Rawling's History of Southern Oregon was published in 1884, just forty years ago. It was prepared with evident care, with personal interviews with the early actors and from records, many of which are not now available. I rate Rawlings as the best detailed history of this region that has been written. Bancrofts Works were published in 1886 and has many footnotes of personal interviews and documentary evidence of value. I feel that in this effort to make further record and to bring it down to the present time I cannot do better than avail myself of these excellent works, now long out of print.

(To be Continued)

**EXPECT BIG FORTUNE FROM MUSKRAT FARM**

PERRY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—V. H. Butts and Claude Curtis have established a muskrat farm south of this village. The farm has been stocked with twenty-five pairs of breeders. A natural increase of not less than ten muskrats to each pair is expected, and

figuring on a conservative basis, it is estimated that at the end of five years 178,555 muskrats will have been grown. Ordinarily, muskrat pelts are in great demand, and oftentimes the price ranges from \$1.50 to \$4. Even if the price were but fifty cents a pelt, the owners say that the gross sum would be nearly \$90,000 at the end of five years.

**Report of Committee of Stockholders of The Hartman Syndicate on The West-Black Report**

Your Committee of stockholders appointed by you to investigate the affairs of the Company and the facts concerning same with relation to the charges made by Oswald West and George Black in their report to Governor Walter M. Pierce, and published by them in various newspapers throughout the State, and the following are the true facts.

FIRST, the Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Oregon with a capital stock of Three Million dollars composed of 300,000 shares of the par value of Ten dollars per share and not thirty thousand shares of One Hundred dollars per share as stated in the West-Black report. This fact will appear from the articles of incorporation on file in the Corporation Commissioner office of the State of Oregon and could have been verified by the West-Black Committee.

SECOND, the Committee from careful inspection of the books of the Company find that Mr. E. W. Hartman is in no way connected with the Hartman Syndicate Inc. and has never had anything to do with the organization, development or management of the Company, and does not own one share of stock in this Company. The Company further finds from the books and records of the Company that the Company was organized by H. W. Hartan; we further find from information gathered from officers and persons familiar with the facts that Mr. H. W. Hartman has never been engaged in similar undertakings and that the statement in the West-Black report to the effect that this Company was promoted by E. W. Hartman and H. W. Hartman is false, as will appear from the records in the office of the Company.

THIRD, your Committee finds from an inspection of the records that the Company was originally organized by H. W. Hartman as a Common Law Trust, a form of business organization recognized in many of the states of the Union and that such company was organized upon advice of the attorney for the Company, Mr. James Westerfelt of Los Angeles, California, that same would comply with the laws of the State of Oregon, and that as such organization it made application to the Corporation Commissioner of the State of Oregon for a permit to sell its securities; such application being on file with the Corporation Commissioner. We therefore find that the statement in the West-Black report that the company was originally organized as a Common Law Trust in order to circumvent the blue sky law is false, and that as a matter of fact the company did everything in its power to secure a permit for the sale of its trust certificates but were denied a permit by the Corporation Commissioner. We further find that the Trustees and Officers of the original Company acting in good faith with the Corporation Commissioner and the Attorney General incorporated a company known as the Hartman Syndicate Incorporated, and under agreement with the Corporation Commissioner took over all of

the property of the Hartman Syndicate of the Pacific Coast, a trust estate, and were granted a permit by the Corporation Commissioner's office of the State to sell \$350,000.00 of the capital stock of the Corporation.

FOURTH, the Committee upon full investigation finds that the only business transactions between the Hartman Syndicate Inc. and any of the companies of E. W. Hartman is a contract for the purchase of 26 retorts from the Hartman Process Company, and that one of said retorts has already been purchased at the actual cost of manufacturing said retort by the Buffalo Foundry and Machinery Company of Buffalo, New York. The Committee further finds that no profit or royalty has been paid to E. W. Hartman or will be paid to him or to any of his companies on the purchase of the retort that has already been delivered. The Committee further finds that the Hartman Syndicate Inc. has an agreement to purchase the additional retorts at an exceedingly reasonable price and much below the figure at which they are quoted to others, plus a royalty of ten cents per barrel to the Hartman Process Company. The Committee finds that any statement in the so-called West-Black report intimating that the Hartman Syndicate Inc. has been overcharged on any equipment it has purchased is unwarranted from the facts.

FIFTH, The Committee has carefully examined the circumstances under which the Hartman Syndicate Inc. took over the property of H. W. Hartman and the Hartman Syndicate of the Pacific Coast and issued therefore One Hundred and fifty thousand shares of the capital stock to Mr. H. W. Hartman, and fifteen thousand five hundred and forty-two shares to the Trustees of the Hartman Syndicate of the Pacific Coast in full payment for all property taken over by the Corporation. The Committee finds that the property so taken over was appraised by the incorporators of the Hartman Syndicate Inc. and the Corporation Department of the State of Oregon was fully informed and consented to the incorporation of the said Company upon the basis of the appraisal made by the incorporators, and that the permit to sell \$350,000 worth of stock was granted after full and complete statement of the affairs of the Company at time of incorporation were disclosed to the Corporation Commissioner. The Committee from information gathered from interviews with stock holders does not find there has been any misrepresentation made to any of the stockholders regarding the amount of stock that was issued to Mr. H. W. Hartman or to the trustees for the certificate holders of the Pacific Coast.

SIXTH, The Committee has carefully investigated the representations made by the officers and the salesmen of the Company regarding the amount of real property owned by the Company in fee and the amount under application for lease from the United

States Government, and the Committee finds from the records of the Company as well as from literature published by the Company and from the auditors' report, (a copy of which was in the hands of Oswald West) that the officers of the Company and its salesmen represented the exact amount of acreage it owned in fee and the amount of acreage it held under application for lease. The Committee does not find that any of the officers or salesmen have ever represented that the Company owned 3000 acres of land and that any intimation or statement in the West-Black report to the effect that misrepresentation has been made is unwarranted from the facts as disclosed by the records of the Company.

SEVENTH, The Committee finds from a full investigation of the property of the Company that it has developed a large deposit of shale which from the geological and engineer's report is of an enormous tonnage and that the Company has established at its works, Shale City, Oregon, one retort and necessary equipment for the extraction of oil from shale, which this Committee believes will be capable of operating successfully on a commercial scale.

EIGHT, the Committee finds from a personal inspection of the Plant of the Company, and from a personal investigation of the books of the Company that there is no evidence of extravagance or mismanagement and that any statement to that effect in the so-called West-Black report is false.

NINE, The Committee finds that the Oswald West-Black Committee made their report without proper investigation of the affairs of the Hartman Syndicate Inc. and that neither Oswald West or George Black or anyone representing them have ever gone over the books and records of the Company nor as far as this Committee can learn have either of them made an inspection of the Plant of the Company. The Committee therefore finds that the said Oswald West and George Black were not in possession of any official information upon which they could base their report (except report of the auditors of the Company, a copy of which was furnished to Oswald West by the Secretary of the Company) and this Committee finds that the report of the said Oswald West and George Black does not conform to the facts as disclosed in the auditors report.

Dated at Ashland, Oregon, on this 10th day of November A. D. 1924.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. A. SCHERER, Portland.  
Chairman of stockholders' Committee.  
E. A. EASLY, Portland.  
GEO. W. PAYNE, McMinnville.  
MORRIS G. MORRIS, Amity, Ore.  
J. W. WALLING, Amity, Ore.  
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STUART MCKISSICK, Ashland.