

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS
(Established in 1876)

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by
THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.
Hert R. Greer, Editor
George Madden Green, Business Manager
OFFICIAL CITY PAPER Telephone 89
Entered at the Ashland, Oregon Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

| Subscription Price, Delivered in City | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| One Month | \$.65 |
| Three Months | 1.95 |
| Six Months | 3.75 |
| One Year | 7.50 |
| By Mail and Rural Routes | |
| One Month | \$.65 |
| Three Months | 1.95 |
| Six Months | 3.50 |
| One Year | 6.50 |

| DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES | |
|---|---------|
| Single insertion, per inch | \$ 30- |
| One insertion a week | 27 1/2 |
| Two insertions a week | 25 |
| Daily insertion | 20 |
| Rates for Legal and Miscellaneous Advertising | |
| First insertion, per 8 point line | \$.10 |
| Each subsequent insertion, 8 point line | .05 |
| Head of Thanks | 1.00 |
| Estimates, per line | .02 1/2 |

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MORE ON THE CHILD LABOR ISSUE

When the Women's trade union league and similar organizations were fighting a few years ago for more stringent regulation of child labor by state governments, powerful manufacturing interests pleaded with them to transfer their rights to a campaign for federal regulation, on the ground that non-uniform legislation by states on the subject worked a hardship on those states which had the more liberal laws. These interests pledged their support and aid to federal regulation. Now they are opposing it much more violently than they ever opposed state regulation.

That is one class—the most powerful one—of the opposition to ratification of the federal child labor amendment. It is flooding the country with propaganda, much of it masked under anonymity. The other class of opposition comes from people who believe that further extension of federal powers in law enforcement is unwise. The motive of the first named class is wholly selfish. It is interested in the commercialization of the labor of children and it does not want to lose the profits that it is making therefrom. The motive of those of the second named class is sincere and not to be questioned, though one may differ with their views.

The federal child labor amendment will be before the Oregon legislature next month for adoption or rejection. There has been assumption in some quarters that it will be ratified with little opposition. We think the assumption is not fully justified. An influential member of the state senate in a county near us is reported as saying that he will oppose it actively. Not one member of the Jackson county delegation has said publicly that he will support it. So if conditions in the Jackson county delegation are typical of conditions among legislators generally the amendment will be defeated here. It is hard to imagine Oregon, which has always been counted a progressive and a humanitarian state, voting no on such a measure as this one. But it may come to pass.

NATIONAL ELECTION FIGURES

The final official tabulation of the popular vote cast for president, just issued from Washington, shows that Coolidge received a total of 15,718,187 votes, and a popular plurality of 7,339,827. For Davis there were cast 9,378,962 votes and for La Follette 4,822,319. Thus Davis' plurality over La Follette was 3,556,643. Oregon gave for Coolidge 142,579; for Davis 67,589 and for La Follette 38,463. Thus Coolidge's plurality in Oregon was 74,116, while La Follette received a plurality over Davis of 874. Notwithstanding the great victory for Coolidge, the most impressive thing shown by the figures—or at least the one that should be the most impressive to the two major parties—is that nearly 5,000,000 voters of the United States recorded by their ballots their lack of confidence in either of those parties. Probably there were more than 5,000,000 if we count in those who voted for candidates other than the three named. The implication is unmistakable that they did not like the records.

Sober judgment of the voting majority prompted a recoil from the dangers of unknown seas for which La Folletteism was headed. Nevertheless, 5,000,000 are a great many voters. It will be worth the while of republican and democratic party leaders to bend their efforts toward finding out why the 5,000,000 are dissatisfied and to correct such of the causes of dissatisfaction as are legitimate ones. The burden of the duty is, of course, upon the party in power. If this is not done the 5,000,000 may go on and grow, under the La Follette banner or some other.

Right here in Oregon we have more than 68,000 of these dissatisfied voters. In Oregon radicals are comparatively few. Not many, therefore, of the 68,000 who are dissatisfied in this state are radical. Yet La Follette outran Davis in Oregon. These facts indicate a problem that is worthy of consideration. Indeed, it is one that will demand consideration sooner or later.

WILLE GETS PEEVED

William Randolph Hearst seems somewhat peeved at this statement the other day in Washington before a congressional committee by Edward J. Clapp, editorial writer for the Hearst newspapers:

"I have always held Senator Underwood as a man of the highest ideals and a gentleman. I have never believed that he was dishonest."

The publisher must have disliked that statement by his editor considerably, for he saw fit to reprove it in a public statement.

Whatever the publisher may think of the editor's opinion concerning Oscar Underwood, he certainly cannot dissent from the following conclusion to Clapp's testimony:

"The truth is that public regulation of electric light rates in this country has failed.

"Public competition on a small scale has succeeded, as in Omaha and Cleveland. Public operation on a large

scale has succeeded in the most startling fashion just across the Canadian border.

"This congress of the United States cannot ignore these facts without exposing itself to the gravest danger of condemnation by the people when it realizes that the Muscle Shoals water powers have been given away for fifty years."

WILLETTE'S QUEER IDEA

Willette Kershaw, an actress, is about to sue for a divorce from her husband, a so-called poet named David Sturgis.

Willette was acting in London. David threatened to kill her if she would not marry him. She had him arrested and jailed. Let the rest follow in her own language:

"I got him out, and then I married him, I thought that any man who would go through all that must love me devotedly, and I thought he was marvelous, the way he talked of the philosophy of Christ."

But married life was all thorns and no roses; and David frequently thrashed his spouse.

Willette must have a very peculiar conception of love if she believes it either to be born of a homicidal mania, or to be the parent thereof.

In the early days of Christianity, men sought to make atonement for their sins by various methods of self-flagellation.

This poet rhapsodist over the philosophy of Christ evidently thought to do penance for his offenses through the vicarious method of mortifying his own flesh by beating his wife.

It is easier to be reconciled to Wall Street if you won't try to beat it at its own game.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul; a merry old soul was he. He called for his moonshine liquor bowl, and called for his antidotes three.

Correct this sentence: "Well, well," he murmured cheerfully, "here I am drawn for jury service."

The surprising thing about people is that most of them have just as much sense as you have.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by C. B. Watson

(Continued from December 4)

Savages thronged the shore armed with bows and arrows, long knives and war clubs, and were upon them the moment they stepped ashore. T'Vault afterwards declared that the first thing he was conscious of was being in the river fifteen yards from shore and swimming. He glanced toward the shore and saw only a horrible confusion. He heard yells of savage triumph mingled with the sounds of blows and the shrieks of his unfortunate companions. At the same time he saw Brush in the water not far from him and an Indian standing in a canoe striking him on the head with a paddle, while the water was stained with blood.

At this juncture occurred an incident such as is used to embellish romances, when a woman or a child in the midst of savagery displays those feelings of humanity common to all men. While the two men were struggling for their lives in the midst of the stream a canoe shot from the opposite bank. In it, standing erect was an Indian lad, who on reaching the spot, assisted them into the canoe, handed them a paddle, then springing into the water swam back to the shore. They succeeded in getting to the land, and stripping themselves crawled up the bank and into the thicket without once standing upright. Striking southward through the jungle they struggled on as rapidly as their terrible plight permitted and at night emerged on the beach, reaching Blanco the following morning, where Indians received them kindly, and after taking care of them for a day conveyed them to Port Orford. T'Vault was not severely wounded, but Brush had part of his scalp taken off by one of the long knives. Both were suffering from famine and bruises, and believed themselves the only survivors. But in about two weeks it was ascertained that others of the party were living, namely: Williams, Davenport and Hedden, the other five having been murdered, their companions hardly knowing how.

Bancroft says: "With this signal disaster terminated the first attempt to reach Rogue River Valley from Port Orford; and thus fiercely did the red inhabitants of this region welcome their white brethren." The difficulties which grew out of this and similar encounters, will appear in narratives of the wars of 1851-3. The personal narratives of many of the adventurers of this period of attempted settlement and exploration of Southern Oregon, are among the most thrilling stories of adventure to be found in all literature, but it is impossible to embody them all in narratives of this kind. I find as foot-notes in Bancroft's works many of these thrilling tales, and am indebted largely to Bancroft for a very large part of the experiences along the coast of Southern Oregon. We must not forget that practically all of the coast line from the north shore of Coos bay to the California line was, by the act of January 12th, 1852 made a part of Jackson county.

Notwithstanding these tragical efforts under the direction of Capt. Tichenor, to find a road from Port Orford to the interior, the efforts were not abandoned. Port Orford received much advertising and was declared by many to be the best and most practical site of a great port between the Columbia and San Francisco. Many schemes have been inaugurated and many surveys have been made by the United States looking to the accomplishment of this great object. Nor has the enthusiasm of interested parties waned up to this time. It was in these early explorations discovered that a wonderfully fertile country of large extent in the immediate neighborhood, along the Sixes river, New river and the Coquille river beckoned the settler, the farmer, dairymen and stock raisers, when made aware of its desirability were strongly tempted to run all risks in hope of the ultimate reward. Captain Tichenor saw it, was seduced by it and took up his home alongside of Battle Rock where his little four pounder played such havoc among the savages on that memorable occasion. Tichenor was quite a wonderful man and was for many years a leading member of the Oregon legislature. He was a man to attract attention around the capital or at Portland, always well clad, dignified and

covered with a silk high topped hat. I knew him well. Several other efforts were made by these early exponents of a road between Port Orford and Rogue River Valley, and as I am now writing a plan is on foot to build a road down Rogue river and up to Port Orford, with a good prospect that not many more years will pass without the accomplishment of this desirable feat.

The efforts which I have just narrated, stimulated by the discovery of gold in the Siskiyou, were more potent in attracting the settlement of home builders than in building highways into the mines. It was not long until gold was discovered at the mouth of Rogue river and the famous Gold Beach mines attracted many, through whose infatuation for digging the yellow metal established there a market for the farmer and dairyman and the country became rapidly settled. The home-makers have remained and prospered long after the gold-hunting mania ceased.

Arising from the effort to establish communication between Port Orford and Rogue River Valley, the country between the Umpqua river and Port Orford became known and explored. In these various excursions the value of Coos Bay as a future port of entry impressed itself on the explorers and the character of the country was favorably advertised. The fertility of the various valleys, such as the Coos river valley, the Coquille river valley, Beaver slough, New river and the river called the Sixes, attracted many settlers. The Indians were whimsical, as will appear from some of the narratives already given, sometimes kind, considerate and helpful, while at other times exhibiting great barbarity. Like all the other Indians of Southern Oregon they were thieves and in their promises were not to be relied upon. During the years of 1851-2-3, the country became thoroughly explored adding to other attractive features extensive beds of coal around the head of the bay; extensive tracts of what has been named Port Orford cedar created astonishment at the magnificence of the trees. This timber, like the Sequoia seems to be approaching extinction as a species, and is not known to exist elsewhere than in the Coast range and along the coast between the Umpqua and a point not far below the California line. The value of this timber has since the early days been fully verified and has furnished to this region one of its most valuable assets. The main bodies of forest consisted of yellow fir and spruce, which has been an enriching source of revenue. In the valleys and along the streams grew in magnificent form a timber known as Myrtle. It is an evergreen with great spreading branches and grows to large girth, though not to a great height. Its leaves and young twigs are very aromatic and yield an essential oil that is said to have large medicinal value. The wood is hard and is a splendid material for ornamental work and has been found of great value in the manufacture of furniture. The soil where the myrtle grows is very rich and productive; hence much of this splendid timber has been destroyed in the course of clearing up the land, and as the quality diminishes its commercial value is enhanced. The development of the coal mines, situated on the immediate shore-lines of Coos Bay was early a source of great value and soon occupied many miners and vessels to carry the cut-put to market. Many sloughs where the tide rose and fell furnished extensive pasturage and invited operations in dairying. About the bay and these inlets geese and ducks, with other fowl were in great abundance inviting the hunter to easy and abundance of such articles of food as they furnished, while the streams swarmed with great quantities of fish, including the salmon and salmon trout. The head-lands along the coast yielded great quantities of mussels, rock-oysters and edible barnacles, while at low tide an abundance of clams were easily procured and sea crabs were easily caught with a garden rake along the shores of the bay. The growths of brush and shrubs was very dense and traveling through it was equal to tropical jungles. Rhododendron, azalias and other flowers produced a gay effect to these jungles. All of these things attracted the attention of pioneers into these regions and in many cases changed the search for gold to that of a longing for "a cottage by the sea." Even gold was found on the beach among the "Black Sands," and on the river Sixes and other streams which produced a rush, and with some renewed the gold fever.

All of these things tended to modify the emotions and purposes with which these early invaders first entered these parts and braved the hardships and dangers that met them on all sides until they had learned to deal with them. Many clashes were had with the savages before the country was really subdued, but from what I have related it will be seen that there was not lacking a stimulant justifying the venture. In other parts of this work I will have something more to say about the dangers and hardships of those who flocked here; the growth of cities and towns; the building of great saw-milling plants and shipyards; the developing of a harbor second to none between the Columbia and San Francisco, which tended to throw Port Orford into the shade. The building of roads into the interior was to occupy the energy, enterprise and capital of these settlers to the limit but was destined to succeed, until now we find splendid paved highways and railroads inviting not only commercial relations with the interior, but beckoning pleasure seekers to the splendid beaches and resorts built upon the shore of the "Sundown Sea."

Chapter Eight

My readers have now been brought, by as continuous a narrative as I have been able to make, from the date of the Jedediah Smith tragedy at the mouth of the Umpqua river in 1828, down to the discovery of gold at Rich Gulch, (Jacksonville) and the organization of Jackson county, in 1853. We have observed many tragical episodes, related many adventures and witnessed the most startling settlement of this wild and extensive region. We have seen the attitude of the natives and commented upon the reasons therefor. We have noticed the effect of this rapid settlement upon the increased jealous activities of the natives, and have discovered the aggressions of inhuman white men as one of the serious sources of trouble for the less vicious who desired to live in peace with the native tribes. We have also seen the trend of this increased restlessness among the Indians as the invaders grew more and more numerous and exacting. That serious wars were close at hand all believed and we now have arrived at the point when we must enter upon the startling events beginning in 1851 and culminating in the "Wars of 1853-1855 and 1856."

There have been a number of histories of Oregon written, and many newspaper accounts put out, but the histories have all embraced the whole Oregon country, beginning with the overlaid exploration of Lewis and Clarke, 1803-6, which go entirely beyond the scope of this work. Walling's history was written to cover Southern Oregon, especially, and is the only work that has been written, in which continuity has been observed in giving the details of the Indian wars of this section. This work as I have before stated was published in 1884, just forty years ago, and is now out of print. It also covered much of Oregon history not directly connected with this section. The population forty years ago, hardly justified so elaborate a volume. One will occasionally meet with copies of this work among the families of the "Old Settlers" and, perhaps in many of the libraries. There are, however, many people, grown up since then, or newly arrived, who desire to possess a reliable history of the events which he has so carefully given, but to whom his work is not available, nor even known. Bancroft's work is a valuable compendium dealing with all of the Indian tribes of the Pacific Coast, and the settlement of its various sections, all of which differed, one from the other according to the condition of things pertaining in each area dealt with. That work was published in 1884, thirty-six years ago, and is out of print. Besides, Bancroft's work embraces so great a number of volumes as to be beyond the reach of most people. A few sets of this work are scattered here and there but are not attainable to the large number of readers who might desire it. It, too, has separated the various episodes of Southern Oregon history, by inserting between them other historical matters which pertain to sections of the country far removed from the region we are interested in learning about. It, therefore lacks the very desirable quality of continuity. I find this true also, of the "Centennial History of Oregon" by Joseph Gaston, which was put out in 1912. All of these works and others I have not mentioned, cover an immense reach of time and country, which, for the purpose of a comprehensive history of the great Northwest, made it out of the question to give separate attention to Southern Oregon, which, at the time, was considered of secondary importance to the more populous and rapidly growing sections farther north. Times, however, have changed all this, and the extended area lying between the earlier growths, both north and south, now demands more attention from the historian.

Again, time is required to give perspective and a better and more comprehensive viewpoint, eliminating temporary jealousies and the aggravating differences that are inevitably sources of prejudiced judgment if obtained immediately after the cause of differences have arisen. With a better knowledge of the country, we are able to see how early mistakes might have been avoided, and better able to do justice to all parties concerned. The immediate coast line of the interior valleys are separated from each other by mountains and jungles that required long patient and dangerous exploration before the two regions were brought into reasonable relations with each other. We have seen the efforts made to secure better facilities to supply miners and settlers in the interior and the tedious undertakings to reach Rogue River valley from points on the coast where supplies might be landed, hence we have discovered that Indian troubles were incurred on the coast at the same time when the most serious complications were arising in the interior, without the possibility of co-operation by the forces in the separated districts.

In the fall of 1851 after the discovery of gold at Rich Gulch the rush of settlers and miners precipitated matters in the regions being settled and also along the coast at points from which it was sought to supply the miners and settlers. The mouth of Rogue river, Port Orford and the Coquille river, were seriously engaged with the savages simultaneously with the campaigns going on in Rogue River valley and the forces employed could not co-operate. We have therefore to deal with each separately. In the interior there seemed, at first, no regular concert of action among the Indian tribes, and the depredations were widely separated and consisted in attacks of single individuals, or small parties. We find that there was apparently an understanding and concert between the Indians of Rogue river and those of Northern California, and a disturbance in one of these regions had its immediate effect in the other.

About the middle of May, 1851, and before the rush into Rogue River valley three white men conducting a pack-train, were camped near where Phoenix now is in this valley. They were accompanied by two Indians that were supposed to be friendly. There was but one gun in the crowd, owned by a man by the name of Dilly. During the night the Indians arose, killed Dilly with his own gun and escaped, taking the mules and packs with them. The remaining two white men got away and spread the news. A company of thirty miners was raised at "Shasta Butte City," (now Yreka) by Captain Long of Portland, bent on punishing the savages. These packers were packing for the miners of Northern California, therefore their avengers were properly from that section. This company moved north, and at some place not stated, encountered a band of Indians which they attacked, killing two and capturing four, two of whom were daughters of the chief, who were held as hostages. It is not stated what was done with the two male prisoners. Presumably they were killed, for that seems to have been the custom adopted in the way of reprisal, regardless of proof that the parties being disciplined had anything to do with the crime for which they were made to suffer. Casual mention is made of other hostile occurrences in Rogue River valley and near the place of the Dilly affair. On June 1st, 1851, a band of Indians attacked a party of twenty-six miners but were driven off without casualties to the whites. On the following day four men were attacked and robbed while on their way to the mines; their mules and packs being taken away from them. On the same day and near the same place, "Nichols" pack train was robbed of a number of animals and packs and one man was wounded in the heel by a bullet. Other depredations followed near the same place immediately and it is reported that a pack-train lost four men.

(To be Continued)

Oakridge — 3,000 men have been employed on Natron Cut-off railroad, 43 miles completed between Kirk and Oakridge, and 31 out of 65 remaining miles graded.

Eugene — Associated Oil will build \$20,000 distribution station, to employ 8 men.

Sutherlin — Local cannery employs 115 people and will work up 60,000 boxes fruit.