

Name 'Rogue' Came From Hostile Indians

Johnson Found Top '60 Choice Of Colleagues

Washington (UPI)—Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, who says he is not a candidate, is the favorite for the 1960 presidential nomination among Democratic Senators now willing to declare a choice.

A United Press International survey of the Democratic side of the Senate showed yesterday that a number of other candidates were viewed as acceptable or as second choices. This was particularly true of other senators who are regarded as potential contenders—John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

The four senators, who are considered possible candidates, were not polled. Of the 60 others, 56 were contacted, with this result:

- Johnson, 17;
- Kennedy, 4;
- Humphrey, 2;
- Gov. G. Mennen Williams, (Mich.), 2;
- Adlai E. Stevenson, 2;
- Symington, 1;
- Gov. Robert B. Meyner, (N. J.), 1;
- Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.), 1.

Twenty-six were undecided or unwilling to reveal a preference with the Democratic National convention still almost 14 months away. Many of those who named their choice asked not to be identified because they did not want to offend other candidates.

The Democratic side of the Senate is not a cross-section of the party as it speaks at national conventions. It does not reflect the convention voting power of the heavily populated states in which Johnson's strength is not, yet, at least, conspicuous.

States Get Needed Federal Property

Washington (UPI)—The Federal government has been helping individual states by transferring to them surplus property for educational, public health, and civil defense projects.

Under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 "Property no longer needed by the Federal government" is distributed by regional offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to needy states.

Property transferred includes hospital building sites and buildings suitable for dormitories, well as office, school, and hospital furniture. In April, May and June of 1958 alone, \$3,721,205 worth of real and \$67,862,345 worth of personal property was given to various states of the union.

Journalism Class Visits Mail Tribune

Members of the journalism class from Medford High school visited the Mail Tribune plant Thursday and Friday.

Thursday, students toured the news and engraving departments, and Friday they toured the composing and pressroom departments. They were accompanied by Vern Wolthoff, instructor.

Students taking the tour included Rosemary Eismann, Tanya Enders, Peggy Fisch, Margie Good, Robbie Jean Hale, Connetta Hinesly, Sandra Kline, Barbara Nulton, Deanna Russell and Noralene Scheil.

Area Tribe Called Itself 'Takelma'



(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles taken from folders published by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. Today's article reviews Indian Wars of the Rogue Valley. (Information in the folder came from the "History of Southern Oregon," by A. G. Walling, 1884; "The History of Jackson County, Oregon," by William Pierce Tucker, 1931; and Oregon Geographic Names, Lewis A. McArthur, 1944.)

The name "Rogue" is believed to have come from the hostile reputation of the Indians in southern Oregon. Father Blanchet's account, "The Catholic Church in Oregon," indicates that early French trappers referred to these Indians as "Les Coquins" (the Rogues).

Technically the tribe called itself "Takelma," meaning "those dwelling along the river." This tribe was loosely organized under chieftains of scattered bands throughout the basin. In 1850 there were probably no more than 500 living in the Rogue, Applegate and Illinois valleys. By 1855 the number had declined 25 per cent. In spite of this they proved to be formidable foes even though outnumbered by the superior forces of the white man.

Arrowheads made by the Rogue Indians are considered the finest example of tribal craftsmanship in the United States, according to collectors.



Early Hostility

Contact with white men came early in the century. In 1828 French Canadian fur trappers from the Hudson's Bay company passed through the western part of Jackson county. In 1832 representatives of the Hudson's Bay post on the Umpqua visited the southern Oregon area and encountered Indian hostility.

This belligerent attitude, prevalent from the Umpqua to Sacramento, was true in the Rogue valley. In June of 1836 the Turner party of eight trappers was attacked by Indians at the mouth of Foot's creek. Two were killed and several wounded.

In 1837 Ewing Young and his party of 20, driving cattle through to the Willamette valley, were attacked. September, 1841, the Wilkes exploring expedition noted the hostile attitude of the Indians, as did Nesmith in 1848 when traveling through with 32 of his companions.

Major Conflict

The influx of settlers and gold seekers early in 1850 caused more friction between whites and Indians. Indian raids and robberies brought Governor Joe Lane to the Rogue valley in May to negotiate the first treaty.

The Lane party, alert for trouble, met the Rogues to discuss peace terms. One hostile move by the Rogue chief precipitated his seizure at gunpoint. The action so impressed the chief that he was given permission to carry the governor's name; thereafter he was known as Chief Joe.

Peace did not last long, however. More raids and reprisals followed. In May of 1851 a man was killed while camping near what is now Phoenix. On June 1, 26 prospectors were attacked; on June 2 four were robbed; on June 3 an Oregon party was attacked at Willow Springs by Chief Chuckle-Head and his band.

In the summer of 1852, Chiefs Joe and Sam with one hundred Indians agreed, after much coaxing from Skinner, to a peace conference with the whites. Unfortunately on a white man rudely prodded an Indian with a rifle. The Indian was shot when he turned to grasp the weapon. In the melee that ensued, 13 Indians were killed. The others retreated. A third treaty on July 21, 1852, resulted from the campaign that followed.

Indian Agent Skinner resigned. Temporarily the Rogues had no official representation and were blamed for many acts committed by Modoc, Klamath and Shasta renegades.

Treaty of 1853

Occasional incidents continued to occur. In December of 1852 seven miners were murdered at Galice creek. Chief Taylor and his band of braves were found near there with gold dust. Some were tried,



convicted and hanged shortly afterward.

During this brief period, Chiefs Sam and Joe lived peacefully with their bands by the Table Rocks and were welcomed in a number of private homes. Disturbances, if any, were caused by the younger warriors.

During August, 1853, open warfare broke out. Approximately nine whites and 11 Indians were killed in sporadic skirmishes. The Sam and Joe bands sought the foothills for protection against outraged whites. A contingent of 60 men from Captain Alden's command of 300 lost the first battle to Chief John and his 50 warriors. Joe Lane soon arrived from the Willamette valley with 50 men. Two sharp skirmishes followed. The Indians, both fearing and respecting Joe Lane, sought a peace conference.

Treaty Arranged

Backed by 400 soldiers a treaty was arranged with 350 Indians under the cliffs of Lower Table Rock on Sept. 10, 1853. Twenty-five hundred square miles were ceded to the whites for which the Indians were to get \$45,000 in trade goods and a temporary preserve near Table Rock.

Peace in 1854 was enforced by United States troops who kept "fire eating" whites from causing further trouble. Antipathy of the whites had in-

creased tenfold. Only an occasional raid in the Ashland area by Chief Typsu Tyeec clouded the peace of 1854.

Many settlers profited by these conflicts. Supplies were sold to the troops and Indian damages were reimbursable by the government. In 1855 white hatred and fear of the natives increased. Many wanted the Indians exterminated. Others wanted them exterminated.

The worst disaster was precipitated on Oct. 7, 1855, when Captain Hayes and Major Lupton led a party of 40 Jacksonville volunteers in a surprise attack against an unarmed Indian village at Little Butte creek.

Twenty old and young of both sexes were unjustly mowed down in cold blood. Two days later, on Oct. 9, 1855, 40 warriors avenged this atrocity. They started down river killing whites and burning ranches; nearly 20 settlers died that terrible day.

By November 1, 700 whites were mobilized. Indian bands sought refuge in the wild area of the lower Rogue. The first engagement was fought at Bloody Springs. In two days nine volunteers were killed and 20 wounded. The troops and volunteers blocked the Indian escape route east through the winter of 1855.

December of that year, back in the Rogue valley, eight Indians were killed at Little Butte creek by Captain Alcorn's forces. The same day 18 were killed at the mouth of Big Butte creek by Captain Rice's troop of 34 men. The 1856 Campaign

Low re-enlistments and volunteers returning to ranches diminished the forces to around 250 poorly disciplined men in the spring of 1856. Meanwhile, fears for the security of Chief Sam's Table Rock band caused its removal to a 70-mile long coastal reservation between Cape Perpetua and Cape Lookout.

The major battle of the 1856 spring campaign occurred at the Big Meadows near Illahe on the lower Rogue. Numerous skirmishes developed but the Indians managed to slip quietly into the heavy timber.



On May 21 and 22 peace was arranged at Oak Flat. Surrender was set for May 26, 1856, at the Big Meadows. None came. On May 27, Chief John and 40 warriors encircled the camp at Big Meadows and attacked. Other bands joined, totaling probably less than 200 warriors. Twenty-nine volunteers were killed or wounded in two days.

Up river, meanwhile, Chiefs Limpy and George surrendered to another force.

With the arrival of reinforcements, surrender was completed in July, 1856, including Chief John's band of 35. These were moved to a collection point at Port Orford and later to the reservation 165 miles up the Oregon coast. At the end of hostilities the number of Rogue Indians totaled somewhat less than 500.

According to the limited information available, 103 whites were killed in the

Rogue valley between 1851 and 1856. Indians killed during the same period totaled 175 or more, but this record is inaccurate.

In 1857 a census at the coastal reservation, including Rogue, Umpqua, Coquille and a scattering of other tribes was 2,049. The reservation was cut in 1866 to a fraction of its former size and the territory opened to white settlers. In 1869 Indians left on the reservation numbered half that of the '57 count.

Today, after 103 years of exile, little can be traced of the Rogue tribal unit. Theirs has been the fate of the passenger pigeon and the buffalo whose mark is not on the land, but in scattered footnotes on the pages of history.

Jackson County Chamber of Commerce 1959

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. 5 Sunday, May 24, 1959

The Dead Sea is the lowest spot on the earth.

Chimneys & Furnaces Cleaned - Oil Burner Service - Ph. 5P 3-6297 McGINTY FUEL CO.

PENNEY'S

ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY!

SHOP MONDAY
9:30 to 9 p.m.!






AHOY! VACATION FEET!

HAVE FUN IN PENNEY'S SAILCLOTH CASUALS!

WASHABLE! WITH BOUNCY CREPE SOLES!

WOMEN'S ONLY

2.98

NOW in both SLIM and MEDIUM WIDTHS!

Roam the beaches! Be first mate on deck in lightfoot playshoes from our vacation collection. Nautical looking slip-ons, oxfords, wedge heel casuals: Wonderful, washable sailcloth, with bouncy cushion crepe soles. Get a couple pairs in different colors! Sizes 4½ to 10.

CHILDREN'S WASHABLE CANVAS CASUALS

Great buys! Penney's canvas sun shoes are comfortable as barefoot and give more mileage. They're soled with rugged vulcanized rubber or synthetic leather. You can wash them overnight. Wide selection.

FOR CHILDREN . . .



Breeze cool casuals that fit growing feet — now in narrow and medium widths. Canvas convertible strap. Red. Sizes 12½ to 3. B; C, 8½ to 3. **2.79**

FOR GIRLS . . .



Little red casuals that run to the store or roam the sands with ease. Our little girl casuals have grown-up style features, too! Narrow, medium 12½ to 3 **2.89**

FOR BOYS . . .



Here's proper arch support so important to young growing feet! Here's famous Penney's construction, too . . . army duck uppers, rubber soles 'n toe cap! Blue. Junior boys' sizes 12½ to 3 **2.89**

MENS! BOYS!

SPORTY CANVAS CASUALS

DESIGNED FOR EASY-LIVING!

4.49 and 2.79





Navy Blue! or Brown!

Shoes that take you from beach to barbecue in fine style . . . shoes that keep your feet comfortably relaxed on the hottest days because Penney's air-cools the sturdy duck uppers . . . soft, springy cushion crepe for the soles! Sanitized, too, for hygienic freshness!

Major Phil Kearney was killed leading a punitive raid against an Indian band near Little Butte creek. During the month of June about 50 Indians were killed in isolated incidents throughout the valley.



In July, 1851, Governor Gaines concluded a second treaty at Rogue River Crossing. This agreement reserved lands on the north side of the river for the Indians. Unfortunately the whites did not respect the treaty and began encroaching. The Indians held Government Agent Skinner responsible for these violations.

Washington Boys Arrested in Yreka

Yreka—Two boys, 15 and 16 years old, escapees from the Luther Burbank Boys school in Washington, were captured by Yreka police last week after a patrolman fired a shot over the head of one of the boys to stop him.

The boys fled from a car stopped at a filling station. A shot in the air stopped the younger boy, and the other was apprehended later, police said.

Police said the boys admitted taking the car they were operating in Halsey, Ore., and admitted taking another car, later abandoned, from a parking lot in Salem.

Selection Officer To Visit Medford

Lt. Robert L. Alfred, Air Force selection officer for Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho will be in Medford May 27 to discuss the Air Force's officer training school with interested graduates, according to M/Sgt. Carson W. Campbell, local recruiter.

Lieutenant Alfred may be contacted at the local recruiting office in the post office building. The officer training school enables graduates of college to obtain an Air Force commission in the subject in which they majored in college.

Everest & Jennings

WHEEL CHAIRS

Rentals and Sales

FROM "BUGGED ADULT" TO "TINY-TOT" SIZES

Authorized Everest & Jennings Dealer

HUDSON'S PHARMACY
613 E. MAIN — PH. 5P 3-5345
Open Sundays & Holidays
10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Weekdays 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Final Clearance

Kodak Cameras

CAMERA OUTFITS

AND

FILM

PERFECT FOR

Graduation Gifts

1/3 Off

- All Sales Final
- No Lay-A-Ways

Swem's

BOOKS · GIFTS · RECORDS

217 EAST MAIN MEDFORD, OREGON

STAR GAZER

By CLAY K. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

<p>ARIES MAR. 21 - APR. 20</p> <p>2. 9-28-31 32-45-53</p> <p>TAURUS APR. 21 - MAY 21</p> <p>1. 6-8-34 42-75-89-90</p> <p>GEMINI MAY 22 - JUNE 21</p> <p>10 For 11 New 12-13-24-30 39-78-83-84</p> <p>CANCER JUNE 22 - JULY 21</p> <p>13-14-23-30 31-40-48-81-82</p> <p>LEO JULY 22 - AUG. 21</p> <p>15-16-25-32 37-41-74</p> <p>VIRGO AUG. 22 - SEPT. 21</p> <p>17-18-27-34 35-44-52-80</p>	<p>LIBRA SEPT. 22 - OCT. 21</p> <p>22-25-27-52 54-62-65</p> <p>SCORPIO OCT. 22 - NOV. 21</p> <p>15-17-23-24 43-49-57-68</p> <p>SAGITTARIUS NOV. 22 - DEC. 21</p> <p>20-21-29-36 47-72-73</p> <p>CAPRICORN DEC. 22 - JAN. 21</p> <p>11-14-18-36 42-50-55</p> <p>PISCES FEB. 22 - MAR. 21</p> <p>57-59-66-68 70-76-85-86</p>
---	---