

Courtesy Is Reciprocal

When a man walks into a store and "snaps" at the clerk, he is unusually not greatly surprised if the clerk's reply is a little "snappish," too; human nature is built that way.

The young women who operate the telephone switchboards are taught that they must be courteous to patrons if they wish to retain their places. Yet the telephone operators are human—just like other folk.

Things do not always go exactly right around the telephone exchange—just as in the office, the store, or even in the home. No telephone apparatus has yet been manufactured that works absolutely perfectly, all the time and under all conditions.

Some delays, inconveniences, and some poor service must be expected. Even trains are sometimes late; store deliveries sometimes go astray, and letters sometimes reach the wrong address.

And, somehow, when things go wrong around the telephone office, "calling down" the operator never seems to remedy them.

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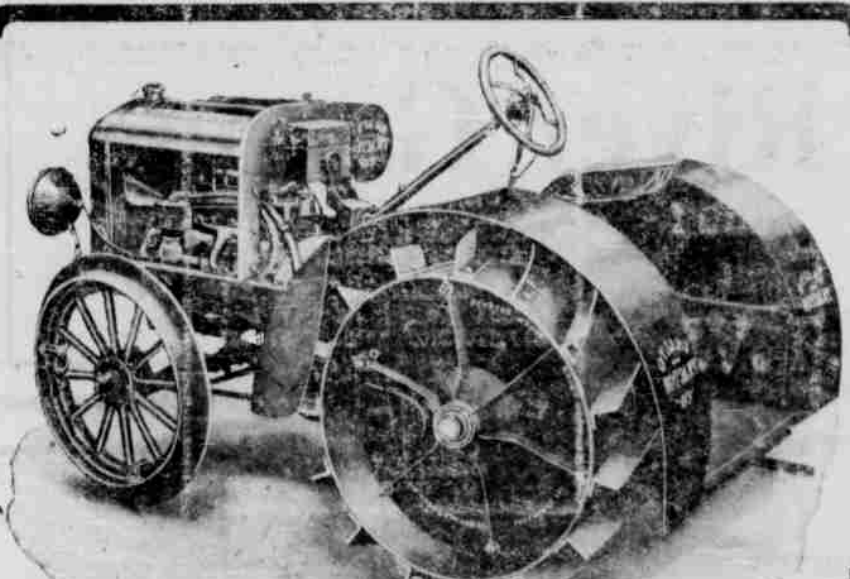
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The Cleaner you have been looking for

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Specially Adapted for Orchard Work

Four Horse at the Draw Bar.

Forty-Four (44) Inch Track.

Fifty (50) Inch Wheel Base.

Fifty (50) Inches High, over all.

Turns in a Ten Foot Radius.

Weights only 1800 Lbs.

All gears enclosed and kept dust-proof by a device used on no other Tractor.

Roller Pinion: The spool is cut and machined from steel bar—the rollers and pins hardened.

"Bennett" Air Cleaner is furnished to clean the air entering the carburetor, keeping the cylinders and pistons free from grit and dust.

Ford Motor and Transmission used, which means you can get FORD parts for repairs. Time and money saved by this feature alone. FORD parts are cheap in price, high in quality and obtainable anywhere and everywhere.

Cooling System: We do not use the Standard FORD Radiator. Our own special cooling system does the work. 90% of users of "Little Bear" Tractors do not consume over a quart of water a day in nine hours run.

The Fenders are made sufficiently low and wide to protect the fruit and low lying limbs in the orchard. A wide platform, special hitch with swinging draw-bar for close-up work around trees and an electric light for night work are all included in the price of the Tractor.

The "Little Bear" will work in the open field as well as in the orchard.

PRICE \$795.00 F. O. B. FACTORY

The Transfer & Livery Co.

Telephone 4111 for Demonstration

STORY OF INDIANS' CASCADE BATTLE

The following is a story of the battle with the Indians at the Cascades, as told by Geo. H. Himes, curator of the Oregon Historical Society. Since the battle ground is now a part of Hood River county and because Mr. Himes is well known to pioneers, the article, originally printed in the Portland Spectator, is repeated here.

Since the 26th of March, just passed, marks the sixty-fourth anniversary of the conflict between the Indians and the American settlers in Oregon and Washington territories at the Cascades, the nearest point to Portland at which the opposing forces met in battle, it seems worth while to present a brief outline of the struggles with the aborigines from the earliest times in Oregon up to and including the year 1858.

The first Indian disturbance in Oregon was the Cayuse war of 1848, occasioned by the massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife and 12 others on November 29, 1847, at the American Board mission, six miles west of the present city of Walla Walla, Wash. This was brought to a speedy conclusion by the middle of the summer of 1848 by volunteers called into service by George Abernethy, provisional governor of Oregon, and the establishment of territorial relations with the United States and the cooperation of the Hudson's Bay Company, a British corporation having its headquarters at Fort Vancouver. The five leaders of the Indians responsible for the massacre were secured, duly tried, convicted and hanged at Oregon City, June 3, 1850.

The real "dark and bloody ground" of Oregon was in Douglas, Clatsop and Jackson counties, where beginning in the summer of 1851 there was a deal of trouble, caused primarily by wandering, irresponsible miners in search of gold, who entered those counties from California. They mistreated the Indians and got away, leaving innocent settlers to suffer. This was known as the Rogue River war, and was more or less intermittent until late in 1856. Frequently in 1853 small parties of immigrants were cut off by sporadic parties of Indians, chiefly along the Snake river in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon. The most notable in respect to numbers and the atrocity of its treatment was the Ward party, which on August 29, 1854, a few miles east of Fort Boise, was attacked and 17 out of 25 several of whom were women and children, were tortured to death, and their bodies shamefully mutilated.

During the summer of 1855 a coalition of all the Indian tribes between California and British Columbia and the Missouri and Pacific ocean was formed to create a barrier through which the white race could not pass. With the arrival of Maj. Isaac I. Stevens at Olympia November 26, 1853, the first governor of the newly created territory of Washington, by virtue of the organic act which passed congress on March 2 of that year, the relations of the Indians with the "Boston men," as citizens of the United States were called, as distinguished from the "King George men" connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, became a vexed question—really international in its scope.

Settlement of radically divergent interests, represented by two distinct nationalities in the same field, which by a treaty in 1836 had been occupied jointly by both powers without prejudice for 28 years, and then settled by a compromise mutually satisfactory to both high contracting parties without any reference to the rights of a third party—the aborigines—was the problem that confronted Gov. Stevens. Beginning in 1825, the Hudson's Bay Company (successor of the Northwest Company which began business here in December, 1813), being a doing a successful business in all the area known as the "Oregon Country" up to June 15, 1846, in the territory south of the Columbia, and was in active operation in the section north of the Columbia when Washington territory was created. Many of the officers and employees of this company had taken Indian women for wives, to a large extent in accordance with the wishes of the company managers, and the purpose of extending trade and to secure the necessary labor to carry on the business. Under these conditions it may readily be seen why the tendency of the Indians was to regard with much favor the great Hudson's Bay Company, the management of which had been largely paternal under the wise as well as just administration of its affairs from 1825 to 1846 by Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor. The Indians to a considerable extent looked upon the "Boston men" as interlopers whose sole purpose in entering this country was to dispossess them of their lands. While the chief managers of the company cannot be justly charged with encouraging the Indians to take that view, man of the subordinates, especially those having Indian wives and children, did so.

In 1854 Gov. Stevens, under direction of the Indian Department at Washington, D. C., began making treaties with the numerous Indian tribes in his jurisdiction, and in following instructions the Indian title had to be extinguished, and reservations set apart for future homes, with annuities agreed upon to be paid at stated periods. After these preliminaries had been agreed to, all the country side from the area required for reservations was thrown open for the white settlers to choose from, and this before the treaties were ratified by officials in Washington. Naturally, such action aroused suspicion among the Indians. An Indian chief named Leschi, who lived a little way from the donation claim that was secured by my father, five miles east of Olympia, perhaps the most powerful chief in the Puget Sound country, and certainly the greatest orator, began a pilgrimage among the various tribes in the Pacific Northwest on both sides of the Cascade mountains in order to arouse them to act in concert and drive the invaders out. By the middle of the year 1855 the breaking point came, beginning with the massacre of George W. Matice and other Americans near Colville. Gov. Stevens sent Indian Agent A. J. Bolton to the Yakima reservation to stem the rising tide of indignation and it was supposed he had succeeded, but on his way back to The Dalles, accompanied by presumably friendly Indians, he was murdered on September 28, as near as can be determined.

A small military force at The Dalles, under Maj. Granville O. Haller, was sent out to punish the Indians, but he was not familiar with the country through which he had to pass, he selected a suitable point in a small valley began preparing to camp for the night, not dreaming he had entered the danger zone. Before it became real dark he discovered that he was ambushed—caught in a little valley—a pocket as it were—with every avenue of escape guarded by the vigilant enemy. Indians were discovered in numbers around the nearby hillsides. Maj. Haller had his fire extinguished, and called his officers for a council. All

realized that the situation was critical and that something must be done at once. But the course to pursue was an enigma. Finally a half-breed packer was called to the council and questioned. "I am your guide," he said, "you hired me as a boss packer."

"Do you know anything about this part of the country?"

"Yes, every foot of it."

"Can you lead us out of this hole to night?"

"Don't know; every passage is blocked, with possibly one exception—that may be."

"Will you lead us through it?"

"Well, take an officer with you and examine it, and report back at once."

"No; I must go alone, and it will take two hours."

Then the council parleyed, thought the packer meant mischief. Finally he said, "If anything is to be done, it must be done at once, before daylight, or all of you will be lost."

Then he was ordered to make the examination. By this time it was 10 o'clock. The packer left the council. Two hours passed and no report.

"That scoundrel has tricked us," was the unanimous opinion. A few minutes later the packer appeared.

"Follow me," he said, "but you can't get out with anything more than you can carry; we must march in single file."

He led the command to safety through a defile that was unguarded because it was believed by the hostiles that no one would attempt to pass through it; and by daylight the command was five miles away from the pocket in which they had unwittingly trapped themselves before, but minus pack animals, food and munitions of war. Fortunately, however, Major Haller was met by a reinforcement from The Dalles, and from that source secured the supplies necessary to reach The Dalles. This packer was Donald McKay, a son of Thomas McKay, a noted Indian fighter of the Cayuse war, and a grandson of that Alexander McKay, a partner of John Jacob Astor in the establishment of Fort Astor, who lost his life in the summer of 1811 by the destruction of the Tonquin, the Astor trading vessel, and all on board, at the hands of the Indians at Nootka Sound, in the coast of Vancouver Is.

Incidentally, in this connection mention should be made of the fact that Tom McKay was a clerk of the Astor party in 1811, became a stepson of Dr. John McLoughlin, who married the daughter of Cobaway, chief of the Clatsop Indians. He began farming on Scappoose Plains sometime before 1834 (John Lee in his diary mentions going there on September 19 of that year). He had the reputation of being a very dependable man, fearless, and resolute, and had charge of the Hudson's Bay Company express, twice a year from Fort Vancouver to the Sacramento river, in the early 30s, and to Yerba Buena in 1841, and for a number of years thereafter. He died at Scappoose in 1849, and lies in a neglected grave.

He had two sons, William Cameron, born at Fort Astor, March 14, 1824, and Donald, already alluded to, born in the Nez Perce country, near what is now Lewiston, in 1836. William was educated in the east, and became a physician and had a great deal of experience in his profession, and was a scout and interpreter as well. He died at Pendleton, Ore., January 2, 1903.

After the Haller episode Donald became a very useful man as scout and interpreter, and rendered signal service upon many occasions. His last service as a scout was in connection with the Modoc war in the Klamath country in 1873. He died on the Umatilla reservation April 19, 1899.

Simultaneously with Haller's defeat, the Indians began to attack the settlers in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon Territory, and Thurston, Pierce and King counties in Washington Territory, doing a great deal of damage to the Cascade mountains, where settlers had begun to make homes. At this time there were only three military posts in the entire country—Fort Vancouver, Fort Dalles and Fort Steilacoom, less than a regiment all told—regular troops commanded by officers who would have been efficient enough in combating a civilized enemy, but entirely without experience in Indian warfare. Hence it may be seen that the country was practically without protection.

In this juncture the governors of the two territories, Stevens in Washington, and Curry in Oregon, issued proclamations calling for volunteers. The response was quick; the lives of families and protection of property were at stake. Many homes were abandoned; a few families would gather together at suitable places and build blockhouses for their own defense. The parents of the writer lived in four different blockhouses, or stockades, between October, 1855, and March 1857. The regulars probably did the best they could, but the number was so meager their service was largely in the nature of guard duty. The number of volunteers was over 2,000; 213 of them friendly Indians. Much of everything needed in the way of equipment for a campaign was provided by the volunteers at their own expense, and script issued by the territorial quartermaster general given in payment therefore subject to the approval of the national government in the future.

The hostilities lasted a year. Numerous battles were fought, mere skirmishes from the present day conception of warfare, and in none was the loss of life so great in proportion to the number engaged at the battle of the Cascades. This really was a massacre, 17 killed and 15 wounded. Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, with a company of 40 men, went to rescue nine regulars stationed in the middle blockhouse. He found the force of Indians too great, so retreated to a place of safety, and awaited reinforcements. Meanwhile Col. Steptoe at Fort Dalles had been informed of conditions and went down the river to the rescue of the remaining settlers and soldiers. And then the reinforcements that Sheridan called for having arrived, supported by a couple of howitzers, the hostile Klickitats and Yakimas were in a measure caught between two forces and given a lesson in warfare such as they had never before experienced. To this day, round shot and pieces of shell are found in the vicinity of the Cascades.

The excitement in Portland at this time was great. It was believed that an invasion was contemplated. To prevent that condition two companies, aggregating about 100 men, were rushed to the Cascades to support the force that was engaged, that being considered at the time the best thing to do. By that time the hostiles had retreated, several of their leaders having been captured, and these were summarily hanged on Bradford's Island.

The last battle of this war, and the most important in respect to its effect on the Indians, was that in Grand Ronde valley on June 17, 1856. Col. B. F. Shaw, at the head of 190 mounted volunteers from both territories, made a forced march from Walla Walla and struck from 500 to 700 Indians in camp at daylight, just at the northern edge

of what is now the site of the city of La Grande. The attack was so unexpected and vigorous that the Indians fled before Shaw's determined men, across the valley for 15 miles and followed Catherine Creek into the mountains, and were never on the warpath again.

A few months after this the national government appointed Captains Rufus Ingalls and A. J. Smith, of the regular army, and L. F. Grover, a citizen of Oregon Territory and a well known lawyer, as a commission to audit the claims growing out of this war. After a very careful examination of every piece of script and many witnesses under oath, altogether occupying more than a year of their time, the sum of \$3,011,457.36 was reported as the amount due the citizens of the two territories as expenses for service, animals and supplies of all kinds. By resolution of congress passed February 8, 1859, it was arranged that the whole matter be referred to R. J. Atkinson, auditor of the treasury department. His report submitted Feb. 7, 1860, reduced the award of the commissioner to \$2,714,808.55, a reduction of about 55 per cent—an absolutely unjust action—which caused hundreds of people to become penniless, and created a disturbance in financial matters that many never recovered from; and besides this, before the stipend that was agreed upon was paid, it was in greatly depreciated currency during the Civil War.

This brought about a condition in business affairs in the two territories, together with the national panic of 1857, that prevented new settlers from coming into the country, and brought every expectant enterprise to a standstill. Meanwhile, California not having been subjected to a war with the Indians, was reaping a rich harvest, and was able thereby to gain a momentum in world circles which she has been fortunate to retain until this day.

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Friday & Saturday

April 23-24

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