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\$1.50 THE YEAR.

PIONEER PASSES

Judge D. L. Watson Dies at a Ripe Old Age - - Once Foremost Citizen.

Judge D. L. Watson, who was one of the pioneer settlers and for many years one of the foremost citizens of Coos county, died at his home at Coos City last Sunday morning, as a result of infirmities due to advancing years.

The funeral services were held at the residence Tuesday morning and conducted by the Rev. F. S. Shimian, of this city. The interment was in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Marshfield.

David Lowrey Watson was born June 25th, 1842, at Guaraville, Iowa; died at Coos City January 21, 1917, at 5:20 a. m. He married Laura Lavina Owen at Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, November 23rd, 1870. They became the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The following grew to be man and woman:

James, born at Empire City; Mary Evaline, born at Empire City, died at Coos City, July 16th, 1908; David Lowrey, Jr., born at Empire City, died at Coos City in August, 1908; Lucille (now Mrs. Harry ...), born at Empire City; Robert ... born at Coos City; Neil Owen, born at Coos City; Dorothy, born at Coos City (now Mrs. Clarence L. Tuttle); and Laura Lavina, born at Marshfield.

The Watson family had its origin in Scotland from the earliest traditions. It is learned that they were among the followers of John Knox, the leader of the Reformation of the 16th century (1645-1672). The battle of the river Boyne, in Ireland, on June 1, 1690, marks an epoch in their history with that of the Carrolls, the Manrys, the Barbours and Byers.

Soon after the battle of the river Boyne, in 1690, the Watsons moved from Scotland to County Tyrone, Ireland. They then proceeded to America, coming to America in 1738 and have located for a season in Franklin county, Penn., near where Chambersburg now stands. This was before the French wars from 1740 to 1760.

One of the Watsons was killed at the Battle of Briar creek, March 3, 1776, fighting under General Lincoln; one was killed at King's mountain, in 1870. Colonel John Barber, the father of the wife of one of the Watsons, commanded a regiment of one of the North Carolina troops and did some gallant service.

The Watson family furnished men for the American Revolution, who took part in the battles of Cowpens, King's Mountain and Yorktown. The family crossed the Mississippi into the "Buffalo Settlement" as it was then known in the Carolinas.

D. L. Watson's grandfather was named James Watson and his grandmother, Sarah Barber Watson; his father was James Watson, Jr., born in South Carolina in 1808 and moved with his parents to Missouri and was reared on Noix creek, Pike county. He married Emily Franklin in 1836 and they became the parents of 13 children. He moved to Iowa, where he raised a family of sons and daughters, and in 1853 migrated to Oregon, where he was known as the father of the Oregon branch of the Watson family. He died at a good old age. Ten of his children became heads of families and eight were living in 1911.

D. L. Watson came across the plains with his parents with ox teams and wagons in 1853 and settled on the East Fork of the North Fork of the Umpqua river at Mt. Scott, a few miles from the mountain bearing that name, which place is now known as Glide. In his early career he worked on a farm, herded cattle, mined and conducted a pack train for the miners. He was for a time in a drug store at Roseburg with S. Hamilton, father of Judge J. W. Hamilton. He was deputy sheriff of Douglas county in 1866 and 1867. He began to study medicine and for a short time attended Cooper's Medical College in San Francisco, but did not like the profession, so abandoned it. He was one of the original owners of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road Grant, which is now owned by the Southern Oregon Company. In 1869 he came to Coos county and began the practice of law and was engaged in active practice until 1900. From 1886 to 1894 he was County Judge of Coos county. During his early career in this county he was at one time collector of customs at Empire City, and at

the same time conducted a drug store at that place. In 1900, he moved to his farm, where he remained until his death.

Laura L. Watson his wife, lives on the farm at Coos City. She was born in Platt City, Missouri.

James Watson, eldest son was admitted to practice law in 1897; was elected as county clerk of Coos county in June 1904, and held the office until January 1st, 1915. He was elected county judge in November, 1914, for a term of six years, which office he still holds.

D. L. Watson, Jr., took the Supreme Court examination before he was 21 years of age and practiced law up to within about one year of his death.

Robert R. Watson was for some time deputy postmaster under W. B. Curtis, of Marshfield, ten years as deputy county clerk and in November, 1914, he was elected as county clerk for a term of two years.

Neil O. Watson is manager of the farm at Coos City, where he has been for the past twelve years.

SHALL WE HAVE A CITY PARK?

There was a special meeting of the council Tuesday evening at which the question of purchasing and setting aside a tract of land to be used as a city park was discussed. Mr. E. Henderson, of Marshfield, was the speaker on the subject. He is well qualified for the position and was recommended by Mr. Henderson before his departure.

On the request of Leo J. Cary, the council took up the consideration of the option they have for some time held on the Patterson-Grove tract for a city park. For the past year the city has been endeavoring to sell three pieces of property it owns in order to make the payment for this tract, but aside from the \$400 received from J. E. Norton of the tract, it has been unable to do so.

Mr. Cary wanted to know what the council intended to do when the option expired Feb. 28, and as he expects to leave for an eastern trip soon he wanted the matter settled before he left.

No official action was taken Tuesday night but a straw vote by the council was in favor of dropping the option. However, they agreed to pay the interest on the \$2510 note held by Mr. Cary and signed by ten business men, up to Feb. 28, 1917, pay the 1916 taxes and also \$100 on the principal. This will make the city's investment in the property stand at something less than \$800 which the council now proposes to give up utterly.

Mr. Cary said if the council would pay a few hundred each year in addition to the interest and taxes he would be willing to allow the note to run, but the straw vote Tuesday evening indicates that this opportunity will not be grasped. And with the loss of this chance to secure a park site close in at a reasonable figure goes Coquille's final opportunity. We will have a park some day, when our people are in a position to demand it, but the city will pay a good deal more and probably will not get as good as a location.

About a Month More.

The work on the Court House Annex is now nearing completion. The contractors tell us that it will require about three weeks to get the steel cells now in place in the upper story riveted together and that a week or two will suffice to finish the construction work after that. The padded cell and two other cells have been brought up from the basement of the main building and are now being set up in the airy quarters of the third story, which is going to be a remarkably interesting place to visit when the building is finished.

To a non-expert it looks as if the cell rooms with their iron and concrete floors, metal doors and heavily barred windows thirty feet from the ground would be a pretty secure place of confinement, even without the steel cells, but once locked in them a prisoner might as well banish every thought of escape.

One of our list of popular bachelors tells us that since the Sentinel mentioned his name he has begun to receive proposals and letters from San Francisco girls who are looking for matrimonial partners.

WEBB-KENYON LAW UPHeld

Supreme Court of United States Decides that States May Outlaw the Liquor Business and Other States Cannot Force Booze on Them.

The Law of West Virginia Making the State Bone Dry and Forbidding the Sale or Transportation of Liquor for Beverage Purposes Also Affirmed.

PRONOUNCES THE LAW VALID.

In announcing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the Webb-Kenyon law, Chief Justice White said:

"The all-reaching power of the government over liquor is settled. There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of State liquor laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority. Congress exerted a power to coordinate the national with the State authority."

"It is decided that the Webb-Kenyon Act, to use the words of the act, applies to shipments of liquor intended to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used in violation of the laws of the State. As this conclusion causes every prohibition of the West Virginia law to be embraced and come under the right conferred by Congress by the Webb-Kenyon Act, it is decided that the West Virginia law was not in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution and the power of Congress to regulate commerce, if Congress had power to enact the Webb-Kenyon Law."

"It is therefore decided that, by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon Law, there is no power to ship intoxicants from one State into another in violation of the prohibitions of the law of the state into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a state against the prohibitions of its laws, or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell, or in any manner use liquor contrary to the State prohibition."

(From the Literary Digest)

A decision establishing, as it says, "the all-reaching power of Government over liquor," and, as the authors note, cutting off the "bootlegger" from his source of supplies, enabling prohibition to exercise its mandate over the home as well as over the saloon, and generally making it possible for a State to be "dry" in fact as well as in name, was handed down by the United States Supreme Court on January 8, when that tribunal affirmed the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Law. By a significant coincidence this came almost simultaneously with the passage by the Senate of two important anti-liquor measures, one making the District of Columbia dry, and the other prohibiting the transmission of liquor advertisements through the mails into States which prohibit such advertising. The Washington correspondents expect these to both to become laws. The Webb-Kenyon Law, passed in 1913, prohibited the importation from one State to another of liquor "intended to be received, possessed, or in any manner used" in violation of the law of the State into which the liquor is being imported; but it was virtually not in operation, the Boston Transcript explains, pending the Supreme Court decision on its constitutionality. Now that it has come, the decision is hailed by editors and Washington correspondents as marking the beginning of a new era in the prohibition movement in the United States. But while all agree that the immediate effect of this ruling is, as the counsel for the Anti-Saloon League says, that "the States may now prohibit the possession, receipt, sale, and use of intoxicating liquor and not be hampered by the agencies of interstate commerce," there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what the ultimate result will be. On the one hand, the champions of prohibition predict that with this powerful weapon their drive against the liquor forces will acquire a new impetus; but, on the other, the spokesmen for the liquor interests argue that as a result of the Supreme Court's decision many States now nominally dry will soon return to the ranks of the "wets." Thus a counsel for the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"In my opinion the result of this decision will be that many States now nominally dry will go wet within the next five years. This decision will prove the greatest possible check to a movement for national prohibition. The reason is that those advocating national prohibition have continually contended that there could be no real prohibition in any State under existing laws, because of the facility with which liquor could be imported into the dry States. Their chief argument has been that no State, no matter how great a majority of the voters desire it, could actually go dry. But now that the Webb-Kenyon Law has been declared constitutional, it puts an end to that argument. "Any State that really wants to go dry now can go dry. The Webb-Kenyon Law does not provide that liquor shall not be sent into any prohibition State, but that each State's law on the subject must be obeyed. Incidentally, only a few of the prohibition States prohibit individuals from receiving liquor for personal use. "The law is going to decide whether or not the country really wants prohibition. I think it will test the sincerity of the prohibition States. It has been easy for a State to go dry when persons in it know they could get whatever they wanted to drink from other sources, and under this condition it has been easy for many men to cast their votes for prohibition, for political effect or other reasons, when they themselves did not really want prohibition. But this will test their sincerity."

An influential daily, The Christian Science Monitor, hails the decision as "the greatest blow ever dealt the liquor traffic, the most notable triumph ever scored by the prohibition cause in the United States." To quote further:

"The bearing of the decision upon the question of the individual rights of States is no less interesting than its bearing upon the prohibition question. It upholds the individual State in its assertion of independent authority over social legislation, and goes so far as to afford each State protection against invasion of its rights in this respect by any other State. In addition, it upsets completely the contention that a Federal license to manufacture or sell liquor takes precedence of State law."

"This marks the beginning of a new epoch in the prohibition movement. The enforced, as well as the asserted

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In the Name of God the Father

Do not ignore the solemn appeal to the American People on page 6. Turn to it now. It will stir every heart. Instant action is imperative.

Logging Train Accident.

Another logging train accident occurred just south of Norway at 8:10 Wednesday morning, in which one car was totally derailed and two went off the track at one end.

Trainmaster Jones says that one of the logs became loose and fell, going under the trucks and throwing them from the rails. No responsibility in the matter has yet been determined. The track was torn up for 200 feet and a work train was sent from Marshfield as soon as possible to repair the damage. It was four o'clock before the track was cleared, so that the regular trains in both directions that day were considerably delayed.

Judge Skipworth has notified the attorneys in the Kinney tax cases that they must file their briefs within 15 days. He is expected over here to hold court and hear cases in which Judge Coke cannot sit early in February.

MORE BUSINESS FOR COUNTY

The adjourned session of the county court which was to have been held Tuesday was postponed on account of the funeral of Judge D. L. Watson.

The first business taken up when the court convened was the request of the C. A. Smith company for an amendment of its franchise to build a railroad on the county road between Coaledo and Marshfield. All the changes asked for were refused with the single exception of the time given the company to accept the franchise. This was changed to give them sixty days more time.

The transfer of the franchise to the McDonald, Vaughn Logging company to use a part of the county road in the Sumner neighborhood to the Smith-Powers Logging company was approved.

The court gave considerable time to the problem of finding some way to compel men, who now leave their families to become a public charge, to take care of them.

Mrs. Lottie Berge, of Bunker Hill, was given a widow's pension of \$25 a month. She has six young children and the death of her son, Clifford, Berge, last Friday left her without means of support. Mrs. R. O. Thorpe, wife of the Lutheran minister at Marshfield, will be paid the money to expend for the best interest of the family.

Mrs. J. P. Childs, who is on the widow's pension list, was advanced \$50 to go to Spokane, where she has friends, on signing a relinquishment of all claims against Coos county.

The pension of Mrs. Lizzie Yates was reduced from \$32.50 to \$25 per month, one of her children having attained the age of 16 years, and being no longer entitled to public aid.

A. H. Chubbeck, who had been working at Hauser, got sick and Commissioner Philip was authorized to spend \$12.50 in buying him a steamer ticket to San Francisco. Chubbeck has a wife and family in California but declared the dog that was with him was the only friend he had. He dug up the funds to pay for the dog's passage too, and when last seen the animal was standing on the bow of the Kiburn as she started out.

Chubbeck could have gone to the county infirmary, but preferred to go back to his family, little as he cared for them.

F. A. Haines, of the county road master's office, was authorized to go to Coos City for the purpose of locating the bridge which is to cross Isthmus inlet to the Sumner road and tie it in to the nearest section corner. He is on the work with a crew of men.

Herbert Dyer, of Bandon, was appointed special agent to go to the property owners on the county road south of Bandon and clear up the right-of-way purchases to warrant the road being advertised in February.

It was stated also that the Sumner-Coos City road will be advertised at the February meeting as well as the Coaledo to Coquille portion of the county highway. The bridge at Coos City will cost \$4,000.

George Perkins, road supervisor of District No. 3, was said to be at Sumner laying 700 feet of plank to put the Sumner-Eastside road in shape for travel.

The court during the session approved of all the clerks engaged in the various court house offices and set a uniform rate of \$3 per day for their pay.

A MAIL PROTEST

Commercial Club Takes Action To Get Service With Less Delay at Bay.

The meeting of the Commercial Club Wednesday evening was more largely attended than usual, it being known that the matter of the existing train schedule was to be up for discussion as to what course Coquille should pursue in attempting to get our mail delivered in Coquille the same evening it arrives in Marshfield.

The wishes of the Bandon people for a daylight schedule which would bring them their mail in the evening by arranging the schedule so the Limited would leave Portland at 6 a. m. were considered. All those interested, about 12,000 in the Coquille valley, are unanimously of the opinion that there must be unity of action by the commercial bodies of Coquille, Bandon, Myrtle Point and Powers, if we are to secure a satisfactory schedule; but in view of what the S. P. officials have previously said it is certain they will not consider changing the Limited schedule to make it leave Portland at 6 a. m. Consequently Coquille has felt that the reasonable thing to ask was local connection with the Limited at Marshfield, although a change putting mail and passengers in here at three or four o'clock would be appreciated by Coquille as well as Bandon.

In order to attempt to secure such concerted action it was moved by A. T. Morrison that a committee of three be appointed to draft a resolution in regard to train service. The chair appointed A. T. Morrison, C. A. Howard and C. E. Barrow, who immediately prepared the following resolution which has been sent to the commercial bodies of the other towns in the county:

Whereas a recent change in the train service to Coquille valley points has resulted in a delay of fourteen hours in bringing mail from points outside the county, and

Whereas the above-mentioned change in schedule has resulted in serious inconvenience to the traveling public by requiring an over-night stop at Marshfield both going to and coming from outside points to this valley;

Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this organization that a change in the local schedule is desirable whereby the local trains may connect with both the incoming and outgoing Coos Bay Limited.

Leo J. Cary was delegated a special representative of the Coquille Commercial Club to visit Bandon and take the matter up with the Commercial Club there. He went down on the Relief this morning and it is hoped a united policy can be agreed upon. Myrtle Point and Powers, of course, will enjoy the same benefits as will Coquille from a local connection with the Limited.

As there has been considerable talk of forming a Federal Land Loan Association in this section, the secretary was instructed to write to Washington for the necessary application blanks to form an association, and when those are received a meeting will be held to form an association.

The failure of the city council to close their option on the Patterson-Grove tract for a city park, which expires the 28th of February, was commented on at length by L. J. Cary, who told the result of the council's action the evening before and declared the city was giving the ten men, who had made it possible for the city to secure the tract for \$2,000 a rotten deal.

These ten men had signed a note for that amount to purchase the tract and the city by a straw vote in 1914 gave a big majority in favor of taking it over. While the time had never seemed opportune for paying the purchase price, it has paid interest and taxes on the property and now stands to lose nearly \$800 by turning the property back to the ten signers of the note.

While these men are not complaining and will pocket the loss, whatever there is, it was the unanimous opinion of the club, as far as expressed, that the city was violating an obligation in turning down the proposition which it had once accepted.

Following Mr. Cary there were several speeches made, some urging the

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