

# The Coquille Valley Sentinel

THE PAPER THAT PRINTS THE COUNTY SEAT NEWS

VOL. 12

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\$1.50 THE YEAR.

## THE NEW DAIRY CO

**Buy Coquille Valley Creamery For \$7,000 Cash and Will Make Cheese This Year.**

The new Dairy Products Co. and the F. E. Conway Mortgage Co are deeply impressed with the dairy possibilities of the Coquille valley, was made absolutely certain last Wednesday when Mr. Conway and D. Perossi came over here and offered the directors of the Coquille Valley Creamery company \$7,000 spot cash for the plant and enough more to pay for the supplies on hand, amounting to possibly \$500. It was impossible for the directors to close the deal, as the proposition must be accepted by the stockholders, but notices were sent out the same evening to all the stockholders notifying them of a Creamery meeting to be held at the Creamery week after next on Wednesday, April 18, at 10 a. m. It is urged that every owner of stock be present or be represented by a proxy. Also they are requested to bring with them their certificates of stock for after the closing of the deal every one of them can call at the Farmers and Merchants Bank and receive the \$25 par value for each share he holds.

It is anticipated that the \$7,000 will not only pay par for the 130 shares of stock outstanding, wipe out the \$2,500 mortgage and pay any other indebtedness, but leave a small surplus for the stockholders.

That the meeting next week will unanimously vote to accept the proposition there can be little doubt.

The new owners intend to immediately convert the creamery into a cheese factory from which will be turned out not only the staple lines of cheese such as are already made in the county, but many fancy brands not heretofore manufactured in this section of the state.

When Mr. Perossi was in San Francisco last week he sold \$200,000 worth of cheese, F. O. B. Coquille, Ore., delivery this year so it can be seen that they are going to let no grass grow under their feet in getting cheese making machinery installed.

Mr. Perossi will send an expert cheese man here to take charge of that end of the business but expects to retain both Henry Belloni and Cecil Elwood for the butter department, which must be maintained to take care of the cream from Fairview and beyond and those patrons who desire their yield manufactured into butter.

In view of finding that articles of incorporation, when the capital stock of the creamery was increased to \$10,000, were not filed at the county clerk's office here, the transfer of stock will be made to Mr. Conway personally and he will transfer it to the Dairy Products Co. when the legal entanglements have been straightened out.

It is not expected to change the name of the creamery at once, but to begin the manufacture of cheese under the Coquille Valley Creamery company brand.

While this sale does not assure the location here of the condensary, on whose account Mr. Conway first entered this field, it will go a long way towards securing its establishment as soon as the cows in this section of the valley become numerous enough to supply the 40,000 or 50,000 pounds of milk required for the profitable operation of a condensary. And this development of the dairy herds is another thing on which the Dairy Products company is banking heavily. With the registered cows they intend to ship in on easy terms and the bringing in of more dairy farmers to develop the unproductive land, another year or so should see the milk output sufficient to make the condensary business a success.

Nor is this all that Coquille and the adjacent country can count on. Mr. Conway is a live wire through and through, and in addition to the capital of the Conway Mortgage Co., has connections and friendly relations with moneyed men who are seeking safe investments. When he says the people of Coquille will find them eager to aid in the development of the Coquille valley in many ways beside the dairy products line, we believe he means what he says, and that their advent in this section will be productive of greater development in all lines than we now imagine.

There is another man who has done much in bringing about this purchase of the creamery and he is a member

of the Commercial Club committee appointed on the condensary project—F. E. McKenna. He has worked indefatigably and neglected his private business to bring about the happy result which will be consummated next week.

### The Teachers and Their Salaries

A meeting of the city board of education was held Thursday night of last week a report of which should have appeared in last week's Sentinel. The selection of teachers for the coming school year was the business for which the meeting was held.

The board voted to retain Chas. A. Howard as superintendent for the school year 1917-18 at the same salary as last year, \$1,600.

The other teachers re-employed were, Miss Ada May Newell at \$85 per month; J. L. Gary at \$90 per month; Miss Rena Anderson at \$75 per month; Miss Winifred Spencer at \$62.50 per month; Miss Catherine Dungey at \$62.50 per month; Miss Emma Kennedy at \$70 per month and \$5 extra for drawing; Miss May Allen at \$67.50; Mrs. Ines Chase for \$80 per month as principal of the Academy and primary teacher; Miss Mabel Bay at \$85. All these teachers who were receiving less than the maximum salary for the positions they held received a raise according to the scale established by the district.

## OIL STATION FOR COQUILLE

That the Standard Oil company intends to make Coquille a distributing point for their products in the Coquille valley seems to be pretty well assured. Although we have no positive assurance from the officials having the establishment in hand, from what we learn there is little doubt that a \$7,000 to \$10,000 plant will be located on the Dollar property just west of the Creamery between the river and the railroad.

Options on the land required have been secured from the Dollar company, which owns the lower mill and all the land between the creamery and the mill, and bids have been asked for the erection of the necessary buildings, barn, etc. Local contractors who have submitted bids were informed that their figures were satisfactory, although no contract has yet been signed.

That the Standard Oil Co. intends to put Coos county on their official map in good shape is certain from the character of the plant they are preparing to install on Coos Bay. It is their intention to make that place the distributing point for the State of Oregon, shipping one oil in there by tank steamers. With the location of a distributing plant here and its attendant payroll, another factor is added to Coquille's brightening prospects and the outlook for 1917 becomes more and more rosy.

### Quick Action on the Survey.

Roadmaster Murdock didn't let any grass grow under his feet after having been appointed by the State Highway Commission as the engineer to survey the Middle Fork road from Myrtle Point to the county line in the canyon. He had organized a force of 14 men last week and had them all ready to start in on the survey last Monday morning. Beginning at Myrtle Point this force covered a mile of survey the first day and are now working towards Bridge. The total length of that line in this county is 24 miles, eleven from Myrtle Point to Bridge, and thirteen from Bridge to the county line. It is expected to have this work entirely completed within thirty days or by the end of the present month.

### Marshfield Over in Force.

The members of Coast Artillery No. 11 and other citizens of Marshfield to the number of a hundred are to be over here at two o'clock this afternoon to call upon the County court to urge an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Marshfield Armory. There being no funds available for that purpose now the court is being asked to issue warrants to be paid \$5,000 each year for four years, which the Marshfield banks have agreed to cash and carry until the warrants are paid year by year.

The County court this afternoon decided to draw a warrant of \$20,000 on the general fund of the county to aid in the construction of the Marshfield armory. County Attorney Hall and Attorney Liljeqvist said it would be legal.

## WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

**President Wilson Today Signed Resolution Declaring That a State of War With Germany Exists.**

**1,000,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR**

**President's Message to the Congress Which Is Pronounced One of the Greatest Documents of All History.**

**—War for Civilization and Democracy.**

The following press dispatch was received here about 11 o'clock this morning.

Portland, April 6.—P. C. Lewis, Coquille, Ore.: President signed state of war resolution and call for volunteers at 1:30 today.—Pacific News Service.

So the die is cast and we are at war with Germany. Although no other course was possible it is with a feeling of deep solemnity that the American people will receive this news. What the future has in store for us no mortal can tell. All we can do is to uphold the president and congress and place ourselves unreservedly at our country's service.

Herewith we give the message President Wilson read to the Congress last Monday night in full:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On February 8, last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

German Pledges Recalled. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its underwater craft in conformity with its promise then given us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

All Restrictions Swept Aside. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of

Germany and of neutrals along with belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe, that such things would, in fact, be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the true highways of the world.

By painful stages after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of the things which the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. Scruples of Humanity Disregarded.

This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

(Continued from sixth page.)

County Court Proceedings. The County court began its regular April session here Wednesday and has devoted most of its time so far to the usual grist of monthly bills.

Yesterday road business was at the front. There is no action to be taken on the Coos City-Summer road, however, as the court considers that matter settled. In connection with the fact that the Smith-Powers company has been opposing the road to Summer via Coos City and favoring one down Catching Slough to Eastside the following petition to the court from parties to whom that company recently sold considerable tracts of land between Coos City and Summer is of interest.

Summer, Oregon, Feb. 2, 1917. Know all men by these presents: That we, the undersigned, who personally or through our agents, purchased from the C. A. Smith Timber company land lying contiguous to the Coos City-Summer wagon road desire to make known,

That, during the negotiation leading up to the said purchases, the C. A. Smith Timber Co., through its agents, did exhibit the survey stakes of the

said proposed road and represent and declare that the said road would be built within the ensuing 12 or 18 months.

And further that the said agents made use of a plat of these lands purporting to be a copy of county plats which located said road, and that these representations had a very material influence in the purchase of the said lands. Signed by Clifford O. Gray, Geo. R. Gray, R. M. Gray, L. A. Greene, A. E. Alder, H. V. Tremble, C. H. Cordney.

The surveys are now being made for the Coos City route, which the court has determined upon.

Some Catching Slough people came over to ask for a road from Summer down the slough, but as the proper legal steps had not been taken, the court could do nothing for them.

J. L. Knight was before the court asking for a private road way which he claimed by prescription; but the court was of the opinion he had secured no rights by the use of the road.

L. T. Matthews brought over a petition with about 50 names asking that the highway from Libby on Coal

Bank Slough, a few miles south of Marshfield, be put in shape for use.

The court laid this resolution over, the opinion being expressed that the county had as much road work laid out now as could be accomplished for several years to come. Commissioner Armstrong and John F. Hall as county judge went over that route five years ago and found it ran through swampy ground and would be a very expensive one to build.

The court has ordered the janitor at the court house to fly the flag from the flagstaff on the roof. He has also been instructed to purchase a new flag to replace the one whose frayed and torn appearance has caused so much criticism during the past week.

The court has under advisement the purchase of some registered dairy stock for the county farm.

Mrs. Alma Rackieff, the very efficient and obliging stenographer in Judge Watson's office has resigned her position and finishes her work there this afternoon. She expects to leave by Sunday or Monday's train to join her husband at Coalinga, Cal., in the Bakersfield section where he has a position in a toggery. Mrs. Rackieff will stop at Florence en route for a visit with her husband's people.

Mrs. R.'s place in the office will be filled by Mrs. N. B. Scott, of Marshfield, who will be here on the 16th inst. to take up the work.

## FOR MILITARY TRAINING HERE

There has been considerable talk this week by men who are not eligible for enlistment in the army under the first call to be made for men between the ages of 18 and 23, that some sort of military training is highly desirable for all up to 40 or 45 years of age. While there is no immediate need calling out citizens of that age, there is no telling when such a call might have to be made, and in view of existing conditions it is felt that the training would be very beneficial whether or no there should ever be need for their services.

The Coosonians, under the instruction of Dr. Low, have had quite a little drill in marching formations and the idea is to form a local drill company of all who feel it a patriotic duty to participate.

It is not intended at present to organize a militia company or a home guard, nor in any way obligate the members by affiliating with the State militia, but if the emergency arose they would be the nucleus around which could be gathered a military company for patrol duty or war duty.

As was said in a recent weekly national publication, a war with Germany will not be a young ladies' senility pillow fight, and the highest expression of our patriotism will lie in our willingness to answer the call when needed.

In order to discuss the matter of organizing such a drill company here, J. E. Norton, as president of the Commercial Club, has called a meeting for 8 o'clock this evening of all the men in the city who desire to get some instructions in military drill and tactical maneuvers.

The meeting will be held at the City Hall and it has been agreed by many business houses to close at that hour. It is expected that all will agree to close at that time for the patriotic purpose mentioned. If the plans contemplated are carried out, drill work will be begun Monday evening at 6 and continue daily, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday.

Let the young men, and those who are not so young, turn out this evening and give evidence of the faith they have that the United States government is in the right and has the loyal support of the nation.

Stars and Stripes for the City. It is the opinion of our patriotic citizens that the city of Coquille should own an American flag and erect a flag pole on the roof of the city hall to swing it to the breezes.

The Sentinel is fully agreed that such a manifestation of patriotic spirit as would be indicated by raising "Old Glory" aloft ought to be manifested at the earliest possible moment.

The two flags now hung at the entrance of the city hall are loaned by the Commercial Club.

Dr. Charles L. Hamilton, who had been conducting union revival services here for the two weeks previous, started Monday morning for his home in Portland.

(Continued on seventh page.)

## CITY WINS CASE

**But Judge Coke Says City Council Ought to Make First Street Pavement Good.**

The decision of Judge Coke in the case of Z. C. Strang and 34 other First street property owners affected by the unsatisfactory improvement made there in 1913 was rendered at an adjourned session of the Circuit court convened here Monday morning.

There were four parties in the case, the city, the property owners, Ellingsen & Bergen, the Contractors who did the work on the street and Leo J. Cary and J. P. Beyers, holders of the \$1,750.00 warrants issued by the city to the contractors in excess of their lump sum bid.

The two principal points of the decision are, first, that the claim on which the attorney for the property owners began this suit is baseless. The claim was that the whole proceedings in the matter of this improvement were void for irregularities and that therefore the property owners owed the city nothing and never had owned the city anything, although some of them had paid the assessments in full. And, of course, those who had taken advantage of the bonding act in doing so waived all claims they might have had by reason of any such irregularities. This was the main point in the case, and on this the city wins.

The second point was that the warrants issued to Ellingsen & Bergen in excess of the amount of their lump sum bid and other additional items properly chargeable to the city were absolutely void. Of the warrants in controversy, \$1,500 are in the hands of Leo J. Cary, one of them for \$1,000 and the other for \$500; \$250 in the hands of J. P. Beyers, and \$500, which went into the possession of Contractor Bergen, whose present whereabouts are unknown. Of this \$2,250 about \$500 is a valid indebtedness of the city, but as the warrant on which a payment of that amount would have to be applied was Cary's \$1,000 one, and no part of that could be paid without validating the whole of it, that matter still remains to be adjusted.

Considering the character of the interest of Messrs. Cary and Beyers in this case, to which they had been made parties against their wishes, Judge Coke dismissed it as to them, without prejudice, and remitted their costs. This leaves them free to sue the contractors for whom they cashed the warrants for the balance of their claim above the \$500 the city stands good for.

In making the decision that the excess warrants issued by the council to the contractors were void, the court found that the lump sum to which they were entitled on their bid was \$8,976 and the additional extras above referred to. These were \$811 for overhaul on force account, as it is termed, and \$228.54 for the expense of sewers and catch basins on the street. This makes a total of \$1,014.68. From this is deducted \$200 as the value of the earth taken from this street to make fills on other streets for which it is adjudged the city must pay. Then there is to be added the three per cent of the remainder, which Engineer Hobson testified was the cost of the engineering expenses for this improvement. The law allows five per cent for engineering, advertising and interest on warrants issued to the contractors before the money is secured for an improvement; and another two per cent, or about \$200 more will be needed to cover those items.

This will make a total of about \$10,309 to be deducted from the \$12,059.75 assessed to the property owners for this improvement leaving a balance of about \$1,750 to be returned to the property owners on the entire street. There is besides, \$400 that was held back in paying the contractors because they had failed to apply oil to the east block and a half on the street. This will be prorated and paid to the parties interested.

Before announcing his decision Judge Coke called on the attorneys in the case to state now they understood some of its features, admitting that he was not clear as to some points. The attorneys were L. A. Liljeqvist and J. J. Stanley, former

(Continued on seventh page.)