

## Copperfield Affair of 1913-1914

On January 2, 1914, Oregon Governor [Oswald West](#) declared martial law on [Copperfield](#), a community of about eighty people on the Snake River in eastern Baker County. It was a bold move praised by opponents of liquor and gambling but considered an abuse of executive power by others.

West acted on a petition signed by fifty Copperfield residents alleging that saloons were open all night to illegal gambling and sold alcohol on Sundays and to minors. They also complained that the city council was composed mostly of saloon owners and their employees and that their appeal to Baker County Sheriff Ed Rand and District Attorney C.T. Godwin had gone unheeded.

In December 1913, Governor West, a prohibitionist, ordered Rand to close the town's three saloons by December 26. Rand asked West which law he should invoke, since no citizen would be a witness against the saloon owners and he had no court order to close the saloons. That was not the answer that West wanted to hear.

On January 2, 1914, West's private secretary, [Fern Hobbs](#), and five militiamen arrived by train at [Copperfield](#). To welcome them, the town was festooned with bunting and a hundred people reportedly turned out to greet her, including a welcoming committee of bouquet-bearing city councilmen. On behalf of Governor West, Hobbs presented all city councilors with resignation papers to sign. On the advice of James Nichols, an attorney in Baker, they declined. (Baker was the name of Baker City between 1911 and 1989.)

Hobbs turned matters over to Colonel B.K. Lawson and left town on the four o'clock train. Meanwhile, Lawson read West's proclamation of martial law, posted the three saloons closed, and placed a militiaman at the door of each. He confiscated all weapons and took possession of all liquor and gambling equipment.

Mayor Henry A. Stewart and Councilman William Wiegand—both saloon owners—brought a suit against West, Hobbs, and Lawson, and the circuit court granted an injunction against the imposition of martial law. The governor ordered Lawson to ignore it. Fearing that Rand would arrest him for contempt of court, Lawson requested reinforcements, and ten more militiamen arrived on January 5.

What became known as the Copperfield Affair headed into Circuit Court Judge Gustav Anderson's courtroom in Baker. The judge ruled that West's declaration of martial law could not be enjoined by the courts but that the saloon owners could bring a civil action for damages if the governor had abused their rights. The decision was upheld by the Oregon Supreme Court in *Wiegand v. West*.

[Copperfield](#)'s saloons never reopened. In August 1915, most of what was left of [Copperfield](#) burned to the ground.

Written by [Gary Dielman](#)

### Further Reading:

Dielman, Gary. "How the Governor's Secretary Conquered a Notorious Town." Oregon Genealogy and History, 1998. <http://www.oregongenealogy.com/baker/copperfield/index.htm#Copperfield>.

Holbrook, Stewart H. "The Affair at Copperfield." In Stewart H. Holbrook, *Far Corner: A Personal View of the Pacific Northwest*, 176-185. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1952.

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