

The Athena Press

SEMI-WEEKLY

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ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1906.

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ED. MANASSE

New Arrivals Every Day

Shirtwaists

In white and colored, Linen and Mull with the latest Cuff Sleeves.

Embroideries.

Mouslin Embroideries. They look like silk but wears better.

Ribbons.

These you read about for the neck and for belts.

Washgoods.

The latest in Washgoods can always be found at this establishment.

SUITS FOR MEN and BOYS

In Square and Round Corners. Up to date Colors and guaranteed perfect fit.

ED. MANASSE

Agent for Butterick's Patterns.

First National Bank

of Athena

CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000
SURPLUS, 17,500

We do Strictly a Commercial Business. We Solicit the Accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.

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CONTRACTING AND BUILDING

Hereafter I will engage in Contracting and building in all its branches. I am in a position to carry on this line of business in a thorough and satisfactory manner, in connection with my Lumber Yard. I will employ the best workmen money can secure, and before you let your contract it will pay you to get my figures.

A. M. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR,

THE GILLIS LUMBER YARD

Good Groceries, Coffee and Tea

In this trinity should the grocer build his business temple. The difficulty is not great, but it is exceedingly difficult to build well without these 3 things. We have highest grade goods in every line

Each Article the Acme of Perfection

Our entire stock is selected with the same care and discretion. REMEMBER—Our prices are always consistent with quality.

DELL BROTHERS

CATERERS TO THE PUBLIC IN
GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Athena, Oregon.

INDIAN AS VOTER

ATTORNEY GENERAL CRAWFORD RENDERS OPINION.

The Status of So-called Indians, Namely Half and Quarter Bloods at the Polls.

Answering questions propounded by M. F. Parker, of the Klamath Indian agency, Attorney-General Crawford has issued the following opinion:

Replying to yours of the 4th inst., relative to the status of so-called Indians, namely, half, quarter, etc., blood, at the polls, permit me to say that the question really is whether they are considered Indians or whites, and if held to be Indians, they have the right to vote if they have served their tribal relations and have adopted the habits of civilization, or if they have received allotments of land under the United States allotment laws relative to Indians. My opinion to J. W. Evans, assistant superintendent of the Klamath Indian reservation, under date of March 4, 1905, answers the question and holds, in substance, that all Indians who have received land by allotment are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the right to vote, together with all other rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, etc., and I cited authorities in said opinion which cover the point.

As to the status of one-fourth bloods and half-bloods, I am of the opinion that a one-fourth blood would be considered a white person and a citizen, and entitled to vote, while a half-blood, if his mother was an Indian woman and his father a white man, would be considered an Indian, the child taking the status of his mother.

I have not time to thoroughly examine this matter, but in the case of United States vs. Sanders, United States, 27 federal cases, 950, 951, it is held a child partakes of the conditions of the mother, and if the mother is an Indian, the child will be so considered within the provisions of the act of 1834, section 25, declaring that the laws of the United States for the punishment of crime in the Indian Territory shall not extend to the crimes committed by an Indian against the person or property of another. The child of a white woman by an Indian father shall, for the purpose of that act be deemed of the white race, the conditions of the mother and not the quantum of Indian blood in the veins determining the condition of the offspring, this standard following the common-law rule, which was borrowed from the civil law.

In the case in ex. Camille-United States 6 Federal, 256, the court holds that "a person of half white and half Indian blood is not a white person within the meaning of this phrase as used in the naturalization laws, but an Indian." In the Virginia code, section 49, it is provided that "every person, not a colored person, having one-fourth or more Indian blood, shall be deemed an Indian."

However, our statutes contain no provisions upon the question, and therefore I am of the opinion that the courts would hold that any person who has less than one-half Indian blood would be considered a white person. The state of Indiana has held that all persons recognized as Indians by the Indians themselves and who are stamped as such by birth, education and language and have three-eighths Indian blood, are Indians.

In Keith vs. United States, 58 Pacific, 507, 8 Oklahoma, 446, it is held that a person that was born from a marriage between a white father adopted into an Indian tribe and a half-breed woman is not an Indian within

the meaning of the act of September 8, 1887, granting land to Indians not residing on the reservation.

WHEAT \$2.50 PER TON.

Mass Meeting of Citizens Endorse the W. & D. Electric Line.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Walla Walla and Columbia counties at Walla Walla, prominent men of the two counties and the state spoke on the benefits to be derived from the proposed electric line from Dayton to Walla Walla.

Among the speakers were ex-Governor Miles C. Moore and C. C. Goss of the Electric Railway company.

The substance of each speaker's talk was that the building of the new power line will be the means of providing an equitable freight rate from the inland Empire to the ocean.

A reasonable rate is regarded as about \$2.50 per ton and this can be secured, it is confidently asserted, as soon as a competitive road with one terminal in the wheat belt and the others on the Columbia is constructed. By means of the Cello canal and the portage road, wheat growers in the vast grain belt of the inland Empire can ship their produce to tidewater at a maximum cost of \$2.50 per ton.

When the Walla Walla and Dayton road is completed, branch lines will tap the region tributary to Pendleton and Umatilla county and farmers in this part of the state will share in the general benefit to be derived.

The electric lines of the Spokane & Inland company, which reach Lewiston, will undoubtedly connect at Dayton and thus the whole territory of the northwest wheat belt will be placed in direct communication with the great grain ports and will secure the inestimable advantages of fair and reasonable rates on grain shipped to the markets of trade.

MAY BE OUTLAWS' VICTIM.

Well Known Baker City Horsebuyer Mysteriously Disappears.

For seven weeks I. B. Siler, a well known horsebuyer of Baker City, has been missing. His wife believes that he has been murdered by the outlaws known to infest the Willow Creek country, near Ontario.

Siler disappeared February 27, with nearly \$600 in cash on his person. His wife was in Colorado visiting her mother at the time, and received a letter from him dated February 26, saying that he was starting for Ontario, to purchase some horses at Willow creek. It has not been learned who he was to deal with. Siler had no family trouble and was not a drinking man. He was about 45 years of age.

At the time he disappeared, Siler had a draft for \$1000 in the Citizens' National Bank of Baker, awaiting his order. This has been untouched. No one believes that he voluntarily disappeared. The foul-play theory is generally accepted. His disappearance has been kept very quiet by the officers, who are searching for him, and has just leaked out.

Officers admit that they have been unable to trace Siler farther than Ontario. How he left Ontario is a mystery. He did not leave on a train and the authorities have not learned where he secured a horse, although his saddle which he took with him to Ontario cannot be found. His wife is grief stricken and declares that she is certain that he was murdered.

WHITMAN COLLEGE NOTES.

Plans for Conducting a Party of Teachers and Students Abroad.

Vol. 8, No. 2 of the Whitman College Quarterly was issued last week. It contains a sermon by Rev. Wilmet Whitfield, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Walla Walla, on the "Value of Whitman College to the Community." He first takes up the financial value of such an institution and follows that with the inspirational, intellectual and moral value of the institution. It will be sent to all regular subscribers to the Whitman College Quarterly and to any one else who desires to see

a copy of it.

Manager Allen of the baseball team announces the following schedule: April 26, University of Idaho at Moscow; April 27, W. S. C. at Pullman; April 28, Lewiston at Lewiston; May 5, University of Idaho at Walla Walla; May 11 and 12, U. of W. at Walla Walla; May 18 and 19, W. S. C. at Walla Walla. In addition to this a trip will be made to Spokane during the Easter vacation where the Spokane High School, the Blair Business College and Gonzaga College teams will be met. On the return trip the team expects to play in Sprague and Ritzville. The severe drubbing given by the college to the Walla Walla professional team last week has served to raise the hopes of college supporters very high. Another game will be played with the Walla Walla team this week and it is hoped that the famous Yellow Kids of Athena will be on hand for games at an early date.

Pres. Penrose, Prof. Cooper, Prof. Lyman and Prof. Anderson have returned from Spokane where they went to attend the meeting of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association. They report a very successful session and much sympathy for the classical line of education which they went to Spokane to represent.

Prof. W. D. Lyman is finishing his plans for conducting a party of students and teachers abroad during the summer vacation. All of the principal European points of interest will be visited and lectures given on the historical and art centers which will be visited.

THE BIG BOSS.

Umatilla Reservation Indians Petition for Removal of Edwards.

The Indians on the Umatilla Indian reservation want Major Edwards, their agent, fired. Nearly 100 braves have sent a petition to the commissioner of Indian affairs in which they make startling accusations against the agent, says the Tribune.

Feeling that their many wrongs had reached a climax in the permitting of stock to be driven across the reservation and that Major Edwards was to blame for this as well as numerous other wrongs, both real and imaginary, a large number of Indians swarmed into town Monday and had a lawyer draw up a petition to the commissioner of Indian affairs. Among this number were many of the chiefs and head men of the Umatilla, Walla Walla and Cayuse tribes. The petition, which contains nearly 1000 words, required most of the afternoon for its completion as every thing had to be done through interpreters. When finished and signed by all the Indians present it was forwarded to the commissioner of Indian affairs and is now far on its way to Washington.

The Indians in their petition accuse the agent of using violent and obscene language, of threatening certain of the Indians and their families with violence, of wantonly shooting dogs for the purpose of intimidating the Indians, and of disgracing the Indians by cutting off their long hair. They also state that many of the younger Indians have become greatly incensed against the agent and they fear that bodily injury will be done him if he is not removed. One of their chief causes of grievance is the fact that he has refused to make known to the president their complaints and has told them that he was the "Big Boss."

Death of Lee Gerking.

Lee Gerking, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. David Taylor, died Wednesday, April 11, near the noon hour, after a three weeks' illness with aggravated tonsillitis, ending with laryngeal abscess. Lee was 11 years and four months old, and was adopted by Mrs. Taylor in his infancy. A simple funeral service was conducted at the Taylor home by Elder L. J. Foss, of the Christian church, and the remains were followed to the Athena cemetery by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Foley's Honey and Tar
cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

Yellow Kids Win Again

Walla Walla, April 13.—Special—The Yellow Kids hypnotized the "Boosters" again yesterday and won easily by a score of 10 to 4. Walla Walla presented a new lineup in the infield—Gilpatrick at second, Kane on third and a new man at short. Krietz, the first Kid up, laced out a single and Shea followed with a homer. The Boosters also scored two in their half of the first. In the fifth the Kids fell on Pitcher Parks, and when the fire works ceased, five runs had been added, Millard sending the sphere over the fence for a home run. This was the first ball knocked out of the lot this season and Millard got

the \$5 offered for the hit by a cigar dealer here. Walla Walla also scored in the fifth, making her other two runs. Parks was relieved by Johnson and Athena batted him freely, scoring in the 6th, 7th and 8th innings. Osburn pitched three innings for Athena and was then substituted by Willard, who held Walla Walla safe, except in the fifth. Both teams rest today and will be in fine condition for tomorrow and Sunday's games.

Score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Athena . . . 2 0 0 5 1 1 1 0—10
Walla Walla 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Batteries, Osburn, Willard and Shea—Parks, Johnson and Donovan.

STREAMS OF LAVA

CITY OF NAPLES THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

Vesuvius In Eruption—Thousands Killed—Property Loss Estimated at \$80,000,000.

Thousands of lives have been lost as a result of the eruption of Vesuvius, while the property loss is estimated at \$80,000,000. Towns throughout the district are being overwhelmed with ashes and the darkness of night hangs over the entire region, showers of stones as big as hen's eggs are falling upon the fleeing refugees while lava is again on the move down all sides of the mountain. It is believed that Naples is in the gravest danger. Business is at a standstill and the people are positively mad. There is a wild scramble to get out of the city. The poorer classes are fighting madly for places in churches to prostrate themselves at the altars. Engineers have refused to take out railroad trains because of the darkness and traffic is entirely suspended. All shipping is preparing to leave the harbor, but the number of vessels is wholly inadequate to take the people away. Hundreds of tourists are marooned and unable to leave.

The story of Mount Vesuvius is one of disaster. The first record of the volcano's eruption dates back to 63 A. D. when Nero ruled Rome. Herulanum and Pompeii were partially destroyed. The following year Naples was threatened with another eruption but escaped with an earthquake. It was during the reign of Titus on August 24, A. D. 79, that Vesuvius broke loose in all her fury and completely buried the cities of Pompeii and Stabiae. Then the mountain slept and the next eruption is recorded in the reign of Alexander Severus, A. D. 203. There was another eruption in A. D. 473, during which ashes were carried as far as Constantinople.

Between that date and the year 1500 nine eruptions of more or less destructiveness occurred. October 16, 1831, more than 3,000 persons lost their lives in a severe earthquake and flow of lava that extended as far as Tarentum, and destroyed Bosco Trezzie, the town which suffered in the present eruption, and other towns in the vicinity. Another eruption in 1707 lasted for four months and kept the people of Naples in constant fear of death.

Again in 1737, 1760 and 1767 Vesuvius poured forth rivers of lava and showers of ashes, covering Portici and reaching as far as Naples. In August 1797, redhot stones were thrown 2000 feet above the crater of the volcano, and in 1794 over 400 people lost their lives. On that occasion the lava flowed to the sea.

Other eruptions followed in 1804, 1805, 1822, 1850, 1855 and 1858. In the last mentioned year the crater sank 195 feet below its former height. Torre del Greco was destroyed on December 8, 1861. Becoming active again in 1871, Vesuvius spread threatening lava, and in April of 1876 the eruption burst suddenly and buried 20 persons who were watching the spectacle, and partially destroyed the towns of Mass and San Sebastiano.

In 1885 signs of unrest were noticed about the mouth of the crater and for a number of years slight eruptions occurred.

In 1894 a new peak was formed by the slag thrown from the crater, and in 1895 another still. A violent eruption followed in 1900, since which date the volcano has been almost constantly active. On last February the flow of lava covered the railroad that climbs to the top of the mountain. But it was repaired and sightseers have continued to venture up the sides of the volcano.

Walter Arnold In Jail.

Walter Arnold, son of the late J. F. Arnold, is now locked in the county jail on the charge of having robbed a stranger of a purse containing about \$25. It is alleged that the crime was committed Tuesday night in the Brewery saloon. Arnold, who is about 20 years of age, was located yesterday in the Central barber shop and the money was held by one of the barbers with whom Arnold had left the purse. When he was examined he made an unsuccessful attempt to implicate two others, who he claimed were his partners.—Pendleton Tribune.

For Elks Grand Lodge.

The grand lodge of the order of Elks will be held in Denver this year, from July 17 to 18, and it is possible that a delegation from Pendleton lodge will attend. Denver is making elaborate preparations for the occasion.