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SUFFERS SECOND PARALYTIC STROKE

PROMINENT CITIZEN AFFLICTED WHILE ON THE STREET.

Present Attack is Slight and Patient Rallies Nicely Toward an Early Recovery.

J. H. Hiteinan, one of Athena's most highly respected citizens, suffered a slight paralytic stroke Sunday afternoon, but the Press is pleased to state that every indication for his early recovery is satisfactory.

The stroke came Sunday afternoon, while Mr. Hiteinan was down town, walking along Main street. While in front of the Barrett Hardware store, he was noticed to reel, and moving on further down the street, when opposite the Mosgrove store, his condition was more apparent and Art Shick went to his assistance.

He was taken to his home in Fifth street and Dr. Plamondon was summoned. It was found the left side was partially affected. The patient had control of the left limb, but the arm and the side of the face showed pronounced effects of the attack.

Dr. Koeler arrived in the evening from Walla Walla. This is the second stroke Mr. Hiteinan has had in the last two years, but it is said the present one is no more severe than the former one. Mr. Hiteinan has rallied nicely, and is now able to sit up a portion of the time.

WILSON TRAINED FOR A POLITICAL LIFE.

GOV. WILSON SPEAKING.

The Man in Whom Many See a Future President of U. S.



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I am accused of being a radical. If to seek to go to the root is a radical, a radical I am. After all, everything that flowers in beauty in the air of heaven draws its fairness, its vigor, from its roots. Nothing living can blossom into fruitage unless through nourishing stalks deep planted in the common soil. Up from that soil, up from the silent bosom of the earth, rise the currents of life and energy. Up from the common soil, up from the quiet heart of the people, rise joyously today streams of hope and determination bound to renew the face of the earth in glory.

I tell you the so called radicalism of our times is simply the effort of nature to release the generous energies of our people. This great American people is at bottom just, virtuous and hopeful. The roots of its being are in the soil of what is lovely, pure and of good report, and the need of the hour is just that radicalism that will clear a way for the realization of the aspirations of a sturdy race. — Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in a Recent Speech.

In an interesting interview with Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in the May issue of the World's Work Mr. William Bayard Hale quotes the governor as follows:

"How did I happen to enter political life? Why, I suppose I was born a political animal. Always, from the first recollections of my youth up, I have aimed at political life. The reason I studied law was, I suppose, because in the south when I was a boy the law furnished the shortest path to public life. I gave it up because I found I couldn't be an honest lawyer and a politician; at least I didn't know how then to do it. So as the next best thing to living in public life I tried to satisfy my mind by studying it. I took a new start and went back to school, Johns Hopkins, where I tried to learn something about the facts—the facts, mind you, of government. From the start my interest has been in things as they are rather than in a theoretical analysis of them. In my thesis I studied the American congress as it is in fact, an organization of committees, somewhat as Bagehot had studied the English constitution as it was and as it actually worked rather than as its theory fictitiously made it. So, you see, I was always a practical politician."

"So that your occupancy of this comfortable swivel chair is really a fulfillment of your original youthful ambition?"

"Not of that so much as the fulfillment of my whole life, I suppose. When they came to me and said, 'You have been talking public questions and urging your young men to go out and take their part in politics; now it's time for you to take your own turn,' what could I say except: 'I'm glad of the chance. If the people want me to I will.'"

"Besides, to speak the truth, I was only asked to do in a bigger field what I had been doing at Princeton for ten years. I have been fighting privilege at Princeton, just as I am fighting it here now, only there I had to fight in the dark. My most trusted friends told me I mustn't drag the fight out into the light before the big jury, and so I didn't. Here I can fight the same fight before the eyes of all men. It's fun to be out in the air and the sunlight."

Discussing the progressive movement in politics, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey said recently: "If you will look at the proposed reforms, proposed by men in both parties, meant to serve the country in some special way, you will see that each particular reform has a definite object. For example, the question of the cost of living is a question which touches the great body of the people. It does not touch those exceptional persons whose income is abundant. It touches the whole body of the people. The question of direct primaries touches the accessibility of the offices

by the people. It touches the means which they are to exercise to put the sort of men they desire into office. The question of the equalization of taxation means that equality which is justice, that fairness which will see that no man is taxed more than another man or upon a different basis from other men or other corporations. The question of corrupt practices in elections is a question of the attacks which have been made upon the virtue of the people.

"Every direction you turn you will see that what we are straining after is to bring the government back within the touch of the people and to use it in behalf of the people. Upon what sort of occasion, therefore, in what sort of campaign, should a man who remembers the long traditions of American government take greater pleasure and zest than in a campaign which has such objects?"

COINS UNDER WEIGHT.

In England It's the Duty of Those Who Get Them to Break Them.

It is the duty of each loyal British subject not merely to refuse gold coin that is under a certain weight, but to break it.

"Every person," the act reads, "shall, by himself or others, cut, break or deface such coin tendered to him in payment, and the person tendering the same shall bear the loss."

But in spite of this act it is a risky business interfering with coins which you may suspect to be under weight or spurious. Some months ago a Grimms woman offered a half sovereign in payment of goods to a local shopkeeper. The latter put the coin in a testing machine and, as it broke in two, refused to take it.

The coin, however, was pronounced by experts to be perfectly genuine, and when the case was taken into a court of law the shopkeeper was ordered to refund 10 shillings to the customer.

Money, both gold and silver, wears out at a startling rate. It is reckoned that there is usually £100,000,000 in gold coin in England, a very large portion of which is locked in the strong rooms of banks. Yet of that which is in active circulation the wastage is so great that during every twelve months £70,000 worth of gold and silver is rubbed off into fine dust.—Pearson's Weekly.

PUNCTUATION.

The Modern System Was Introduced by Aldus Manutius.

Punctuation by means of stops or points, so as to indicate the meaning of sentences and assist the reader to a proper enunciation, is ascribed originally to Aristophanes, an Alexandrian grammarian, who lived in the third century B. C. Whatever his system may have been, it was subsequently neglected and forgotten, but was reintroduced by Charlemaigne, the various stops and symbols being designed by Warnefried and Alcuin.

The present system of punctuation was introduced in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer, who was responsible for our period, colon, semicolon, comma, marks of interrogation and exclamation, parenthesis and dash, hyphen, apostrophe and quotation marks. These were subsequently copied by other printers until their use became universal.

Most ancient languages were innocent of any system of punctuation. We find in many early manuscripts that the letters are placed at equal distances apart, with no connecting link between, even in the matter of spacing, an arrangement which must have rendered reading at sight somewhat difficult.

Too Much Toothbrush.

It is possible to err in the direction of a too free use of the toothbrush. "Once a day for three minutes is sufficient," writes a dentist in the Family Doctor of London. "Even in using a toothbrush once a day it is better not to rub it directly across the surface of the teeth, but to slant it, holding the point down so that it cleans the spaces between the teeth as well as the front of the teeth and removes the full force of the contract from the teeth. I have had many patients who have literally rubbed the enamel from their teeth by the excessive use of a brush. The average person uses a brush too much and not too little. In addition to being careful with the brush, it is also important to see that the bristles are soft and not hard. Tooth powder should be used only once a day."

Many Kinds of Knives.

BERRIES AND FUN AT CAMP M'DOUGAL.

GIRLS IN OVERALLS CHASED BY BAND OF RANGE CATTLE.

Large Attendance at Open Air Sunday School Service Held On the Camp Lawn.

McDougal Camp, Aug. 6.—This ever popular mountain resort is fast increasing in population, and now presents lively and festive appearance. Within the past week the number of campers have increased from 55 to 104 and still they come in hacks, wood-wagons and automobiles.

Camps are situated in close proximity, so that everybody and the cook (and everybody is cook) can freely swap huckleberry yarns as the continuous meal is cooked; for it seems that the fires are never allowed to go out.

Huckleberries are plentiful, the harvesting thereof being the chief pleasure as well as the leading industry of the camp. Parties in overalls; both genders, walk as far as four and five miles and spend the entire day in gathering berries, making a general picnic of the occasion. Many jolly picnic dinners are enjoyed far in the interior of the woods and the far reaching "Who who-o-o!" serves to guide the stragglers to camp.

Some of the more imaginative girls have hair-raising experiences and tell of fresh cougar and bear tracks encountered, and of sudden-springing animals heard bounding away through the trackless forest. One really and palpable cause of fright to the timid was a band of cattle which on seeing a group of overalled girls emerge from a thicket swinging well filled pails mistook them for stockmen with salt, took after the girls in a mad chase, needless to say, there was a scattering in that overalled brigade which ended only when tall timber was reached.

One doughty guide, the only man from Portland, led a party of trusting females across a labyrinth of wilderness and when all been the guide, were certain that the limits of Elgin had been reached, the party came unexpectedly on a camp snugly nestled in the wilds. Their astonishment may be better imagined than described when they recognized our own beloved camp McDougal, of Aunt Sarah's as it is known here.

Night brings the full population around the community-campfire of burning logs, where cheery blaze lights the scene. The camp is favored with some of the best vocalists of Adams Athena and Weston, and nightly concerts are heard. Five members of the Weston Ladies' Band are here with their instruments and the mellow strain of the cornet, clarinet and piccolo are heard.

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock a session of Sunday school was held on the lawn, a cultivated plot of ground joyfully tended by the hospitable owner of the camp. Here seats were provided and the school was led by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richmond of Walla Walla.

A census of the camp was taken Sunday morning by T. A. Leallan of Adams, and the result is given below: Athena—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bannister and daughter, Mrs. Hutt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Boyd, Miss Cecile Boyd, Miss Velma Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Miller and two children, Wm. Gholson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. May and child, Mayor

and Mrs. G. W. Gross and daughter, Miss Lizzie Sheard, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. LaBranche and Miss Gladys Andre.

Weston—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gould, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Tucker and two children, Mrs. Margaret Lissallan and three children, Mrs. Belle Winn, Miss Bessie Winn, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Jones and two children, Mrs. Susan Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Tucker and three children Mrs. Sarah McDougal, Mrs. Minerva Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graham, and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Barnes, Misses Annie and Doris Barnes, Miss Mamie Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Staggs, Mr. Emory Staggs, Miss Blanche Staggs, Mr. and Mrs. Albert O'Hara, Miss Alice McCorkell, John Barnes, Mrs. Cora Simpson, Misses Lela, Zillah and Edna Simpson, Miss Ruby Pierce, Mr. Harry Simpson, Miss Mable Kinnard, Miss Ida Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Duncan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Perria, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Gilliam.

Adams—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lienallen and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Geiss, Miss Winifred Geiss, Mrs. J. A. Winn, and two children, Misses Mary, Elinor and Augusta Stockton.

Freewater—Mrs. F. Ellis and three children, Bob Brinker, Sam Brinker, Mr. and Mrs. Beeler and two children, Donald McCausland.

Reliance—Mr. and Mrs. Ross Maloney, Mrs. Rebecca Calley, Misses Gladys and Catherine Hall, Nebraska.

Walla Walla—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richmond and son, George Ridenour.

Portland—Mrs. Minnie Neal and daughter, John Ridenour, Lorene Gingrich.

FOLLOWED THE DIAGRAM.

The Motorcar Tourists Rewarded the Man Who Drew It.

An amusing practical joke which was played by a Canadian farmer on a party of motorcar tourists is described in Suburban Life. The farmer had drawn a diagram to show the automobilists how to proceed through the little known country.

"For five miles," writes the author of the article, "we followed the countryman's diagram and then came to a piece of road which was atrocious. We climbed over stumps and in and out of ruts and gulleys. Grass grew in the middle of this road," showing how little it was used. At last we saw ahead a little house just at the edge of the woods. We felt sure we were off the right road and decided to make inquiries at the house.

Great was our surprise upon drawing up in front of the house to find our countryman, his wife and several children out in the middle of the road to meet us. They all looked at the car with wondering eyes, and the smallest child hung to her mother's skirt, and howled with fright. The other children fled to the house and peeked out of the window.

"Our friend the countryman said: 'Well, I must run my horse to death to get here before you did. I wanted the kids to be sure and see this critter. They never saw one before. I'm much obliged to you, and now if you want the right road you'll have to pull back two miles to the road where you turned in and go straight ahead!'"

Progressing.

"I think Arthur would have proposed to me last night if you hadn't come in the room just when you did."

"What reason have you for believing that?"

"He had just taken both of my hands in his. He had never held more than one of them at a time before."

Tit For Tat.

"Jims thought he was going to bog the helms."

"Well?"

"She gave him the sack."—Baltimore American.

Cruel.

Clara—He says he thinks I'm the nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call? Sarah—No, dear; let him keep on thinking so.—Town Topics.

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