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Athena, Oregon

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ONE BEST
THE MONOPOLE

Monopole Vegetables
Monopole Fruits
Monopole Salmon
Monopole Oysters

DELL BROTHERS, Athena, Oregon
CATERS TO THE PUBLIC IN GOOD THINGS TO EAT

HINDU PERIL SAID TO BE THREATENING

COMMISSIONER REVIEWS EFFORT
TO KEEP ORIENTALS OUT.

Caminetti Tells of Determination of Cheap Laborers To Flock To This Coast.

Warning against the development of a Hindu peril unless Hindus are barred from entry to this country was emphasized by Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, the other day in Portland, in the course of an official tour of the West to inspect the stations of this department.

Mr. Caminetti sees in unrestricted immigration of Hindus a danger greater even than that of the "yellow peril." Hindus in great numbers, he says, are making a determined effort to enter this country, where their low standard of living enables them to compete with white labor at wages the white man cannot hope to meet. The Pacific coast, he says, from California to British Columbia, is a most favorable ground for Hindu immigration. The moderate climate and the high scale of wages are conditions, he said, especially desired by the Hindu immigrants.

"The Hindu movement," Mr. Caminetti asserted, "is toward the West coast of the United States and Canada. They land in the Philippines, legally or surreptitiously, and from there seek to gain admission to the United States. It is an open secret that five Hindus who sought to land in Seattle last June were sent here to make a test case. A transcontinental railroad had made arrangements to convey them to points scattered all the way from Washington to Minnesota, and had even sent one to Manila to provide sleeping quarters for them on the decks of the steamers. Thousands of them were in Manila waiting to hear that the five cases had been admitted to this country before starting for this coast."

"Ninety-two cases decided against the Hindus on the Pacific coast have been carried to the Immigration Bureau at Washington, and afterwards fought out in the courts, with the result that the contestants were denied admission into the United States. There are one hundred more cases pending at San Francisco. I understand that all these cases will be carried to the supreme court of the United States."

"The Hindus, denied admission to British Columbia, appealed to the courts, where their suits were fought with varying success, some deported and others admitted to the Dominion. Notwithstanding the fact that these men are British subjects, the Dominion officials are almost unanimously in accord with the action of the United States. As the Toronto Globe expresses it, 'the Canadians think that the Hindus make good British subjects, but poor settlers.' Two bills excluding Hindu labor are now before Congress."

"Aside from economic reasons for the exclusion of the Oriental races, another objection exists in the fact that all of India, in the southern two-thirds of China, and in large portions of Japan approximately 80 per cent of the agricultural classes are afflicted with hookworm. The wet soil of Oregon and Washington is particularly adapted to the transmission and to preservation of the hookworm germ."

"This disease is far more prevalent and dangerous than most people believe. It is found in Europe, where it is believed to have been carried by the Moors from Africa. In their invasion of Spain at the close of the 11th century. It is prevalent among both negroes and whites in the South, and is especially contagious in mines. It is estimated that hookworm is the indirect cause of more deaths than any other disease. It saps the vitality and renders the laborer unfit for work, and develops a tendency toward tuberculosis."

Elk Seen Near Milton.

Several head of elk are along the Walla Walla river just east of Milton, according to the mail-carrier on the route extending up the river from Milton. He says he saw a cow and a calf feeding at a hayrack near a ranch house, not more than two miles from town, and that a bull, cow and calf were seen at what is known as "The Elbow" on the river 13 miles from Milton. This is the first time any of these animals have been seen in that section for many years, though they were numerous in early days. The matter has been reported to the district game warden, who says if the report is correct, the animals must be a part of a herd brought over from Yellowstone Park last winter by Walla Walla county sportsmen. The theory has been advanced that the animals might be a part of the Oregon herd brought over from Jackson Hole and now being held in the state's big game refuge in Wallawa county.

WEIGHT LIMIT RISE FOR PARCEL POST

50 POUNDS CAN BE SENT OVER
FIRST AND SECOND ZONES.

Books Will Be Admitted--
Rates Are Also Materially
Lowered In Order.

Postmaster General Burleson's policy to increase the weight limits of parcel post packages in the first and second zones from 20 to 50 pounds, to admit books to the parcels post and to reduce rates in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones, is approved by the interstate commerce commission.

The maximum weight of parcels to all zones beyond the second was increased from 10 to 20 pounds. The commission's "consent" to the proposed changes were transmitted in three letters from Chairman Clark to Postmaster General Burleson. The approved changes in rates and weights to be in effect January 1, 1914, follow:

To reduce the rates from the third zone from 7 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound to 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fourth zone from 8 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound to 7 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fifth zone from 9 cents for the first pound and 7 cents for each additional pound to 8 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound.

It is provided by the postmaster general with the consent of the commission, that the rate of postage on parcels containing books weighing eight ounces or less shall be one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof, and on those weighing in excess of eight ounces, the zone parcel rates shall apply. This is to be effective March 16, 1914.

QUEER GREETINGS.

Tribes That Spit Upon or Weep Over Their Visitors.

Among the Maori and Ukerewe it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance or a stranger by spitting at him. Almost as strange is the custom ascribed to the Tibetans of sticking out the tongue by way of salutation. Rubbing noses is quite common; the Burmese and many tribes of Eskimos, Laplanders and Malays do so.

Stranger than any of these customs is the weeping salutation that has been observed among central South American Indians. This form of greeting occurs, too, in the Andaman islands, New Zealand and Polynesia. A Portuguese explorer describes the custom as he saw it used among a tribe of South American Indians:

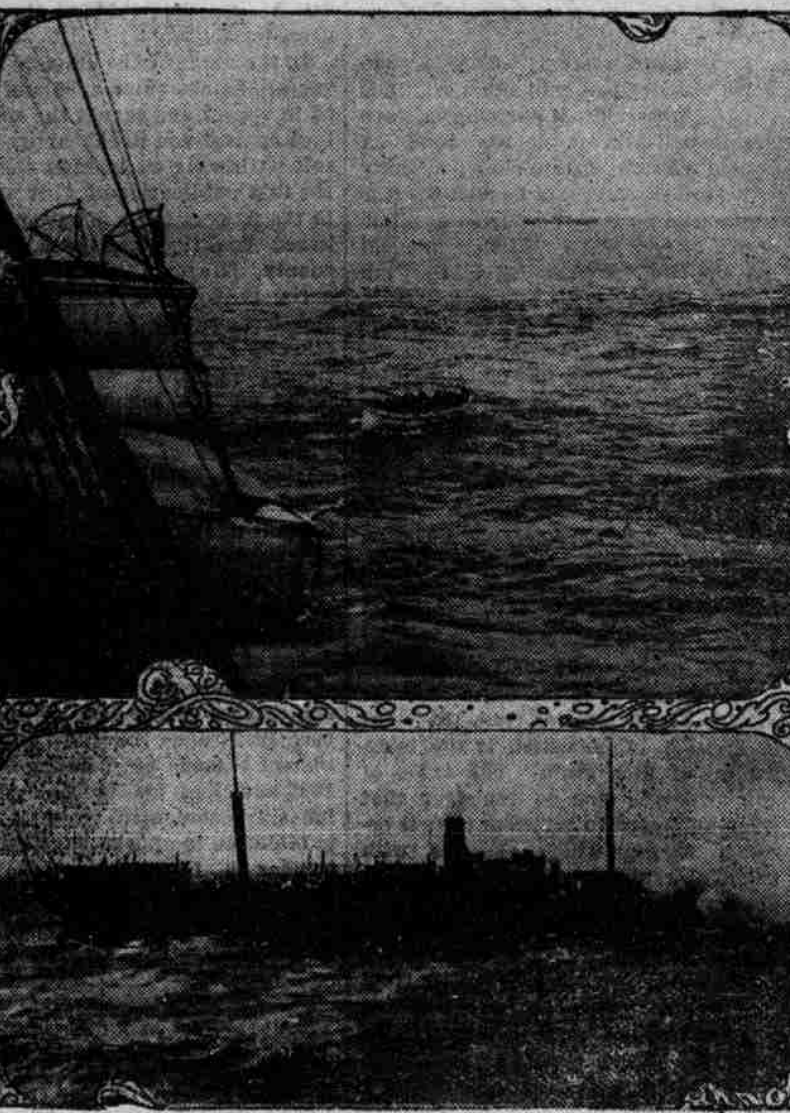
"Whenever a guest enters a hut he is immediately honored and made welcome by being wept over. Without a word being spoken he is led to the hammock. As soon as he is seated the hostess and her daughters and any of their girl friends who happen to be in the house at the time come and sit about the guest, touch him lightly with their fingers and commence to weep loudly and to shed many tears. During this ceremony, in a sort of connected discourse, they recite everything that has happened to them recently and talk of the hardships of the road that the visitor has suffered and of anything and everything that can arouse compassion and tears. The guest, his hand before his face, pretends to weep and does not speak until the crying has gone on for some time. Then they all wipe away their tears and become as lively and merry as if they had never cried in all their lives."—Exchange.

"Either" and "Neither."

There are two or three things about these two words that one should remember. In the first place, they should never be used in connection with more than two things—as: "It was either Tuesday or Wednesday," not "either Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday," "it was neither Tuesday nor Wednesday," not "neither Tuesday, Wednesday nor Thursday." Then, either should not be used in the sense of each, as "they walked on, one on either side of the road." It should be one on "each" side of the road. The third caution is about the pronunciation. Some persons insist that they should be pronounced "i-ther" and "ni-ther," with the "i" long. But this is more an affectation perhaps than anything else. The best authorities agree that the right pronunciation is "e-ther" and "ne-ther."—New York World.

Wet feet or clothes "give us cold" because the evaporation absorbs the heat so rapidly from the surface of the body that its temperature is lowered beneath the normal, thereby straining the organs of the body and resulting in what we call a cold.

Views of the Burning Volturmo And One of Rescue Lifeboats



Photos by American Press Association.

THE Volturmo fire disaster at sea was fully recorded by the camera. From the decks of the Grosser Kurfuerst of the North German Lloyd line the official photographer of that ship took many snapshots of the burning vessel and of the lifeboats rescuing the frantic passengers. The first picture taken of the burning ship is here shown. This is how the Volturmo looked when the rescuing fleet arrived in answer to the "S O S" wireless calls. The other picture shows one of the Grosser Kurfuerst's lifeboats returning to that liner with thirty-one passengers from the burning vessel. The Volturmo was left a burning derelict.

Rabbit Drive Planned.

Five hundred men and boys are expected to participate in the rabbit drive to be conducted today by the Pendleton Commercial Association and a number of ranchers in the northwestern part of the county. A corral with wings extending out three-quarters of a mile has been constructed and the rabbits on two sections of land will be driven into this and slaughtered with clubs. No guns of any kind will be permitted on the drive. This is to be the first of a series of drives conducted each week until the entire infested district is covered. Two sections of land will be covered by each drive and an effort will be made to make the drives the most effective of any ever undertaken in Eastern Oregon.

Auto Racing Train Ditched.

In an attempt to beat a train into town, Henry and Byron Baker, sons of D. F. Baker, of Touchet, had a narrow escape Monday morning, says a Walla Walla dispatch. Their automobile became unmanageable on the College Place macadam road and went into the ditch. Though the machine was damaged, the boys were unhurt.

Peddling Salmon Is Costly.

Fifty dollars and costs is the price S. H. Christensen of Milton paid for peddling salmon without a license. He was arrested by Deputy Game Warden Badley. When arraigned before the justice of the peace he entered a plea of guilty and received the minimum penalty allowed by law.

CORN SHOW DREW EXHIBITS OF CREDIT

PRIZES GO TO GROWERS WHO
ENTER FINE SPECIMENS.

Oregon's Average Yield Per
Acre Greater Than That of
Any Other State.

More than anticipated interest was taken in the Corn Show, which came to a close Saturday night in Pendleton. Many entries were made for the prizes given by the O. W. R. & N. company, which promoted the show. The consensus of opinion is that corn as a prominent product of the Oregon farm is recognized and increased acreage will result next year.

Oregon produces 25 per cent more corn per acre than the average produced in the United States. Also, Oregon produces 10 per cent better corn than the average United States crop. Yet Oregon produces less than one-tenth of one per cent of all the corn grown in the United States.

The average yield per acre in Oregon is 38.5 bushels, and the average yield for the whole country is 23 bushels, per acre. The average quality of the Oregon corn crop is 93 per cent and the average quality for the whole country is 82 per cent.

The amount of the Oregon corn crop for the year 1913 is 598,000 bushels. The entire yield of the United States is 2,463,017,000 bushels.

The above figures are taken from the November crop report issued by the United States bureau of statistics and the weather bureau.

That corn may be successfully and profitably grown in Oregon has been demonstrated by growers in every section of the state. The reports of the federal government show that not only can more and better corn be grown in Oregon than in the average state in the Union, but that corn prices are also higher in Oregon. For the year 1913 the average price throughout the United States is 70.7 cents per bushel, while the price in Oregon is 72 cents per bushel.

A much greater difference in prices prevailed for the year 1912, Oregon corn bringing 76 cents per bushel, while the average price in the United States was but 58.4 cents per bushel.

Has a Good Apple Crop.

Harry Sayer had a splendid crop of apples to market this season. Rome Beauties is his principal variety, being remarkably free from insect infection. The fruit comes from his ranch, south of Athens.

Toy Land

Bids
You Welcome

Toyland, the wondrous city of "make-believe" is open. Its mythical gates are ajar, disclosing a scene such as only seen in the most pleasant dreams of childhood. A veritable land of marvels that will make little eyes grow brighter and hearts beat quicker, as their little owners crowd along the aisles, lined on either side with almost every conceivable sort of contrivance to amuse and instruct.

We invite you to come and bring the children. They will enjoy it and so will you.

FIX & RADTKE

THE "MONEY-BACK STORE," ATHENA, OREGON