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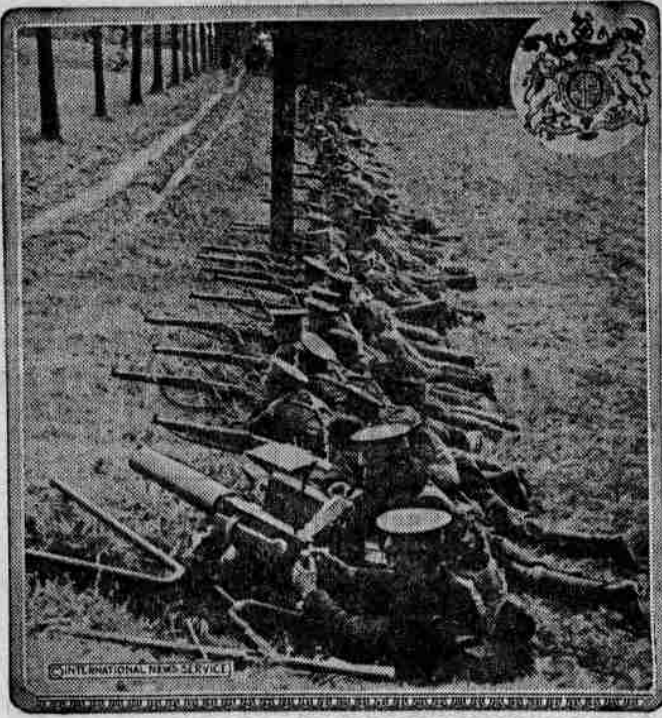
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BRITISH IN THE TRENCHES AT LIERRE



PRESIDENT NAMES STRIKE ARBITERS

Perpetual Peace in Colorado Mines Is Sought.

Wilson Expresses Hope That Both Sides Will See Duty to Community and Keep Unity.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson announced Monday the appointment of Seth Low, of New York; Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pa., as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado strike may be settled.

The commission, officials explained, was not appointed to deal with the existing differences which have caused rioting and bloodshed in Colorado. Hywel Davies and W. R. Fairley, the conciliators who have been attempting to settle the strike for several months, will continue in their efforts to have the operators and miners agree on a settlement of the present strike.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the commission, the President expressed "the very earnest and sincere hope that the parties may see it not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strikes of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past."

The President announced in his statement that the commission will place itself "at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

Mr. Wilson added that "merely to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the situation to settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred."

BRITISH WARSHIP BLOWS UP; 800 OF CREW PERISH

Sheerness, Eng., via London — The British battleship Bulwark was destroyed by a terrific explosion as she lay off here Thursday. There were only 14 survivors from the crew of 700 or 800 men who were aboard.

In the opinion of naval men it was an internal explosion that put an end to the battleship, which for 12 years had done service at home and abroad and lately had been doing her part in guarding England's shores. There was no great upheaval of water such as would have occurred if she had been torpedoed or struck by a mine.

Instead, the ship was enveloped in smoke and flame, and when this had cleared nothing could be seen but wreckage floating on the water.

Houses in towns seven and eight miles away were shaken by the explosion and even before men on ships anchored near by could reach their own decks, the Bulwark had disappeared. The neighborhood was strewn with an enormous amount of wreckage, while pieces of the ship were thrown six or seven miles onto the Essex shore.

Considering the size of her navy, Great Britain has been singularly free from disaster of this character. Nevertheless when the French warship Jena was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907 all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined. Refrigerators were installed in the ships to keep the powder cool.

The Bulwark, which was one of the older battleships, cost £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000). It is believed here that the explosion of the Bulwark was caused by the fall and bursting of a 12-inch lyddite shell in her magazine.

Serbs Stubbornly Resist. Vienna, via Amsterdam and London — An official announcement issued here says: "On the Southern front the enemy is offering stubborn resistance and is endeavoring to delay the advance by heavy counter attacks. On the Eastern bank of the Kola Bars our troops again have gained."

Food Prices in Germany Show Remarkable Rise

Berlin — The effects of the war on the prices of provisions had, until late in October, hardly made itself apparent. In the last few days, however, a sharp general rise has set in, embracing practically everything to eat except meats, which, owing to Germany's unusually large stock of swine, have risen little, and in some cases not at all.

Vegetables have practically disappeared from the market. Some lentils are to be had, but only inferior culls. Beans are scarce and hulled peas are not to be had. Prices of peas and lentils have risen from 7 cents, the price before the war, to 15 cents, and it is predicted that they will shortly cost much more. The government recently confiscated all coffee held at Hamburg by English warehouses, but even with this, the supply is running short and prices have increased markedly.

Fresh oranges or lemons are rarely to be had, there are no bananas and pineapples, except the canned stock, and with the entrance of Turkey into the war, the supply of dates and figs probably will be cut off.

Cold storage stocks of eggs have been greatly reduced, and it will be but a short time before there will be none to be had. The Berlin chamber of commerce points to the somewhat surprising fact that Germany produces only 5 per cent of its egg supply, the remaining 95 per cent coming from Russia, Galicia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy and Denmark.

Potatoes have reached prices which are a hardship to the poorer classes.

American Citizen Held as Spy by Germans

New York — Edward Bright, an American citizen, graduate of Columbia, and formerly editor of the Baptist Examiner, is under arrest at Goettingen, Germany, charged with being a spy, according to information received by his wife in this city. Mrs. Bright got word recently that her husband was imprisoned on October 17, and, after appealing to the State department at Washington, she decided to make her information public.

Mr. Bright, with his family, had resided at Goettingen nearly ten years. Mrs. Bright said. Mrs. Bright with her two sons, came here shortly before the war began. Her first news regarding her husband's plight came in a letter dated October 25, written by a maid in the Brights' Goettingen household. This was confirmed by a letter from the same city October 30, by an American friend, who said her

husband had appealed to the American consul and to Ambassador Gerard and that the consul at Hanover had promised to make a trip to Goettingen to investigate. Mrs. Bright notified the State department, which cabled to the consul at Hanover, and received word that Ambassador Gerard had "requested an early investigation."

The nature of Mr. Bright's alleged offense is not definitely known. Mr. Bright was born in Yonker, New York, 47 years ago. He is a son of the late Dr. Edward Bright, whom he followed as editor of the Baptist Examiner. He gave up this work to travel and study abroad.

Rain Is Arkansas' Hope. Little Rock — The great smoke cloud from hundreds of forest fires which lifted in Little Rock Thursday again settled over the city, and it was impossible to see more than two or three blocks even on well-lighted streets. Reports indicate that similar conditions prevailed all over the state. The only hope of extinguishing the fires is a general rain, and the weather bureau offers little hope of this. That any considerable setback was given to the fires by rains in portions of the burning district was not indicated in reports.

Capital Punishment Is Abolished by Small Lead

Salem — The constitutional amendment to abolish capital punishment was approved by the people at the recent election by a majority of 157, according to official returns received from all counties by Secretary of State Olcott. The vote in favor of the measure was 100,395.

Returns from all counties on measures and candidates have been received by the secretary of state, and a corps of clerks is engaged in final checkings and obtaining totals. When the results are obtained Mr. Olcott, in the presence of the governor and state treasurer, will canvass the vote, and the governor will issue certificates of election to the successful candidates.

The vote was remarkably close in all counties on the measure to abolish capital punishment, Multnomah giving the biggest majority for it, 2377. Jackson county gave a majority in its favor of 1057 and Washington gave a majority against it of more than 1100.

Official Election Returns Give Withycombe Big Vote

Salem — James Withycombe's plurality over C. C. Smith for governor was 24,943 and George E. Chamberlain's plurality over R. A. Booth for United States senator was 23,446, according to complete official returns received by Secretary of State Olcott. Dr. Withycombe's total vote was 119,537 and Dr. Smith's 94,594; Senator Chamberlain's was 111,743 and Mr. Booth's, 82,297.

W. S. U'Ren received 10,493 in the race for governor, W. J. Smith, socialist candidate running almost 4000 ahead of him; William Hanley, republican candidate for United States senator, received 26,230 votes.

Frank J. Miller, rep., for railroad commissioner, received the largest vote of any candidate, his total being 135,370. His socialist opponent, S. O. Paine, received 22,895.

John H. Lewis, rep., who had no opposition for state engineer, received the second largest vote, his total being 179,184.

O. P. Hoff, rep., for labor commissioner, opposed by a progressive and a socialist, got 189,037 votes.

J. A. Churchill, rep., for superintendent of public instruction, despite progressive and socialist opposition, was the choice of 144,714 electors, and Thomas B. Kay, rep., for state treasurer, although H. L. Paget, his democratic and prohibition nomination, received 132,352 to Mr. Paget's 75,051.

Flood and Blizzard Hits City of Nome, Alaska

Nome, Alaska — A furious blizzard which this week has been raging for three days has forced the Bering Sea ice pack up against the backs of the buildings, where so much property was destroyed by the great storm in October, 1913, and has driven the water farther inland than it has been in several years.

All trails are impassable and several mining camps along the shore are entirely surrounded by water. The water along the beach is rising, but it is believed the ice pack which has been jammed against the buildings and bulkheads along the waterfront at Nome will protect them from the water and it is thought there is little likelihood of their being washed away, as they were a year ago.

At the smaller camps along the shore conditions are not so favorable. Solomon, 32 miles east of Nome, and Dickson, the railway terminus at the mouth of the Solomon river, are surrounded by water and ice.

All the telephone lines along the coast were torn down by the storm. Before communication by telephone ceased a message from Safety Roadhouse, 24 miles east of Nome, told of the water pouring in from the sea, forcing the inmates to seek refuge on the second floor. It is impossible to rescue them as the ice floes would crush any boat which attempted to approach the house.

American War Is Feared Because of Monroe Doctrine

Princeton, N. J. — That general disarmament and universal peace will not follow the European war and that the United States may have trouble with the winner were predictions made by George B. McClellan, ex-mayor of New York and now professor of economic history in Princeton university, in an address which he delivered here.

"No matter who wins," said Professor McClellan, "it is almost certain that some far distant date we shall be confronted with the alternative either of abandoning the Monroe Doctrine or fighting to maintain it. We have made of it a great national principle, a question of national honor, so that if we abandon it we must concede that we are not strong enough to maintain it, that we are only a second-class power, at the mercy of all the swaggering bulles of the earth. If we fight for it in our present unprepared condition, there can be but one outcome. A triumphant and victorious Germany would have little to fear from us, and, while we might possibly in the end be able to check Japan by herself, we could scarcely hope to do so if she received help."

The cause of war, according to Professor McClellan, is the spirit of nationality which has seized all of Europe and the present war cannot be charged against any one man or group of men.

Professor McClellan made a strong plea that Americans awake to their present condition of unpreparedness and that immediate steps be taken to build up a national defense.

Naval Authority Dead. Washington, D. C. — Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, acclaimed in naval circles as the "greatest modern writer on naval strategy," died at the naval hospital here Wednesday, aged 74 years. Death was due to heart trouble. The admiral had been in feeble health for several weeks, but he was not taken to the hospital until a week ago and it was not generally known that his condition was critical. Admiral Mahan had greatly overtaxed his strength in study of the present great European conflict and it is thought that the many long hours he devoted to following the naval operations of the belligerents probably caused the breakdown which hastened his end.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Germany has voted a war credit of \$1,250,000,000.

The department of Agriculture predicts cheaper fowls for the Christmas dinner tables.

Two prisoners in the jail at Eugene, Or., bound and gagged the turnkey and made their escape.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to The Netherlands, says peace talk is premature.

Kaiser visits his troops in East Prussia, where fierce fighting with the Russians is in progress.

The Supreme court of Oregon holds that if a bartender sells a minor a drink, the proprietor is likewise liable to prosecution.

A dispatch from Berlin claims that the Germans broke through the Russian lines near Lodz, capturing 12,000 men and 25 guns.

A prominent department store owner in Portland sees a "rosy future" for Northwest business, but adds that optimism is the only need.

John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Co., has expanded to the extent that the oil fields of Peru, have been taken over by that company.

Coalition chiefs, Villa and Zapata, are in the suburbs of Mexico City in readiness to enter when the conventional president Gutierrez, arrives.

An attorney of Marshfield, Or., is disbarred three months for helping to drive I. W. W. advocates from that city, according to a Supreme court decision.

For the first time in history the mikado consented to Japan's gift of \$25,000 for the establishment of a hospital under the auspices of the Episcopal mission at Tokio.

The World's Turky Federation in session at La Crosse, Wis., is making preparations for the safety of girls who attend the Panama exposition at San Francisco next year.

The government assures those who failed to secure revenue stamps the first day of the new war tax law, that there will be no prosecutions if their intentions were apparent.

Few saloons in Portland, Or., will suspend business before the prohibition amendment goes into effect January 1, 1916, as a great majority have applied for a license covering that period.

"Human element" is blamed for the wreck of the steamship Hannel, which went ashore on the reefs of Duxbury, near San Francisco, November 28, by a coroner's jury. The jury further recommends the erection of a life-saving station at the scene of the disaster.

Arkansas has secured a new electrician who will pull the lever that will put to death 10 condemned men who were relieved to await the outcome of the abolishment of capital punishment amendment that was lost in the recent election. The former electrician quit the place because of the gruesomeness of the job.

The Turkish embassy at Rome says that the Egyptian advance guard on the Suez canal has deserted to the Turks.

Thanksgiving Day found 7,000,000 starving Belgians in dire want of bread and only half enough to appease their hunger.

A young Portland streetcar conductor was electrocuted in a bath tub when he reached up to turn off the electric light.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says advices received in the Greek capital from Mitylene state that a Turkish mine-layer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Bosphorus.

It is said in Petrograd that the report published in the Bourse Gazette that Russia, France and Great Britain were endeavoring to secure the reopening of the Dardanelles is a pure invention.

Reports of a pan-Islamic anti-British movement are confirmed by the Russkoye Slovo, of Petrograd, which says that the movement had its beginning in Afghanistan. The Porte says that all Arabs who are fit for military service have declared their readiness for a holy war.

"The situation at present does not demand legislation for the suppression of football," said Premier Aquino in the house of commons, replying to a question as to whether such a move was under way. The premier added that negotiations with the football magnates were progressing from which satisfactory results were expected.

Dispatches from Petrograd state that the German lines in Russian Poland have been seriously disorganized, and that a great army is surrounded by the Russians.

A British aviator dropped a bomb squarely on a German ammunition train, which blew up. The explosion was heard and felt many miles along the allies' lines.

Turkey has made a formal and satisfactory explanation to the United States government for firing on an American launch that attempted to enter a Turkish closed harbor.

WAR AND PEACE IN CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY



French troops marching through a valley of the champagne country, where the peasants are picking the grapes for the famous sparkling wine.

Great Britain has been singularly free from disaster of this character. Nevertheless when the French warship Jena was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907 all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined. Refrigerators were installed in the ships to keep the powder cool.

The Bulwark, which was one of the older battleships, cost £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000). It is believed here that the explosion of the Bulwark was caused by the fall and bursting of a 12-inch lyddite shell in her magazine.

Kaiser's Coat is Captured. Petrograd — The Army Messenger asserts that among the trophies taken by the Russians at Czenstochowa was Emperor William's carriage, which contained one of the emperor's coats. The Messenger also says: "The Germans are making attack after attack in an attempt to break the Russian forces, but without success."

\$500,000 Deal Closed for Clatsop County Timber

Astoria — The largest timber deal that has been consummated in Clatsop county for several months is said to have been closed here. By the Peninsular Lumber & Box company, of Portland, becomes the owner of what is generally known as the Washburn tract.

This tract is located just north of Saddle Mountain at the headwaters of Youngs River, between that stream and the Klaskanine River. It is held in the name of the Youngs River company, the principal owner of which is said to be J. T. Washburn, of Minneapolis.

The property consists of 5280 acres and cruises show it contains 289,000,000 feet of first-quality fir timber. The consideration is said to have been approximately \$500,000, or slightly less than \$2 a thousand a stumpage.

While located several miles from the Columbia river the tract is located favorably for logging operations and at the present time the Bremner Logging company's railroad extends to within a comparatively short distance.

Negotiations for the sale of this property have been in progress for some time and approximately a year ago the purchase of it by another company was practically consummated when complications arose in consequence of which the deal was off.

Wool Growers Combine to Hold for Better Prices. Baker — "Do not sell or contract to sell wool for less than 25 cents a pound."

This is the slogan which woolmen of Baker and Grant county will take to the Eastern Oregon Woolgrowers' association convention at Pendleton. Byron Gale, secretary of the local association, declared that reports from all sections of the Baker district indicate that there will be an enormous wool clip in this part of the country and that prices will be higher than have been paid in many years.

Boat Canal From Seaside to Warrenton Is Proposed

Seaside — Active steps toward providing a canal for motorboats from Seaside to Warrenton were taken here at a meeting of the residents of Seaside and surrounding towns. Committees were appointed to confer with the Port of Astoria commissioners and the motorboat clubs of Astoria and Portland. Prior to the meeting prominent citizens of Seaside had gone over the ground between here and Warrenton with an engineer and a profile map had been prepared, showing the elevations along the line of the proposed canal, which lies through a chain of natural lakes, the highest point of which is only seven feet above sea level and is the greater portion of the distance is already open by way of a string of lakes and a canal that has been used for logging purposes, the project is a simple one from an engineering standpoint.

The possibilities for a canal that would connect Seaside with the Columbia river are so apparent that the project was proposed many years ago, but the necessary backing was not procured at that time. However, a canal was built from Cullaby lake, which lies about midway between Seaside and Warrenton, to connect with the stream that empties into the Columbia river at Warrenton and this canal was used until quite recently for rafting logs from the slopes near Cullaby lake into the Columbia river. This canal, which is about five miles long, is in excellent condition. Cullaby lake is about three miles long and the other smaller lakes are available for use except the distance that would be necessary to dig about three miles and one-half.

Mill Proposal Is Made. Medford — Edgar Hafer, who recently purchased the Renshaw ranch on Bear creek, south of Medford, has made a proposal to the people of Medford for the erection of a sawmill and box factory, to be located upon his property, one-third of the capital of \$150,000 to be furnished by Mr. Hafer, one-third to be subscribed by citizens of the valley and the remaining one-third to be treasury stock for future enlargements.

The Pacific & Eastern will extend to the proposed mill and the Southern Pacific is already there.

Copperfield Cases Set. Baker — The damage suits against Governor West and other officials brought by William Wiegand and H. A. Stewart, Copperfield saloonmen, were set as the last cases on the calendar for the December term, the court apparently believing that the cases would take an indefinite period that it would be unwise to have any other cases awaiting the termination. The cases were set for trial for Thursday, December 17. That it will take a long time even to obtain an unprejudiced jury is the general belief.

Ashland to Buy Camping Space. Ashland — The city will purchase ample space for camping purposes, necessitated by the tide of travel through here. The area will cover about two ordinary lots and will be located near water and feed privileges. Space also will be set aside for automobile tourists. A resolution is now pending before the council providing for the levying of not to exceed a half-mill tax for general publicity purposes.

Trade Balance Growing. Washington, D. C. — Exports from the 12 ports which handle 80 per cent of the business of the United States totaled \$43,098,852 for the week ending November 23, as compared with imports aggregating \$26,685,587, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$16,413,265. The 22 working days of November yielded a trade balance in favor of the United States of \$63,188,992, which, according to official estimates, indicates an export excess of approximately \$70,000,000 for the entire country during November.

Wilson Waits on Ammons. Washington, D. C. — President Wilson, after discussing with Secretary Garrison Wednesday, the request of Federal troops be withdrawn from some of the Colorado strike districts, decided that nothing should be done at this time. Earlier in the day the President told callers that he was awaiting formal notice from Governor Ammons that the state was ready to resume control in the strike zone before withdrawing the troops.