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VOLUME XXVII.

ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

NUMBER 5.

ENGLISH CITY BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS



View of Scarborough, on the east coast of England, which, together with Whitby and Hartlepool, was bombarded by the German raiding squadron of cruisers.

THOUSANDS DEAD IN EARTHQUAKE

Italian Villages Destroyed; Big Buildings Damaged.

Statue at Rome Cracked. Street-car Line Quit—King Goes to Scene of Catastrophe.

London—Reports early Thursday morning are that 15,000 persons are buried in the ruins of Avezzano alone.

Rome—Italy again has been visited by an earthquake of wide extent, which, according to the late advices, has resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injury to possibly 20,000 more in towns and villages destroyed.

The shock was the strongest Rome has felt in more than a hundred years. The town of Avezzano, in the Abruzzi department, 63 miles east of Rome, was leveled to the ground.

In many small towns surrounding Rome buildings were partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta, a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south to Ferrara in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the country, the undulatory movement continued for a considerable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatories showed there was only one, which began at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from 22 to 30 seconds.

In the capital itself, so far as is known, there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done, churches and statues suffering most.

For a time the people were stricken with fear and there was a veritable panic in the hospitals, monasteries and convents. The buildings on both sides of the Porta del Popolo, the north entrance to Rome, threatened to fall, and the eagle decorating the gate crashed to the ground.

The obelisk in St. Peter's square was shaken and badly damaged, while the statue of St. John Lateran and the statues of the apostles surrounding the Basilica are in danger of collapse.

The famous colonnade decorating the dome of the church of St. Charles Cathedral was cracked. A large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit church of St. Agnata broke and fell with a crash which added to the fright of persons in the neighborhood.

Ceilings in many of the houses fell, several persons being injured in that manner. Several streetcar lines suspended operations because of the damage caused by the earthquake.

At Torre Cajetani, about 37 miles east of Rome, almost the entire village was destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

Tide Swelled by Gale. Boston—Features of the storm which lashed southeastern New England Thursday were the unusually high tide that swept into Massachusetts Bay in the forenoon and the damage to telegraph and telephone wires in Bristol county, in Rhode Island and in Eastern Connecticut. The tidal rise in this city came within 1.22 feet of the record established in the famous gale of 1851, when Minot's Ledge light-house was destroyed, and was the fifth big tide in the last 15 years. Summer residences were badly battered.

All on Scharnhorst Lost. Amsterdam—Information received at Berlin is to the effect that none of the officers or crew were saved from the German cruiser Scharnhorst, sunk off the Falkland Islands by the British squadron. Seven officers and 171 men were saved from the Gieseler, seven from the Nürnberg and four officers and 15 men from the Leipzig.

Starving Chinese Sell Wives to Buy Food

Pekin—The ordinary suffering in China has been so intensified by loss of trade with Europe that in some provinces the sale of wives and children is being carried on extensively.

The Manchus of Shansi province have resorted to this practice so generally that President Yun Shi Kai has issued a mandate in which he speaks of the conditions as "heartrending."

"In former days," according to the mandate, "the banner men (followers of the Manchu banners) of Shansi were supported by the T'ing granary. But since the revolution they have been dealt with in accordance with the common rule, namely, all support has been withdrawn. The factories of the banner men have also been suspended on account of lack of funds. Therefore means of livelihood have been greatly reduced. The winter will set in very soon, and it is expected that the prices of foodstuffs will rise. The aged and the young will be starved to death, while the stronger ones will wander from their homes."

"Therefore we are very anxious about them, and it is hereby ordered that 2000 shih (a shih is 100 litres) of rice from the T'ing granary of the Shansi province be delivered over to the major of the garrison, to be distributed to the genuine sufferers."

Czar Sends 1,000,000 New Men Against Prussians

London—That Russia has started a new army of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men toward West Prussia to co-operate with the army invading East Prussia and the forces on the Vistula, is indicated, think military authorities, by dispatches from Petrograd which say the Russians have reached a point 40 miles east of the German fortress of Thorn, after defeating a cavalry detachment.

It is believed that the plan is to crush the German forces in the region of Mlawka, between the Russian army in East Prussia and the one advancing on West Prussia, and also to operate against the lines of communication of the Germans operating before Warsaw.

Allies Report Heavy Loss in Aisne Valley Fighting

London—The German official report issued at Berlin Saturday, says that the entire north bank of the Aisne has been cleared of French troops and that the retreat of the allies was accomplished only under the fire of German heavy guns. A further announcement from the main headquarters of the German army says that as a net result of the three days' fighting northeast of Soissons about 5200 prisoners, 14 guns, six machine guns and some revolver guns were captured.

The further statement is made that the French suffered heavy losses, from 4000 to 5000 dead French soldiers being found on the battlefield.

British Gain One Mile.

Paris—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from Stomer, dated January 10, which relates a British victory and an advance near La Bassée of one mile. The message follows: "The British, by an impetuous attack, stormed the strongly entrenched German position near La Bassée after a vigorous shelling. This is an important strategic point and its occupation represents an advance of one mile. The British losses were slight, but the Germans lost heavily. Many Germans were taken prisoners."

Parisian Tots Get Toys.

Paris—Gifts of toys, which were sent from the United States on the collier Jason, were distributed to more than 5000 children, whose fathers are fighting for France. The ceremony was of a semi-official character and was conducted at the Hotel de Ville. The toys were distributed by William G. Sharp, United States ambassador to France, assisted by Madame Polignac, wife of the French president, and Paris city officials, including the mayor and prefect of police.

Silver Fox Found Dead.

Portland's silver fox is no more. The little animal was found dead in his cage at Washington Park zoo, a victim of old age. He had been in the zoo for many years and was one of the principal attractions for children. For some time he had showed signs of failing. Silver foxes are so rare that a good specimen is said to be worth about \$1000.

NEWS NOTES FROM STATE SOLONS

State Capital, Salem—Portland women want the right to serve on juries, yet they don't want to be compelled to serve on juries. If the legislature can find a happy medium somewhere between these extremes the women of the state will be duly grateful, said a delegate of their number to the house judiciary committee.

Apparently a majority of the committee is not inclined to report favorably upon the pending bill, introduced last week by Representative Huston, giving women the privilege of jury duty. This particular measure is opposed by some of the up-state members. Their objection is based on the provision that it will give women the right to claim exemption by reason of their sex.

It is pointed out that in the rural districts, where the sheriffs frequently are required to travel many miles to summon prospective jurors, the officers may encounter a notice of exemption for their pains.

But the delegation of women led by Mrs. G. L. Buland, representing a number of women's clubs, and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, representing the W. C. T. U., pointed out that the same kind of a law is working successfully in the state of Washington, where conditions are no more unfavorable than in this state.

Gov. Withycombe Names New Regents for O. A. C.

State Capital, Salem—Governor Withycombe has appointed Mrs. Clara H. Waldo, of Portland; M. S. Woodstock, of Corvallis, and N. R. Moore, of Corvallis, members of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. Mrs. Waldo now is a member and the others will succeed E. F. Irvine, of Portland, and E. E. Wilson, of Corvallis, whose terms will expire February 15. Mrs. Waldo has been a member of the board since 1906 and has been prominent as a pioneer worker in educational, rural and civic improvements. Waldo Hall, at the college, is named for her.

Mr. Woodstock is president of the First National bank of Corvallis, and was one of the first to suggest that the college be located at Corvallis. Mr. Moore is editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. He has always been keenly interested in educational work, especially in industrial education.

Members of the board who continue in office are J. K. Weatherford, of Albany; J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City; C. L. Hawley, of McCoy; H. Von der Hellen, of Wellen; Walter L. Pierce, of Pendleton, and George M. Cornwall, of Portland.

Salt Contract May Not Be Approved By Legislature

State Capital, Salem—It is apparent that there will be considerable opposition in the senate to approving the lease made by the state land board with Jason C. Moore, of New York, for the development of the salts deposits of Summer and Albert lakes in Lake county. The lakes are said to contain deposits worth millions of dollars, and the syndicate Mr. Moore represents plans erecting a plant at the junction of the Deschutes and Columbia rivers to which point the deposits would be piped.

Under the lease approved by the board and the contract made with Mr. Moore he is to pay the state, beginning next year, royalties of not less than \$25,000 annually, and more on a royalty basis according to the product. The lease is for 40 years. Mr. Moore at one time bid almost \$2,000,000 for the property and other persons bid more than that, but the bid of the latter was not accompanied by a certified check, as stipulated by the board, and all bids were rejected.

It was then decided to lease the property on the royalty basis and bids were asked. Mr. Moore's bid was the only one accompanied by a check for \$10,000, as stipulated in the advertisement, and he was awarded the contract, subject to approval by the legislature.

"The proposal of Mr. Moore may be the best that the state can obtain," said President Thompson, of the senate, "but it is a matter that should be given careful consideration by the legislature."

Anti-Lobby Bill in Favor.

State Capital, Salem—The house committee on judiciary is preparing to report favorably on one of the bills now before it providing for the elimination of lobbyists from the Capitol. Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas, and Representative Huston, of Multnomah, have introduced anti-lobbying bills. The Schuebel bill would require lobbyists to register if they come to Salem, even if they don't enter the State House. The Huston measure would require them to register if they enter the Capitol.

Sack Standard Is Sought.

State Capital, Salem—Standardizing of the weight of sacks of shorts and bran is the object of two bills introduced by Senator Dimick, of Clackamas county. The weight fixed for shorts is 30 pounds to the sack and bran 60 pounds to the sack. Senator Dimick said farmers had complained to him that they were receiving short weight and several placed their loss at three sacks to the ton.

German Airmen Drop Bombs on Yarmouth, Eng.

Yarmouth—A hostile aircraft passed over Yarmouth at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night and dropped several bombs. Considerable damage to property resulted and there was some loss of life. One man is reported to have had his head blown off.

One bomb fell in Norfolk Square, close to the seaford, and another on the south quay. A third struck the York Road drill hall, fragments of the casing of the shell crashing through the glass roof of the billiard room of the headquarters of the National Reserve. A fourth missile fell near the Trinity depot.

Great excitement prevailed in the town and special constables, the police and military were called out to calm the people, who streamed out of their homes when the explosions occurred. The electric supply was immediately cut off and the town was plunged in darkness.

The whirring of the propellers of the air craft first attracted attention. Then came the explosions and the sound of breaking glass. The first bomb dropped near the recruiting ground and the others near the drill hall. In all five bombs were thrown by the aviators.

After the attack the air craft sailed in a southeasterly direction. One man was found outside his home on St. Peter's Plain. His head had been crushed. He was identified as Samuel Smith, a shoemaker. A woman, who has not yet been identified, also was found dead, while a soldier was discovered in Norfolk Square with a wound in his chest.

The town of Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn and Cromer are all in the province of Norfolk, which abuts the North Sea about 150 miles northeast of London.

England Replaces Old Glory With Own Flag

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Gerard called the State department the substance of a statement made to him by Captain Farley, of the American steamer Greenbrier, which arrived at Bremen a few days ago with a cotton cargo from New Orleans, after having been subjected to a series of detentions, notwithstanding assurances which had been given by Great Britain that shipments of cotton in American vessels would not be detained.

Officials did not disclose the details of Captain Farley's statement, but it is said he charged that after examining the Greenbrier's papers, a British prize crew ordered the American flag hauled down and conveyed the ship into Kirkwall, a British port. Captain Farley refused to navigate the ship while the British flag was at her mast, and asserted that through incompetent navigation by the British three booms were swept away. He was ordered to take the ship to Leith from Kirkwall, which he did after raising the American flag and later was able to proceed to Germany, after a delay of three days.

The State department, it is understood, is investigating the case through the American embassy in London.

Consul-Elect From U. S. Rejected by English City

London—John L. Cutright, newly accredited United States vice consul at Nottingham, has returned to London without taking up his duties because the mayor and other city officials had advised him that he would not be acceptable in an official capacity. The objection to Mr. Cutright was based on articles which he wrote and which were published in a Lincoln, Neb., newspaper. It was charged that the letters expressed pro-German sentiments.

Before coming to Nottingham, Mr. Cutright served as American vice consul at Coburg, Germany. While there he wrote the letters to which the Nottingham officials took exception. Mr. Cutright is a son of John Cutright, editor of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Star and formerly was private secretary to William Jennings Bryan. The son, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, has been in the consular service only a few months.

The British foreign office has no information concerning objections on the part of Nottingham officials to the assumption by John L. Cutright of his duties at the American consulate. The American embassy would say nothing concerning the case, further than to say that if Cutright was not acceptable to the Nottingham authorities, he probably would be sent elsewhere.

Harbors Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C.—The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying more than \$34,000,000, passed the house by a vote of 164 to 81. The bill now goes to the senate, where a protracted fight is expected. All efforts to block or substantially amend the bill failed. Amendment after amendment was voted down. The bill authorizes no new projects, the \$34,000,000 being apportioned to continue improvements already under way, with provision for examination and surveys in various places, including Colorado.

Noted 'Friar Tuck' Dead.

Burlington, Vt.—George Frothingham, the original "Friar Tuck" of the old Bostonians, died suddenly Wednesday of heart failure. He was 75 years old. Frothingham appeared here Tuesday night in a revival of the comic opera "Robin Hood." He had played the part of the jolly friar more than 6000 times in the last 27 years.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—There is some improvement in the potato market this week. The shipping movement southward has started, but no great hopes are held out, as only a small part of the stock is of shipping quality. A few cars of Burbanks are going to California and for these buyers are paying 80¢@90¢ at East Side points, while ordinary stock is bringing 75¢@85¢ in Portland. The San Francisco market is in better shape, as the Salinas are practically all gone, and this will leave an opening for a limited quantity of Oregon. The American Wonder seed movement seems to be about over.

The local jobbing trade is not brisk and the market is sufficiently supplied. Front street prices are unchanged. There is no shipping outlet for eggs and with receipts enlarging the market is slowly reaching a lower level. Sales were made at 28¢@29¢, case count.

Poultry receipts were liberal and the market was weak, hens selling at 13¢@14¢. Dressed pork was very weak, with 9¢ as the top. Veal was barely steady.

No changes were reported in the butter or cheese markets. White beans are steadily advancing in price. There was a good crop on the Coast this season and the quality was fine, but the market is being strengthened by the upward movement of prices in the East, where large exports to Europe have caused advances.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.41; red Russian, \$1.34; red Fife, \$1.37. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$28.50 @29¢; shorts, \$30.50@31¢; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—White, \$38 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @15.50; valley timothy, \$13@13.50; grain hay, \$10.50@11; alfalfa, \$13 @13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @2 dozen; eggplant, 8¢ @10¢ pound; peppers, 12¢@15¢; artichokes, 85¢@90¢ dozen; tomatoes, \$1.75 crate; cabbage, 1¢@1 1/4¢ pound; beans, 12¢; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8¢ pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @2 crate; pumpkins, 1¢ pound; squash, 1¢; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75¢@81.50 box; casabas, \$1.65 crate; pears, \$1 @1.50 box; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel. Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 29¢@30¢ dozen; candled, 30¢ @31¢; storage, 25¢@29¢.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 sack; Idaho, \$1@1.10; Yakima, \$0.80@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2¢ pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping points. Poultry—Hens, large, 13¢ @14¢; mixed, 13¢; broilers, 18¢@20¢; turkeys, dressed, 21¢; live, 18¢; ducks, 12¢@15¢; geese, 11¢@12¢.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extra, 29¢ pound in case lots; 4¢ more in less than case lots; cubes, 25¢. Veal—Fancy, 12¢ pound. Pork—Block, 9¢ pound. Honey—Choice, \$3.25 case. Nuts—Walnuts, 15¢@24¢ pound. Beans—Small white, \$5.75; large white, \$6.60; Lima, \$6.25; pink, \$4.60; Mexican, \$6.25; bayou, \$6.35. Hops—1914 crop, 10¢ @12¢; 1913 crop, nominal.

Hides—Salted hides, 14¢; salted bulls, 10¢; salted calf, 18¢; salted kip, 14¢; green hides, 12¢; green bulls, 8¢; green calf, 18¢; green kip, 14¢; dry hides, 25¢; dry calf, 27¢.

Wool—Valley, 17¢@18¢ pound; Eastern Oregon, 15¢@20¢, nominal; mohair, choice, 1914 clip, 27¢. Casaca bark—Old and new, 4¢@4 1/2¢ pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@7; choice cows, \$6.65@6.75; heifers, \$5 @6.50; bulls, \$5.50@6; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.75@6.90; heavy, \$5.80@6.30. Sheep—Wethers, \$6@6.50; ewes, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$6.25@7.50.

Tacoma—Local commission men report a splendid movement of apples and a firmness in prices. Prospects for a healthy business for the remainder of the season are bright. During the early part of the war, shipments of this fruit could not be made to foreign countries and to move the commodity it was necessary to set prices down nearly twice as low as they were last year.

Potatoes are getting firm. Last season the spuds opened at high prices and went down toward the latter part. This year the tables are just reversed, the tubers opening at low prices and going up as the season advances. Merchants say, however, that quotations will not rise much.

Milling wheat in Tacoma made other advances, reaching the highest point yet known locally. Bluestem is offered at \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.41; club, \$1.40; red Fife, \$1.36; red Russian, \$1.34.

Fresh meats—Steers, 12¢ pound; cows, 12¢; heifers, 12¢@12 1/2¢; wethers, 12¢; dressed hogs, 12¢; trimmed sides, 16¢; combinations, 15¢; lambs, 13¢@14¢; Diamond T. C., 14¢; yearlings, 18¢; ewes, 11¢.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10¢@12¢; hens, dressed, 16¢ @18¢; live, 10¢ @14¢; springs, dressed, 22¢; live, 14¢@15¢; squabs, live, \$2.50 dozen; dressed, \$3; turkeys, live, 18¢; dressed, 28¢@30¢; geese, 20¢.

Butter—Washington creamery, 28¢ @29¢ pound; Oregon, 26¢@27¢.

WAR SECRETARY WOULD PREPARE

Garrison Wants Truth of Conditions Told in Schools.

Government's Supply of Ammunition at Present Sufficient for Only 30 to 40 Minutes.

New York—Preparation for the defense of the United States in the event of war was advocated by Secretary of War Garrison, Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary, and William C. Sanger, ex-assistant secretary, who were speakers at a discussion on the military requirements of the country at the Republican club here Monday.

Secretary Garrison said there was no occasion for hysteria or fear of compulsory service. When the garrisons in Hawaii and at the Panama canal were manned, he said, the mobile army in the United States would number 25,000 men.

Mr. Garrison said that in his opinion the regiments should be increased to their full strength of 1863 men each, thereby making a mobile army of 50,000 men, and that congress should make provisions for 1000 additional officers.

"The National guard," the secretary said "is still far from what it should be. We must get a reserve of trained men in the states, a reserve of army officers to command the men. We should have the truth told in the public schools. Scholars should be told of our years of travail and be prepared to deal with the problem of defense in later years."

Mr. Garrison asserted that it would be of infinite value to have the thousands of enlisted men annually discharged from the army and the resigned or retired officers where they could be found and recalled to service in the event of their being needed.

Mr. Stimson said Americans should be assured that the fate of the Belgians never should become theirs. He advocated that the standing army be increased to 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve and coast artillery, and to more than 100,000 men, including the reserve, which he described as the foundation for a citizen army. Supplies for such an army also should be provided for Mr. Stimson asserted.

Congressional committees, he continued, had asserted that the United States had from 50 to 60 per cent of the necessary ammunition for the coast artillery. Upon application to General Crozier, he said, he learned that this was enough to last for 30 or 40 minutes of actual firing.

"In 1912," he said, "we had ammunition enough to supply an army of 450,000 men for half a day's battle at a rate equal to that with which ammunition was consumed in the battle of Mukden. Now, after great efforts, it has been increased to a supply sufficient for a day and a quarter."

Continual Tremblings Keep Quake Victims in Terror

Rome—A renewal of seismic disturbances early Sunday served to add to the terror of the people in parts of the district that was visited by the heavy earthquake last Wednesday.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance, were completely ruined in Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left their temporary shelters and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the district are hampering badly the work of rescue. This is particularly true of Sora, where a cold rain fell Saturday night and Sunday.

In many of the towns which were thrown down by the earthquake it is feared these are still living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon, they will perish.

Detailed reports received in the capital regarding Italy's stupendous earthquake disaster increase rather than diminish the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messagero, after making a careful compilation of all the figures it has been able to gather from the districts and villages hitherto isolated, announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi district alone is 30,000 without including the Sora district.

Deny Kitchener Version.

Berlin—One of the statements made by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's secretary of state for war, in his review on the progress of military operations in the house of lords on January 6, is challenged in a statement issued from the German army headquarters. Lord Kitchener stated in his address that the Indian troops were surprised at Giverny in December and lost a trench, which they afterward regained. The German headquarters contend that this trench never was retaken and is still in the possession of the Germans.

Swiss Hear Heavy Guns.

Paris—A heavy connoise was heard on the Swiss frontier near Basel Monday and a red glare in the sky at night indicated that villages and farmhouses were burning, according to a dispatch from Berne. No foreigners will be allowed to remain in Alsace after January 20, it is said.