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PEACE AND REUNION



Taps: "Lights Out!"

In Memoriam 1915

By FREDERICK K. HEBER

Death
No more a smile flumes the face,
No more in their accustomed place
Will they appear,
Our comrades dear,
Their mortal clay
Will soon decay.
Our friends are dead.

Death
It cannot be—their frailty
Has put on immortality
And with the sun
Its ages run
Oh blessed thought,
By Jesus bought,
They live.

They live
In this the present age
Our prayers and hopes presage
Their master's welcome voice
Will bid them all rejoice,
Proclaim the victory won
And to them say "Well done,"
Thou hero.

'Twill last
This nation grand will be
From stain of slavery free,
And to the watching world
With flag of peace unfurled
Will register the day
That o'er these forms of clay
The sounding bugle stirred,
"Lights out" was heard,
In "Caps."

Cis done
Ohy servants, Lord, obey
Ohy call. While we on earth do pray
"Ohy will be done."
And may the King, thy Son,
Be near us when we say,
As we lay the forms away
That on these moulds of clay
May friends sweet flowers spray
On each Memorial Day.

GERM OF IMMORTAL ADDRESS

Proof That Lincoln Long Had in Mind Right Idea of What the War Meant.

Hay referred to Browning's suggestion that the North should subjugate the South, 'exterminate the whites, set up a black republic, and protect the negroes "while they raised our cotton."

"Some of our Northerners seem bewildered and dazzled by the excitement of the hour," Lincoln replied. "Doolittle seems inclined to think that this war is to result in the entire abolition of slavery. Old Colonel Hamilton, a venerable and most respectable gentleman, impress upon me most earnestly the propriety of enlisting the slaves in our army." (I told him his daily mail was thickly interperated with such suggestions.)

"For my own part," he said, "I consider the central idea pervading this struggle is the necessity that is upon us of proving that popular government is not an absurdity. We must settle this question now, whether in a free government the minority have the right to break up the government whenever they choose. If we fail, we will go far to prove the incapability of the people to govern themselves. There may be one consideration used in stay of such final judgment, but that is not for us to use in advance: That is that there exists in our case an instance of a vast and far-reaching disturbing element which the history of no other free nation will probably ever present. That, however, is not for us to say at present. Taking the government as we found it, we will see if the majority can preserve it."

This statement, spoken offhand to his secretary, reveals the foundation of Lincoln's judgment on the Civil War; there was at stake something more precious than the preservation of the Union, something more urgent than the abolition of slavery—and that was democracy. Two years and a half later, in his address at Gettysburg, he put into one imperishable sentence the thought of which this was the germ.—From the Diary of John Hay, edited by William Roscoe Thayer for Harper's Magazine.

IN HONOR OF DEAD

Practically Every Country Has Day Set Apart for Solemn Observances.

THE custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the soldiers originated in the South. Even before the Civil war was over the women in the South, where skies are warmer and temperaments more poetic than in the practical North, formed the habit of scattering flowers on the graves of the dead.

Days set apart for festivals in honor of the dead are found among all nations. The Chinese, Japanese, and even our druidical ancestors had or have such days.

The Romans commemorated a similar occasion and called it "Parentalia." With them it lasted eight days. But the Romans loved holidays. They finally accumulated so many in the course of the year that the law was forced to restrict the number.

Mass of Brilliant Colors.
There is a strong contrast in the way this day is observed in different countries. In France the "Jour des Morts," Day of the Dead, as it is called, is a pathetic and beautiful occasion.

For two or three weeks before the day arrives the shop windows are laden with wreaths of immortelles, some in their natural color and some dyed blue, pink, or purple. When the day arrives the people stream to the cemeteries.

Thousands of people, thousands of wreaths! The cemeteries are one mass of brilliant color, of moving throngs, for not even the remotest part of the potter's field is neglected.

In Naples this day, celebrated there as All Saints' day, is regarded as a holiday, and the visit of the families to the churchyard becomes a pleasure party. Metal garlands are chiefly used, and though they are more durable, they do not possess the charm of real flowers.

In some of the villages in southern Italy the grotesqueness and realism of the observance is painful. Ravello, a mountain village overlooking the sea, and one of the most beautiful spots in the world, has a unique and revolting custom. A wax figure representing Death, dressed in the court costume of some previous century, with red stockings and pointed shoes, is brought into the church during the services. The beauty and peace of Ravello's wonderful surroundings do not find outward expression in their feeling toward their dead.

Forecast of Coming Deaths.
In Austria it is the faith of the peasantry that on All Soul's eve at midnight anyone visiting the cemetery will see a procession of the dead drawing after them those who are to die during the coming year.

A gloomy drama founded on this is acted every year in the People's theater in Vienna. The miller has a beautiful daughter, the daughter a lover; the miller opposes the marriage. After some years of waiting the desperate youth goes to the churchyard and sees the spectral train and, following it, the miller.

The drama might have closed here with marriage bells, but it would not be right to let the Austrian youth count on the death of a parent, however cruel, so the lover looks again at the spectral company and behind the miller he sees himself. In the course of the year the unfortunate girl loses both her father and her lover.

When one observes these customs it is easy to understand that among many people the belief still survives that the dead have some power over the living, which is often exerted in evil.

TELLING THE STORY



In their country's wondrous story
Learned they of the greater glory
Yet to be;
And this faith, all else transcending,
Bore them onward to the ending—
Victory.

Shall this faith find all fruition?
Had these souls a holy mission
To unfold?
—Are the people bravely keeping
All their heritage, or sleeping
As of old?

Appreciated and Honored.

Among the many acts which the Grand Army of the Republic has committed in its half century of organization, none have been more purely inspired by patriotism and high sentiment than this annual testimonial to those who served their country in its time of need. The service of the men who saved the Union was a stern and hard one. It cost many thousands of lives, another myriad of losses of limbs, and years of severe and patriotic service. For the half-century since the war closed the country has annually testified its appreciation and honor for the sacrifices of patriotic men in that struggle.

ITALIAN COAST TOWNS RAIDED BY AUSTRIAN NAVAL AND AIR FLEET

London—The Austrian war office has issued the following official statement regarding the operations against Italy:

"Our fleet on the night following the declaration of war undertook action against the Italian east coast between Venice and Barletta and successfully bombarded at several points objects of military importance.

"At the same time our aeroplanes threw bombs on a balloon shed at Thiaravalla, military buildings at Ancona and the arsenal at Venice, causing visible damage and fires."

It is apparent from the foregoing dispatch that Austrian aeroplanes have virtually swept the entire eastern coast of Italy. From Venice, at the head of the Adriatic, they have made their way as far south as Barletta, a distance of 350 miles, committing acts of hostility during their progress.

The official Italian statement regarding the raid follows:
"It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these and render their duration short.

"Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedoboats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast May 24, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

"The enemy's ships, after a short cannonade, were forced by our torpedoboats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired on by our anti-aircraft artillery and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic."

War Develops New Channels of Trade for Western Hemisphere

Washington, D. C.—Some of the obstacles which war across the Atlantic has thrown into the paths of industrial and commercial prosperity and the march of trade in the Western Hemisphere were outlined Tuesday at the first session of the Pan-American finance conference.

The outstanding thought of the conference as it was expressed by many speakers was the crying need for improvement of transportation, for a readjustment of methods of financial exchange and for uniformity of laws north and south of the Equator in relation to subjects which vitally affect international relations.

Steps were taken at the close of the day to pave the way for uniform statutes through the appointment of a committee with a representative from each invited nation and several representatives of the United States.

President Wilson, who welcomed the delegates to this country, dwelt upon the need for development of transportation, and Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson later added their recommendations for steamship lines independent of Europe to ply between all the principal ports of the two Americas.

Expression of this idea culminated in the promise of Secretary McAdoo to select a committee of representatives of the United States and of South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and possibly others, to take up the question of steamship lines, either co-operative under these governments or under private control.

Submarine Sinks Norwegian Ship and Fires Torpedo at Rescue Boat

Newcastle, England—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine Saturday night. The crew of the steamer was landed here by the steamer Iris. The captain of the Iris reports that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her. The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

Italy Offers Pardons.

San Francisco—The Italian government has issued an edict granting a blanket pardon to all fugitives from Italian military service now in America if they will return for service in the army within three months, according to E. Patrizi, publisher of L'Italia Daily News. Mr. Patrizi estimated there were 20,000 such Italians in America. The pardon includes those Italians who fled Italy to escape military service and Italian youths who failed to return to Italy for service after reaching the age of 20.

German Reply Is Delayed.

Berlin, via London—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the foreign office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

King Will Leave Rome.

Florence, Italy—A report is current here that the Italian court is to be moved from Rome and installed in the Pitti Palace in Florence. From here the king will make frequent trips to the front and the queen will direct operations of the Italian Red Cross society, of which she is president.

Governor Names June 11 Legal "Holiday of Roses"

At the request of the committee having in charge the Rose Festival, and of many interested Portland business men, Governor Withycombe has set aside Friday, June 11, the final day of the Festival, as "Oregon's Holiday of Roses" and declared it a legal holiday.

The governor's proclamation follows:
Whereas, the Annual Rose Festival held in Portland has come to be Oregon's most notable public celebration, whose fame has spread far and wide, and

Whereas, all Oregonians have a direct interest in making of this event the fullest possible success, as it not only furnishes enjoyment to the state at large but also offers valuable advertisement of Oregon's attraction in the eyes of the world and brings many desirable visitors here, and

Whereas, the Festival in 1915 bids fair to surpass all previous rose carnivals and has especial significance and importance because the great expositions of our sister state are drawing so many guests to the hospitable West, whom Oregon also should seek to impress, and

Whereas, it is most desirable that every encouragement be given this event,
Now, therefore, I do hereby pronounce Friday, June Eleventh, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, as Oregon's Holiday of Roses, proclaiming that day a legal holiday throughout the State of Oregon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as governor; and I further urge all loyal Oregonians to participate, so far as they are able, in enjoyment of the Rose Festival on that day, and if they cannot attend the Festival to devote themselves in some way to the encouragement and development of things beautiful in Oregon, and especially cultivation of that emblem of our state's productivity and charm, the Oregon Rose.

Willamette Pacific Hurries Work on Coos Bay Road

Eugene—Twenty miles of steel rails are to be shipped from the Willamette Pacific's material yards in Eugene May 24, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

The move is one step in an effort to rush to completion this year the road to Coos Bay in compliance with the recent orders of Chief Engineer Hood.

Another 30 days will see the rails extended from the Eugene end to Acme, according to H. P. Hoey, assistant engineer, in charge, and with the rails pushing north from Coos Bay to the Umpqua, this will leave but 20 miles of steel to build upon the completion of the Siuslaw and Umpqua bridges. It is also probable that steel will be shipped up the Umpqua and pushed north, making the entire road ready for the completion of the two bridges.

United States Is Among Poorest Potato Raisers in Whole World

Of the potato growing countries of the world, the United States stands third from the bottom in yield per acre, says the newly issued bulletin of the University of Oregon entitled "Markets for Potatoes."

It is in the method of culture rather than from poor soil conditions that the United States falls behind other countries. The average yield in Germany in 1912 for example, was 223 bushels; in the United States it was 113.4 bushels. Longer rotation, more fertilization and more cultivation, and more and better seed, are necessary to enable this country to compete in quantity and quality with such potato raisers as the Germans, says the bulletin.

Means of bettering the general industry in Oregon and elsewhere are suggested as follows: Use of better seed; rotation of crops; improvement of pack; establishing a system of co-operative marketing.

The Belgium average yield per acre in 1912 was 313 bushels, that of Holland 286, that of Germany, 223, of the United Kingdom 177, of Canada 175, of Sweden 173, of Japan 148, of Argentina 138. Other countries surpassing the United States were France, Chile, Switzerland, European Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain. The only countries falling below were Italy with 79 bushels per acre, and Australasia with 104.

Oregon Hoppgrowers Claim to Have Formed Strong Organization

Salem—Seventy-five per cent of the capital stock of the Oregon Hoppgrowers' association is said to have been subscribed, and it is believed that by July 1 the greater portion of the \$150,000 capital stock of the association will be paid up. The association is said to have already tied up 50,000 bales of hops with contracts. Word has been received that the California association has incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The recent rains, it is said, have proved very beneficial to the hop crop.

Allen Lunatics Remain.

Salem—The sinking of the Lusitania frustrated a plan of Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the State Insane asylum, to save money to the state. He had arranged to deport three British lunatics, who were to sail on the Lusitania the voyage following the fatal one. After the sinking of the vessel the department notified Dr. Steiner that he could not deport any more men on British vessels until after the war.

Monroe Gets Co-operative Store.

Monroe—At a meeting of the members of the proposed co-operative association it was decided to transfer the membership to the Benton County Co-operative association and that association will open a general store in this city. The business of this association, which is organized under the Rochdale system, is rapidly increasing and will reach \$100,000 by the close of its first year of existence, next month. The first annual meeting occurs in June.

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