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VOLUME XXVIII.

ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

NUMBER 14.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Astoria, Oregon, is visited by a \$60,000 fire.

Mexico wants a pursuit protocol with the United States.

W. J. Bryan opens the Nebraska campaign for state-wide prohibition.

A Portland business man is fined for hugging girls who applied to him for work.

Food supplies are said to be becoming short in the Torreon district of Mexico and rioting is feared.

The immense Simpson holdings in Coos Bay district have been sold for a sum said to be near \$1,000,000.

President Wilson's name is the only one for president that will be on the primary ballot in Georgia this spring.

A North Yakima, Wash., lad of 9 obtains a rifle, in the absence of his parents, and accidentally shoots his playmate, who, it is thought, will die.

The effort to increase the army bill to 220,000 enlisted men was defeated by the house. The bill will probably remain at 140,000, expandable to 175,000.

Through arguments before the Railroad commission of California, it is learned that the Hill lines wish to enter that state through Lakeview, Ore., and also the Western Pacific seeks to extend a feeder into Reno, Nev.

A German aviator has dropped several smoke bombs near a French battery, it is reported from the front. This is the first time since the war began that such bombs have been used. Not in themselves dangerous, the bombs give forth an intense smoke which persists for a long time and serves as a guide for the hostile artillery.

A war conference of probable momentous importance is about to open in Paris, where military and political representatives of every one of the entente allies are gathering. This, taken in conjunction with rumors of peace which have prevailed for several days, gives rise to all sorts of conjecture, and the forthcoming conference at The Hague is being watched and awaited with extraordinary interest, especially by the advocates of peace.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is the latest possibility considered for "key-note" of the Republican National convention next June. Dr. Butler seconded the nomination of Taft in the 1912 convention and, as chairman of the resolutions committee, was chief drafter of the Taft platform. It was said his name was taken up by the sub-committee of the Republican National organization, which is meeting in Chicago.

American troops in Mexico are reported to have suffered from snipers.

The Chicago Tribune strongly advises mobilization of the National Guard.

Paris avers the German attack on Verdun has failed, and believes the worst is over.

The people of Belgrade are suffering from a shortage of provisions and sanitary conditions are bad.

A 15,000 ton Dutch liner was sunk off the coast of Holland, either by a mine or torpedo, the captain claiming the latter.

Tom Swanson, of Vancouver, B. C., was shot and killed near Atlin by his partner, Charles Petit, who mistook him for a moose while the two were hunting.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, under instructions from his government, formally notified the State department that no German submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, from which seven American members of the crew were rescued.

With 13 Democrats and the one Socialist member opposing, the house, by a vote of 346 to 14, passed the administration bill to retain the present tariff of 1 cent a pound on sugar instead of permitting the free clause of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act to go into effect May 1.

The cannery tender Alpha sunk near Rachel island, on the British Columbia coast, and six of her crew of seven are believed to be lost.

The name of Clarence True Wilson, of Kansas, was filed with the secretary of state as a prohibition candidate for the vice presidential nomination.

The National Woman Suffrage association offered prizes aggregating \$500 to artists for the best 10 posters for suffrage window display and billboards in a competition to end October 1. A prize of \$25 was offered for a slogan of not more than five words.

VILLA ESCAPES TO HIS LAIR

Mexican Troops Give Aid to Fleeing Outlaw and His Band---Movement of Soldiers Northward Alarms.

El Paso, Tex.—The Carranza forces have failed to hold their end of the net that was closing about Pancho Villa and the bandit chief has escaped to his mountain haunts about Guerrero, according to reliable information received here Tuesday.

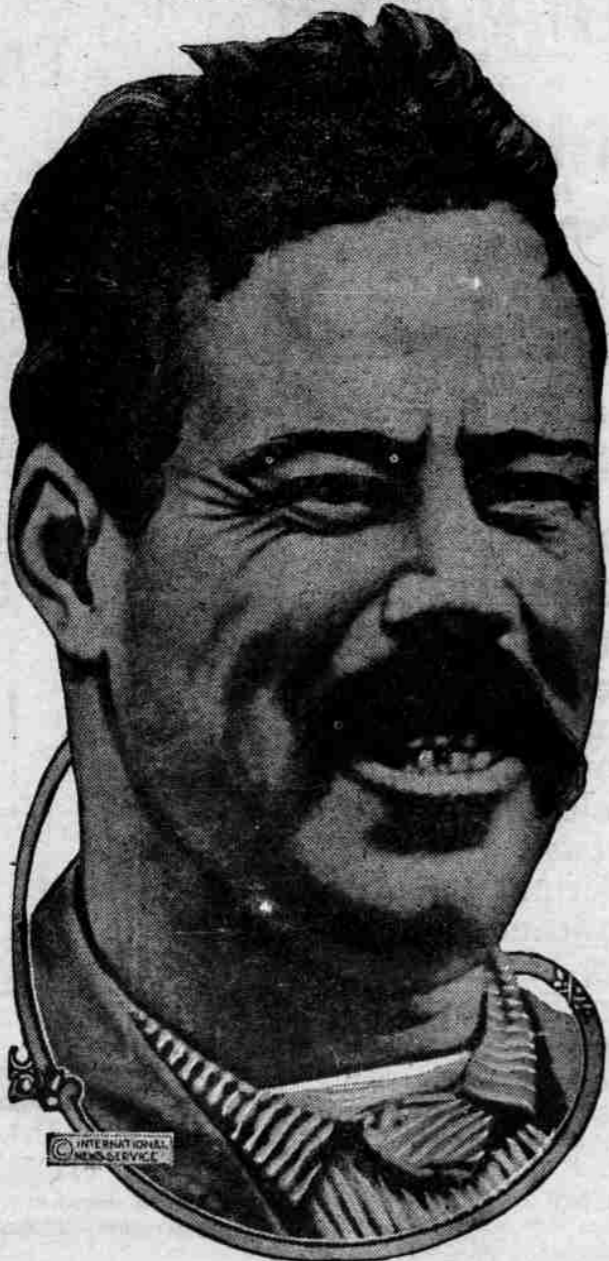
The escape of the bandit is, however, far from being the most serious item of news which reached the border. A feature of the gravest importance was injected into the situation by substantial confirmation of the numerous reports received for the past week that the Mexican government troops were not only failing to co-operate with the American troops, but, in certain instances at least, were actually withdrawing from the field of operations.

The Associated Press learned on unquestionable authority that the troops of the de facto government which had been stationed at Casas Grandes have

a large section of the country supposed to be held by the troops of the first chief. In the last few days he has been variously reported by General Gaviro, the Carranza commander at Juarez, at points along a line reaching north and south from Galena to Namiqupa, a distance of about 75 miles. By the same accounts he has been moving steadily south, but roving north and east. The mountainous, canyon-filled, roadless country in which he is operating adds many miles to the country he has covered as compared with its distance on the map.

The reason for the Carranza troops moving to the border remains unexplained. It is impossible even to make a fair estimate of the number of men under General Gaviro at Juarez. The large staff at his headquarters and the fact that new troops are arriving daily indicates that his force is a large one.

FRANCISCO VILLA



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

been withdrawn and are now in and about Juarez.

From the same source it was learned that at least one detachment of Carranza troops had refused to fight Villa and had withdrawn on the bandit's approach, leaving him free to pass into his favorite mountain fastnesses in the great continental divide south of Namiqupa. This detachment withdrew on receipt of a message that he was warning, not on Mexicans, but the enemies of Mexicans.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the American cavalry had pushed into Mexico gave rise to high hopes that the unexpected had happened and the notorious bandit was cornered. This seemed inevitable if the Carranza soldiers did their part and if the account of the strength of their field forces was correct.

Villa, cut off from the north by the forward sweep of the American columns, from the west by the Sierra Madre barring the approaches to the state of Sonora, was supposed to be equally barred from east and south by powerful Carranza forces. Those hopes have been completely dashed by recent developments.

More than this, it now seems certain that Villa is moving freely in at least

Mexico Proposes Protocol.

Washington, D. C.—The de facto government of Mexico proposes to the United States the drafting of a protocol, under which American and Mexican troops may co-operate in running to earth Francisco Villa without danger of misunderstanding or conflict. The terms of such a formal convention would be designed to meet all questions which may arise in future, setting forth the rights of the American expeditionary forces in pursuit of the bandit and the nature of the co-operation expected from the Mexican troops.

The most conservative estimate places it at 3000 and calculations range from that point upward to 8000.

Every precaution had been taken to prevent the facts being known and most of the men are kept out side the town among the hills. Reports from Agua Prieta and Ojinaga tell of Mexican reinforcements reaching those points also, but nothing is known as to their numbers.

There is no question that there is serious and growing uneasiness in El Paso, which has been sharply accentuated by the problem which has arisen over the request of the United States to General Carranza for the use of the Mexican railroads to transport supplies.

Torreon, Mex.—Fighting took place between Carranza forces and small bands of Villistas at five different points in the neighborhood of Torreon Monday, apparently with a view to reaching the Monterey train, which was derailed near Pomona two days ago. The attacks were concerted against Villista, Matamoros, Coyote, San Ignacio and Canon Chorrillos, where the government patrols successfully held their ground with but a small loss in killed and wounded.

Horses Valued at \$25,000 Burned.

Detroit—Twelve race horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed six barns at the Michigan state fair grounds early Sunday. The horses were valued at \$25,000 and the loss on the buildings was about \$30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. Most of the horses burned were being trained by for competition on the Grand Circuit here. Among them were: Aunt Barb, 2:05 1/2; Crescent Hal, 2:10 1/2; Ina Clare and Durin. Three animals were rescued and a dozen or more were removed from adjoining stables.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Seattle Firm Will Establish \$300,000 Shipyard at Astoria

Astoria—With the acquisition of 1200 feet of frontage on Young's Bay, at the foot of Seventh street, in this city, the J. A. McEachern company, of Seattle and Astoria, Monday completed final details that will give Astoria a \$300,000 shipping concern with expansion unlimited.

W. W. Clark, vice president, who built the battleship Nebraska for Moran Bros., now with the Seattle Construction & Drydock company, will be manager.

Soundings have been made and show that deep water fronts the property with a deep channel to the main channel entrance.

The concern will employ 400 men when the plant opens.

The firm is low bidder on barges for the Alaska Railway commission, and has other bids in for vessels.

Timber can be secured close at hand. Local capital is interested in the enterprise. The capacity of the yards as to wooden vessels will be unlimited.

Grangers Hear Address.

Portland—In his address on "Money and Markets" before Woodlawn Grange Saturday, A. D. Stillman, of Helena, Mont., pointed out that farmers can assist themselves through co-operation and said that under the regional banking system farmers may organize national banks, saving from 2 to 4 per cent on short-time loans. This has been done, he said, in Montana, with the result that the farmers are getting money to handle their crops at 6 per cent. "Before this co-operation," said Mr. Stillman, "the farmers were paying 8 per cent for money to pay for the marketing of their crops. When they asked the banks for 6 per cent, they were told the banks could not loan them money for less than 8 per cent. The farmers got together with the result that they moved their crops last year on 6 per cent money."

Long Closed Mill Busy.

Rainier—After closing down for more than two years, the old Pacific National Lumber company's mill, recently sold to the Multnomah Box & Lumber company by the receiver, started sawing lumber Tuesday. This same company has purchased the O. K. Mill, one of the Dodge properties, which adjoins the Pacific National mill, and, according to Manager Mitchell, the new owners will take enough of the machinery from the O. K. mill to bring the capacity of the other up to 175,000 feet a day. The remainder of the machinery will be sold and the buildings razed. This will give the mill about 8900 feet of water front and for yards and loading facilities.

Cattlemen Lease Range.

Baker—To make possible the running of a large number of cattle in Eagle Valley, for which grazing privileges were denied by the Forestry service, the Cattle and Horse Raisers' association of the section will lease all privately owned range lands remaining on Pine Creek, according to Forest Supervisor Barnes, who returned recently from a trip to Eagle Valley.

The stockmen also decided to improve on the state regulations providing a minimum proportion of one bull for each 50 head of stock, making the proportion one to 25 instead. Mr. Barnes reported that the range is in fine condition.

Rangers Will Gather.

Baker—To conduct the annual meeting for the foresters employed on the Minam National forest, Charles H. Flory, assistant in the district supervisor's office in Portland, arrived in Baker this week. All phases of forestry work will be gone over, special attention, however, being paid to the subject of fire prevention. Although it is thought that the fire season this year will be a comparatively short one, due to the heavy snows, forest officials are determined to take no chances.

\$80,000 Ore Is Reported.

Baker—A gold strike so rich as to be almost unbelievable has just been made on Canyon Mountain by Denver Leedy and Lynn George, who have been working on a claim belonging to J. A. Muldrick. Average samples of the ore, which have been taken to Canyon City, assay from \$60,000 to \$80,000 a ton. The mine had been yielding only average returns until last week, when a sudden increase in the values contained in the vein was manifest. It is reported that there is more in sight, but it is not known how large the high grade ore body will be.

Beavers Cut Fruit Trees.

Albany—H. F. Struckmeier, of Thomas, has appealed to the county authorities for assistance in protecting his property from the beavers, who are frequenting his fruit orchard. They have cut down 50 prune trees, according to a statement made by the county fruit inspector, who inspected the premises, and they also cut down five peach trees. During the recent high water a portion of the orchard was under water, and it is supposed that the beavers cut down the trees in an effort to keep the water on the orchard.

ENGLAND PUTS BAN ON MANY LUXURIES

Strict Council Order Due Soon to Relieve Shipping.

IMPORTS FROM U. S. TO BE CURTAILED

All Space in Vessels Now Needed for Necessities—Autos, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, Hit.

London—A far-reaching order in council, which will totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom of a large number of articles which come under the general heading of luxuries, will be issued by the British government at an early date.

Among the things which will be placed under the ban will be automobiles for private use, musical instruments, cutlery of all kinds, hardware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods and soaps. The order will apply equally to all countries, including the British dominions and colonies.

This forecast of the coming order in council was given to the Associated Press Saturday by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade. Mr. Runciman admitted that articles in addition to those named would be placed on the list of prohibited imports. He declared it was absolutely necessary to limit the shipment of bulky luxuries to provide room on ships for necessities.

"But please remember," said Mr. Runciman, "that the issuance of this order is forced on the country—not as a matter of policy, but entirely because of shortage in tonnage. We want exports from the United States; we want your wheat, cotton and meat, and we need other things which we cannot get if the space aboard vessels is taken up with luxuries."

"Everything possible is being done to relieve the shortage in ships. Every ship flying the British flag is now controlled by the government. Immense numbers of them have been requisitioned. Others are subject to direction by way of license. Whether it will be necessary to requisition more vessels I cannot say, but for my part I hope that this will not be done."

Mr. Runciman said the importation of some fresh fruits probably would be prohibited later, but he pointed out that this would affect the United States only slightly. Turning from the matter of imports to the general industrial situation in the British Isles, Mr. Runciman said there never had been greater activity in the larger industries, that wages were higher than ever before, and that the percentage of unemployment never had been so small in the history of the country.

\$40,000 a Day Is Cost of Pursuit of Mexican Bandit Villa

El Paso, Tex.—The United States' pursuit of Villa, under present arrangements, is costing the government \$40,000 a day, according to estimates made here Saturday by army officers.

Carranza officials, it was learned, have been discussing with some concern whether American troops during the Villa pursuit would have to occupy any Mexican cities and the effect of such occupation on Mexican public sentiment. The Carranza officers have frankly expressed the hope that the garrisoning of the cities can be left to their own troops.

The American army's choice of the Chihuahuas desert as its place of entry precludes for the present such a problem as city garrison duty.

Water Purifiers Ordered.

New York—Orders were received by the United States depot quartermaster here for 125 water purifiers to equip the American troops in their campaign against Villa in Mexico. The purifiers are intended to prevent the spread of disease which might follow the drinking of unsterilized water from pools or rivers. They are canvas-covered rubber bags, each with a capacity of 20 gallons. When the water is dipped from pools and placed in the bags, purifying chemicals are added, and the water can be safely used.

Stolen Bill Used in Spain.

New York—A United States government \$10,000 gold note, one of 20 of the same denomination stolen from the mail in September 1912, on the way to New York from Havana, Cuba, was received Saturday by a bank in this city, from the American Bank of Madrid, Spain. It was the ninth of the stolen notes to reappear since the theft. As the notes appear they are given to the insurance company which paid insurance covering the amount of the theft.

Hen Lays 1000 Eggs.

Corvallis, Ore.—"Oregon," a White Leghorn hen at the Agricultural College, has laid her thousandth egg. "This," said Professor Dryden, "is the greatest long-distance trap-net record ever known to the world." At the end of her fifth year the hen had laid 987 eggs. She has now laid, at the beginning of her sixth year, the 13 necessary to make her a 1000-egg hen. Formerly it was believed the domestic hen could not lay over 600 eggs.

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