

Advertisers
The Athena Press circulates in the homes of readers who reside in the heart of the Great Umatilla Wheat Belt, and they have money to spend

The Athena Press

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ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

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Christmas Gifts

It is not a bit too early to select them, because of so many of our boys being away from home this year—some in camps and some in France, the mails will in all probability be heavier this holiday season than ever before and it behooves you to

Buy Early and Ship Early

your Christmas Gifts and packages. We have interesting displays of articles that will be appreciated by the men in the cantonments and in active service.

The Davis-Kaser Co.
Home Furnishing Department Store
Complete Furnishers of Homes, Offices and Schools—10-20 Alder St.
Walla Walla Wash.

Watts & Rogers' Sale

Is a Big Success

While the figures run into the THOUSANDS, our tables and shelves and floors are still full. If you are not in on it, get in now.

Come and see. Our prices far below war prices to begin with, and then to cut them 10, 20, 25 per cent and sometimes a half, makes bargains you seldom hear of, and all on staple, high grade goods. Think of it, everything on sale.

We are offering prices and PRICES ALONE to make these goods move. We are overstocked, but fortunately so, as we bought early and right.

Remember, this sale is continuous till sudden & short will be the notice, "all off." You and no one will be sorry that he did come, but there will be some sorry that they did not come.

WATTS & ROGERS
Farm Outfitters
Just Over the Hill

The First National Bank of Athena
Conducts a General Banking Business
Capital and Surplus, \$100,000

We are always prepared to care for the proper needs of our Customers.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Preston-Shaffer Milling Co.

AMERICAN BEAUTY FLOUR

Is made in Athens, by "Athens labor," in one of the very best equipped mills in the Northwest, of the best selected Bluestem wheat grown anywhere. Patronize home industry. Your grocer sells the famous American Beauty Flour.

Merchant Millers & Grain Buyers
Athena, Oregon. — — — — — Waitsburg, Wash.

We carry the best

MEATS

That Money Buys
Our Market is
Clean and Cool

Insuring Wholesome Meats.
LOGSDEN & MYRICK
Main Street, Athena, Oregon

NO HOARDING OF FOOD IS ALLOWED

Under the new licensing system of the food administration, speculation in food stuffs and profiteering by wholesalers will be made practically impossible. Each wholesaler or jobber must operate under a federal license, and the number of this license must be stamped on every order, contract and other paper concerning the purchase or sale of foodstuffs. Dealt with this is a federal inventory system, under which frequent reports of stock on hand must be made, and any wholesaler or jobber failing to fully comply with the requirements is subject to a fine of \$5000 or two years' imprisonment.

Only a fair profit above cost price will be allowed wholesalers, who are also forbidden to sell to any retailer who takes more than a fair margin of profit.

Through this system, any consignment of foodstuffs may be readily traced to the source of production. Wholesaler and retailer will automatically check each other and profits may be taken only twice between the producer and the consumer, these being allowed to the wholesaler and retailer, who are each limited to a fair margin, the same to be determined according to changing conditions, by federal authorities.

Licenses are now being issued and the effects of the new system will be evident in the very near future.

Regulation of the packing industry, effective as of November 1, so that the price of meat to the retailer and consumer may be both stable and cheaper, is also announced by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the United States food administration.

In accordance with the announced policy of the food administration to abolish speculation and unfair profits, Mr. Cotton, in his statement to the packers, declared that profits in the meat business must in no case exceed 2.5 per cent of the sales. Moreover, the annual earnings of the five big packers cannot exceed 9 per cent on the average capital necessarily used in the business, it being pointed out in this connection that these five concerns have diversified business adjuncts that are outgrowths of, but not necessarily a part of the actual packing of meat.

Detailed rules and regulations are to be issued to define the general principles outlined and to prevent diversions or concealments of profits, and packers' accounts are to be subject to inspection at all times, Mr. Cotton said. He also declared his intention to protect the small packers and asserted the adjustment of pork prices at the expense of beef or mutton is not to be permitted, or vice versa.

TRY TO PREVENT DISEASE.

A Thorough Physical Test May Point the Way to Saving a Life.

"Careful investigation," says a health bulletin, has shown that the physically perfect man is almost impossible to find. Almost every one who has reached the age of thirty has some impairment or defect of his body. It may be such a minor defect as a decayed tooth or a slight digestive disturbance. Or it may be trouble with the kidneys that will develop into Bright's disease if not attended to promptly. Little defects or impairments, if neglected, may cause untold suffering and loss.

"If you have a regular family physician arrange with him for a thorough overhauling of your body. This inspection, which should be conducted without clothing, should consist at least of the following:

"Height, weight, chest and abdominal measurements and a survey of the general bodily condition. Examination of eyes, ears, nose, throat, mouth, teeth, tongue, skin, glands, lungs, heart, circulation, stomach, liver and other abdominal organs. Examination for evidences of rupture, varicose veins, faulty posture, flat foot, spinal curvature, deformities and asymmetries. Tests of the vision and hearing. Tests of the brain and nervous system for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other central nervous affections or nervous instability. Chemical and microscopic examination of the urine. Blood pressure tests.

"Such a thorough examination as is suggested here may be the means of prolonging, if not of saving, life."

THE CAREFUL ELEPHANT.

His Bump of Caution Seems to Be Remarkably Well Developed.

The author of "From Jungle to Zoo," in explaining the difficulties of transporting wild animals by rail, gives a striking example of the elephant's cautiousness:

"The keepers generally place a heavy platform from the door of the truck to the ground, but few elephants will venture on it. In one case the men sent in a trained elephant first in the hope that the newly captured elephant would follow. The new elephant stopped dead, however, threw up his trunk and made it evident that he would go no farther.

"They offered him all kinds of food and addressed him with encouraging words; they led the trained elephant out and then in again with a rush, in the hope that the other would follow in the excitement of the moment. But it all had no effect whatever; there the balky one stood, waving his trunk and glancing from left to right and then from right to left with his little crafty eyes.

"At length after two hours of hard work, when the men were exhausted and streaming with perspiration, the elephant suddenly lowered his trunk, seized the inclined platform and threw it away. Then, lifting up first one huge foot and then another, he walked quietly into the truck and settled down at once to a good meal."

Typewriters, Stenographers.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold examinations for typewriters and stenographers on December 14, 1917, and January 5, 1918. 10,000 typewriters, stenographers and typewriters are wanted for the Government Service, and all persons who have this knowledge are urged to apply for examination. Practically all persons who pass the typewriter or stenographer and typewriter examinations and are willing to accept employment in Washington, D. C., are being appointed as soon as they attain eligible ratings. Applications and full information may be secured from Herbert F. Ward, District Secretary and U. S. Civil Service Commission, 304, Postoffice Building, Seattle, Washington.

Don'ts For Boys and Girls.
Do not put your fingers in your mouth. Do not wet your finger in your mouth when turning the leaves of a book. Do not put money, string, pins, tickets or pencils in the mouth. Do not drink from a glass or cup which has been used by another person. Do not swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, whistles or bean blowers or anything that is put in the mouth. Keep your face and hands clean. Wash hands with soap and water before meals. Do not put anything but food in the mouth.—American Red Cross.

Use the Egg Beater.
An egg beater is of great advantage in lightening daily tasks. If in making cream sauce, soups, etc., the mixture becomes lumpy beat with egg beater and it will become smooth and velvety. In cooking potatoes for soup or apples for a puree if they are well cooked, then beaten with the egg beater, the same result will be obtained as though they had been put through a strainer, and it will be much less trouble.

Great Achievement.
"I say exactly what I think," exclaimed the positive man.
"I congratulate you," replied Senator Sorghum. "I never yet succeeded in wording a statute in a way that would prevent some lawyer from making it say things I never thought of."—Washington Star.

Before the Explosion.
Employer—Now, don't be inquisitive. I discharged my last boy for that. New Boy—Yes, sir; not was his name and not did you pay him and not was he inquisitive about?—Boston Globe.

Other Way Round.
She (tearfully)—You said if I'd marry you you'd be humbly grateful, and now— He (sourly)—Well? She—You're grumbly hateful.—London Answers.

There is no happiness like that which comes from doing our level best every day.

WHALERS GET NO WAGES.

The Crew Divides a Third of the Profits After Each Cruise.

The business principles of American whaling are often mentioned as an excellent example of industrial co-operation.

A ship is stocked and equipped by the owners, and the profits of the cruise are distributed in the ratio of two-thirds to the capital invested and one-third to labor. No member of the crew receives wages or a guaranty of any sort, but to each is allotted a certain share, termed the "lay," of the net results.

In general, the captain's lay ranges from a fifteenth to an eighth, according to his whaling record. The mate and three lower officers, the four boat steers or harpooners, the cooper, steward, cook, carpenter, seaman and green hands receive proportionate shares, and so down to the cabin boy, whose lay is in the neighborhood of one two-hundredth, called the "long lay."

Thus the profit of each individual depends upon the success of the cruise. Ships have sometimes failed to pay for their fitting out. On the other hand, the Onward of New Bedford once returned with a catch worth at the prevailing prices \$305,000, of which the captain's lay was \$40,000 and that of the least member of the crew about \$2,000.—Argonaut.

FUTURE OF THE HUMAN FOOT.

Is Man Destined to Lose His Toes in the Course of Time?

That the human race is slowly evolving toward a condition of clubfootedness is suggested by Dr. Truman Abbe of Washington in the Medical Record. Dr. Abbe points to the horse's hoof and its evolution from the five-toed foot of the prehistoric horse by the dropping of one toe after another and the consolidation of the bones from the knee down.

"When we look at the human skeleton and compare the bone of the tibia and fibula and the digits beyond each of them," he continues, "it does not take much imagination to see suggested in the slender tibia and the diminutive little toes an early stage in the reduction process, which if carried further would lead to a diminution of the number of toes on man's foot."

And he closes his article with these words: "We come thus to the suggestion of clubfoot as a tendency toward the dropping of the post-axial digit group of the lower limb. And this dropping of a digit group would seem to be due to restricted development of the central nervous system—a factor that has been at work since before the days of the five-toed horse."

Why You Eat Food.

Nine-tenths of our food is eaten to supply heat and energy. The amount of heat and energy required by individuals is reckoned in calories. The most accurate way to determine how much food to buy for a family is to figure how many calories the members require. Tables of food values with directions for using them are published by both national and state agricultural departments. There are also simple textbooks that explain clearly the usefulness of reckoning by calories. These books are readily understood after a little study of them. When one knows approximately how many calories each member of the family requires and how many calories certain amounts of food contain, one can settle with definite figures the old question that used to be answered by guesswork only, "How much shall I buy?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Aunt's Criticism.
First Painter—I've just been showing my aunt around. Most amusing. Invariably picks out the wrong pictures to admire and denounces the good ones. Second Painter—Did she say anything about mine? First Painter—Oh, she likes yours.—London Tit-Bits.

Cobbett and the Potato.
William Cobbett, the English economist, was firmly convinced that the potato and prosperity could not exist side by side, and he quotes with approval the opinion of Sir Charles Wolesey that on the continent "in whatever proportion the cultivation of potatoes prevails the working people are wretched." He is indeed constantly girding at the vegetables, and in his "Rural Rides" recounts noting with satisfaction in the course of a journey from St. Albans to Chesham that he did not see "three acres of potatoes in this whole tract of fine country."

Telephone Grandeur.
"What's your opinion of Bouma's ter?"
"Well, when I first met him he impressed me as being a leader of men, a 10,000 volt dynamo, a clarion voiced czar who would brook no opposition, but when I met him the second time I sized him up for a pusillanimous mouse."
"Where did you meet him the first time?"
"On the telephone."

The Exception.
"I understand," said the foreign statesman, "that you elect all your rulers by ballot."
"You have been sadly misinformed," answered the American. "We don't elect our wives in that manner."—Exchange.

Gawky.
Edith—Which would you advise me to take, violin or piano lessons? Her Friend—Piano, dear. You look so much better sitting down than standing up.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think that the lady who is moving to above you is nice?"
"Oh, dear, yes. Why, she noticed that baby had two teeth before she had been in the house two hours."

THE LOST TRIBES.

A Mystery of the Hebrew People That Has Defied Solution.

The "lost tribes"—or at least part of them—remain a mystery to this day. A portion of the Hebrew people—the tribes of Judah and Benjamin—returned from exile and became the ancestors of the Jewish people. The story of their return is recorded in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

Others, probably some of them belonging to the missing tribes of the northern kingdom, are believed to have returned from still remoter lands and mixed with the Jews in Palestine again (see Luke II, 20), while a few at least probably mingled with the mixed population with which the king of Assyria colonized Samaria and who became the ancestors of the Samaritans. Many, however, remained in the Assyrian empire and lived in colonies throughout the east.

Various writers have claimed that traces of them had been found among the Afghans and also among the Tartars, the Nestorians and in India and Africa, but these are rather speculative ideas than substantial evidence. Josephus, the Jewish historian, wrote that the habitable globe was so full of Jews that there was scarcely a corner of the great Roman world empire where they might not be found.—Christian Herald.

THE ENGLISH SOLDIER'S CAP.

It is one of the regulations of the British army that every soldier when walking out must carry in his hand a stick in order to preserve a soldierly appearance and prevent anything like stooping in his gait. This rule applies to all ranks, and should any one seek to evade it he would find his progress barred by the sentry at the barrack gate or entrance to camp. Privates generally carry light canes or "swigger sticks," uncommissioned officers fairly stout sticks, and officers invariably go in for the more expensive kind. It is a question that has often been asked, Who first suggested the idea? But nobody seems to know. From the earliest times drill sergeants and drum majors have carried sticks, and the fashion may have come from that fact.—Dundee Advertiser.

High and Low Ground.
According to the measurements and calculations made by the United States geological survey, Delaware is the lowest state, its elevation above sea level averaging only sixty feet. Colorado is the highest, averaging 6,800 feet above the sea, while Wyoming is a close second, only 100 feet lower than Colorado. In minimum elevation Florida and Louisiana dispute second place after Delaware, their average elevation being 100 feet for each. Taking the United States as a whole, our country lies slightly above the average elevation of the land of the globe.

Too Efficient.

"How is that efficiency expert making out over in the place where you work?"
"He got the gate the very first day he was there."
"What was the matter? Was he incompetent?"
"No; he was too darned competent. He discovered that the boss was wasting half of our time telling us things that we knew better than he did."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Magnanimous.
Jack Ford—Did you see that girl cut me then? Frank Wilcox—I noticed she didn't bow. Jack Ford—And yet I saved her life! Frank Wilcox—How? Jack Ford—We were engaged, and finally she said she'd rather die than marry me, so I let her off.—Exchange.

Clearly Explained.
"Please tell me, professor, what is a periphrasis?"
"Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic cycle of ornamental sonorosity, circumstances, an atom of ideality lost in a verbal profundity."
"Thank you, sir."

ACTION AGAINST GUSTAVE VOLLMER

Word reached Athena Saturday that action against Gustave Vollmer of Waitsburg, had been taken at Walla Walla, he being accused of refusing to buy Liberty bonds, or contribute either to the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. funds; and of making a statement that he would not aid in injuring his friends in Germany. The information was filed by former Prosecuting Attorney Ormbee of Waitsburg, with Immigration Inspector Farris, of Walla Walla. Later, concerning the action, the Walla Walla Union says:

"Regarding the allegations against the patriotism of Gustave Vollmer, prominent Waitsburg farmer, of German birth, made to him orally on Friday by Attorney R. H. Ormbee, on behalf of a number of Waitsburg citizens, United States Immigration Inspector Farris stated that he would forward the case to U. S. District Attorney Garrecht, at Spokane, and also to the U. S. Department of Justice for consideration. An official investigation may then be ordered.

"Inspector Farris further said that in presenting the case to him, Attorney Ormbee did not charge that Vollmer has made out and out rank or insulting statements against this country or its flag, and for that reason he was undecided whether the department of justice would take any immediate official action against him, although there is a national movement on foot, to in some way, deal with German-Americans who refuse to aid this country in the war although they are citizens of it and are able to assist.

"This movement contemplates for one thing, the cancelling of citizenship or naturalization papers of such people, but it may take time to bring such action into practice.

"The movement also contemplates seizing the property of such individuals and turning it over to the government.

"What will become of the Vollmer charges is therefore uncertain."

Use Some Kerosene.

If your sewing machine runs stiffly saturate the parts with kerosene and leave it over night. In the morning wipe dry, then oil with a high grade machine oil, and the machine will run like a breeze.

Put some kerosene in your starch and see what an easy ironing day you will have. If your irons are rough wet a cloth with kerosene and while the irons are very hot rub them on the cloth vigorously.

Tides Him Over.
"According to this expert, an aeroplane is built like a watch."
"From my point of view," said the impecunious citizen, "a watch has one great advantage an aeroplane lacks."
"What is that?"
"It's easier to pawn."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sandpapering the Stove.
Before applying the polish if a bit of sandpaper is rubbed on the stove any little accumulations of grime will be removed, and a smooth, even coat of polish will result.

Conflicting Precedents.
A man can't always regulate himself according to history. There was Solomon, who lost his life because he had his hair cut, and Absalom because he didn't.

A Cinch.
"How does Gladys manage to preserve her complexion so well?"
"Easily. She keeps it in air tight jars."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The wildest colts make the best horses when they come to be properly broken and handled.—Thurstonites.

WE GET THE LATE STYLES IN "ARROW COLLARS"

J. C. Penney Co.
THE GOLDEN RULE
175 BUSY STORES

Mens Furnishings

We carry a complete line of Men's Furnishing Goods. Our stock is one of the most up-to-date to be found outside of the larger cities. Pay us a visit and become one of our regular customers

Arrow Collars - - - two for 25 cents	Cuff Links, - - - 25 cents to 98c
Silk Ties, all styles, - 25c to 98cents	Collar Buttons, - - 5 cents to 10c
Dress Shirts, - - - 49 cents to \$2.98	Dress Hats the latest, \$1.98 to \$4.49
Silk Sox, all colors - 35 cents to 49c	Mens Union Suits, - \$1.25 to \$4.95
Dress Sox, all colors 12 1/2 cents to 25c	Silk and Wool Union Suits - \$4.50
White Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25c	Mens Dress shoes, - - \$2.98 to \$5.90
Silk Handkerchiefs, 49 cents to 98c	Dress Shoes, Mahogany, latest, \$6.90
Belts, all styles - - 25 cents to 69c	Overcoats, all styles \$14.75 to \$16.50
Suspenders, - - - 25 cents to 98c	Rain Coats, - - - \$1.98 to \$16.50
Dress Gloves, - - - \$1.98 to \$2.98	Bath Robes, - - - \$2.98 to \$1.95
The Pins, - - - 19 cents to 98c	