

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

The Athena Press

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AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

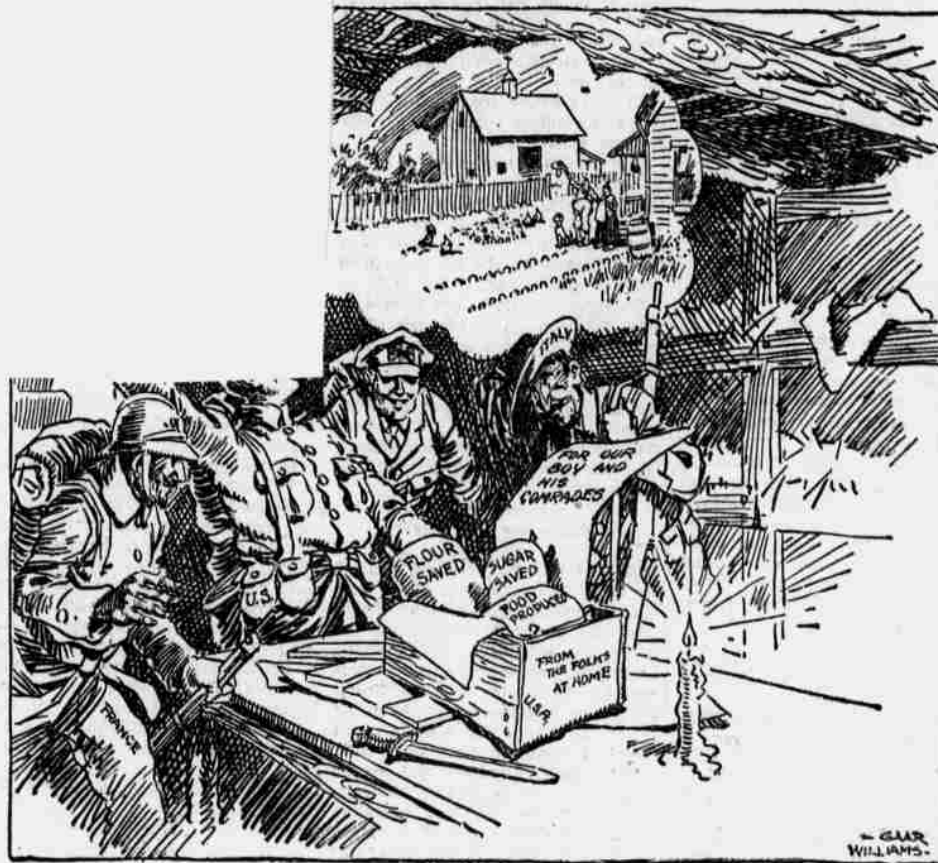
Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

A BOX FROM HOME



Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

OFFICIAL TALKS ABOUT COURTESY

A representative of J. P. O'Brien, Federal Manager, was here Tuesday to talk to the station employes of the O.-W. R. & N. lines on "Courtesy and Attentive Service to the General Public." Director General McAdoo and Regional Director Aishton sent out circulars stating that complaint had been made that the public was not receiving as courteous treatment now that the roads were operated under private ownership.

Mr. O'Brien immediately on receipt of the circulars named speakers to address every employe of the lines under his jurisdiction, telling them of the complaints that were being made and urging them to renewed effort. John Scott Mills, who spoke here, said to a representative of this paper:

"Employes of the O.-W. R. & N. lines have established an enviable reputation for courtesy. I am asking for their continued cooperation. They are called to the colors. Railroad is an essential occupation. Transportation is a very important factor in the great war that is now being waged. Every piece of equipment on the railroads of the United States, and every one of the 3,000,000 men and women in railroad employ are dedicated to the service of the government. This army of two millions in the trenches of transportation has a duty to perform. The people who compose it have a task just as important as that of the men on the firing line in France and Flanders.

KAISER PLANNED TO RULE WORLD AFTER 6 MONTHS WARFARE

Thought Theft of Iron and Coal From France, Land From Russia, Would Pay Bill

Planning world trade domination, if not actual world rule, as the outcome of a short six-months' campaign in Europe, Germany now finds herself outcast from among civilized nations, her people impoverished, her honor irrevocably stained by the blood of Belgium, and facing a future of fathomless ignominy and disgrace.

"I will make room for my growing people by taking some more of France and a few thousand square miles of Russia," said the Kaiser. "We will get the iron and coal in Northern France for manufactures which we will sell the conquered population of Russia, and this, besides indemnities, will more than pay for the war. England will not dare come in, and our merchant fleets will soon crowd her from the world trade routes.

"If the United States does not acquiesce, her manufacturers will get no more of our dyes and chemicals, her farmers no more of our fertilizers. And we will also take away from her all South American commerce."

GERMAN GRAVES GRIM ANSWER

Now, across the graves of a million of his young men, the Kaiser is beginning to see the sun set on the smallest of his ambitions. "Foch will never cross the Rhine," is now the German watchword. German cities, shrieking beneath the visitation of allied and American airplane bombers cry out: "No more of this barbarity." Such cries are echoed in the ghostly laughs of thousands of Gotha and Zeppelin victims in London and Paris.

The Rhine will be crossed, and Cologne and Berlin will witness beneath the shells of Allied guns.

"Five million men in France," cries America. "Remember Belgium and end the war in 1918."

To America and her five million fighting men in France will come the greater glory of the world war. But that end will not be achieved without the sacrifice of thousands of those men, nor without the most earnest and united support of those of us at home. Where we have given valiant efforts to war work heretofore, we must thrust our shoulders desperately against the wheel of war preparations from now on. To no one person or class is it given to do a greater share in this war than any other person or class. Each must do his utmost.

WEIGHT RESTS ON AMERICAN FARMER

Upon no one class rests a greater responsibility than upon the American farmer, who with his wives and sons and daughters constitutes one-third of our population. He has the first and greatest responsibility of providing food for the nation at home, food for the fighting men abroad, and food for our allies in the battle line and their civilian population.

England, with millions of acres of parks and hunting grounds converted into farms can only raise crops to feed her people half the year. France, with every man in uniform, and nearly half her fields overrun by armies, does even less.

With her grain fields extended by millions of acres of new land, America is responding to the call and allied hunger will never be an ally to Germany. Billions of dollars of America's huge war loans are coming back to the farmer in payment for his grain and stock.

The farmer, for his future honor and standing in the nation, must see that every penny of this sum he can spare is reinvested in war loans. The Fourth Liberty Loan, now upon us, calls for but a portion of what America must spend in war efforts in the next few months. It must be subscribed promptly and overwhelmingly. That "the man who is not for us is against us" is as true now as when it was written centuries ago.

If YOU buy a fifty dollar bond when you COULD BUY a five hundred dollar bond, you are not doing your full duty as an American.

William Gillette, the actor, was showing George H. Broadhurst, the playwright, over his country estate. They arrived at the sheepfold, and at sight of their master the woolly inmates came bleating to the bars.

"See how the little things love me, George!" said the owner, proudly.

"Love—thunder!" said Broadhurst.

"They come to you because they are hungry and they think you are going to feed them."

"George," said Gillette, "when you have reached a certain age that passes for love"—Facts.

TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS AT NIGHT

Handicaps of Fog and Darkness Have Been Overcome by Development of New Process.

Neither fog nor darkness handicaps the superexposed of the war department signal corps' cameras, according to Edward Hungerford, who describes the remarkable progress of wartime aerial photography in Everybody's. He gives some interesting examples:

"I have seen a photograph of a waning moon over Rome—taken by the new process. It is the first real picture of the moon that I have ever seen, although I formerly attempted the thing myself. Most of the moonlight pictures that one sees are 'fakes,' made by photographing the sun in various unusual and artistic phases. But this was real. One could see the tiny pools of water standing in the uneven places of the flagging, the flickering street lamps at the corner. A picture whose reality almost makes it uncanny. And the photographer who took the picture in the rain was arrested by a gendarme as being mentally unsound. He was only released when he took a picture of the lieutenant at the police station and proved beyond a question that he could make good portraits by artificial light."

"I have seen photographs made by this new process from the front row of a theater balcony during the progress of the play; others made in church during vespers and illumined entirely by the candles upon the high altar. The process is very new and it is very wonderful. Moreover, it is susceptible of adaptation to night observation, both from airplanes and upon the land."

SPIRIT OF AMERICA TODAY

Veteran's Pathetic Gift Showed That His Heart Still Beat High With Patriotic Fervor.

An old man, thin and bent with the years of hardships plainly marking his wrinkled face, stood on a station platform at an Indiana town recently as a train bearing a party of young men registrants to Camp Taylor stopped. The old man wore a faded blue uniform, the badge of the Civil War. He had a message for the young men who were to be enrolled in Uncle Sam's great army, and soon he was surrounded by a group of young fellows.

"I wasn't counting on getting to talk to so many of you boys," he told them tremulously. "I just came down to give something to one of Uncle Sam's new soldiers."

He drew a parcel from under his coat and opening it displayed a pair of almost perfectly knitted socks. "They ain't much for my country," he apologized, "but they will help some young fellow to fight better. These don't look like much for a soldier to give, but I knitted them myself and I bought the yarn out of my pension money."

Then the Fight Started.

Three men emerged from a Sixth avenue wet goods establishment last night. They were apparently the best of friends. One said: "Well, Doyle, I'm glad we're all Irish. But let me tell you, the best men come from Limerick." Doyle said he didn't know about that. "I'm from Kerry—" And immediately a fight started. The third man declared he was from Kilkenny. "And no Kilkenny man stood by when there was any fighting to be done, begorra." And when the three were pulled apart by three cops they were a sight to behold. It was hard to tell from the appearance of the three which county in Ireland produced the best men—New York Times.

Margery Disapproved.

Margery's mother took her to a cottage prayer meeting. The meeting was led by a returned missionary who heaved strongly in the efficacy of prayer. And she believed in prayer not only from the heart but from the knees, as Margery.

When Margery's father returned that night he began to question her regarding her experience. "I understand you went to your first prayer meeting today, daughter," he said. "How did you enjoy it?"

The youngster's answer came in a flash. "I didn't like it at all, daddy, not at all," she said. "They didn't do a thing but just sing and turn over!"

Shipbuilding in a Dry Dock.

It has been proposed that concrete ships be built in a floating dry dock, the principal advantage being that the forms could be retained in the dock so they could be used immediately after launching, for another ship. The launching would be effected by withdrawing the outer forms slightly and sinking the dry dock until the ship floated on its own bottom. This would avoid severe launching strains, and would permit of launching the boat while the concrete was still "green." Hence there would be a reduction in the period of construction.—Scientific American.

Surely Has "Done His Bit."

"I think this man is doing his bit," writes an army correspondent who sends the following dispatch to the Army and Navy Journal:

"George Borden, a negro, of Goldsboro, N. C., has furnished sons to the war in the sum of nearly two squads. He is the father of 35 children, 27 of them living and 14 of them in the United States army either in this country or in France.

"He has been married three times and on four occasions has been the father of quadruplets."

LETTERS FROM OUR LADS "OVER THERE"

"August 12, 1918.

"Dear Mother and all: This is Sunday evening and sure a fine one; it is now 7 p. m. As I sit here in the end of my truck and look across the wooded hills, (we are camped in a valley beside a small stream) I think how peaceful everything seems. But I cannot think of what dark will bring—which will be Boche bombing planes, as we have been bombed every night since we hit this camp. We have been out of the lines for the past few days, giving the men a rest, and repairing the guns and material, as we were shot up some. Expect to be at them again soon and we sure will make them pay for the men they took from us."

"I have been in Paris for the past three days, getting repairs for the guns and tractors. I had to work during the day but sure did take in the city at night. It is some place. All the women smoke. Seemed queer at first to see them going down the street smoking, but I soon got used to it and thought nothing about it to have a pretty mademoiselle walk up and ask me for a cigarette. Went to a show that lasted from 7:30 until 2:30 a. m. It was vaudeville and sure good. Could not understand all they said but am getting so I can tell what they are talking about. The perks are beautiful and they have many of them, also a large number of statues. There was an air raid the second night I was there and when the alarm was given, which was about 11:30 p. m., you should have seen the people run for the caves. I had the street to myself until I ran into some American soldiers; then we went into one of the caves to see what it was like. The people were all huddled up, scared to move some with only night clothes on. We went back on the street and none of the people showed up until 2:30, then the 'clear' alarm was given. I see no use in trying to hide in case of a raid, for you don't know where the bomb is going to hit; and if we hide at the front, we could be hidden most of the time."

"Must get to work. Have received no mail for some time now. Rogars to all. Sgt. George Winship, 148 F. A.

Dick Arrives in France.

Dick Winship also writes, under date of August 29th, that he has arrived safely in France with his regiment, being identified with Company M. 158th Infantry. He says: "We have been on the move most of the time since we arrived here. This sure is a nice country and we are having fine weather. I haven't received any mail since I left the U. S. I guess the Y. M. C. A. men haven't located us yet."

With the Fighting Tanks.

"In France, August 31, 1918

"To the Athena Press: I am well

ATHENA'S QUOTA IS NOW \$188,000

After Athena's quota for Fourth Liberty Loan bonds had been placed at \$150,000 on the assumption that it would be double the amount of the Third Loan, and rating cards had been mailed here to potential subscribers on that basis by the local executive committee, yesterday, Chairman Le-Grove received a telegram from State headquarters at Portland announcing that Athena is expected to raise \$188,000 instead of \$150,000.

Necessarily the quota increase will complicate the drive which is now on in Athena. It places the committee in a position where it is compelled to raise the ratings and do double the work that otherwise would have been exacted of it.

Athena stands ready to do her part and more, and purchasers of bonds will understand the rating cards mailed them were rated on the \$150,000 basis and govern themselves according to \$188,000 additional increase in Athena's quota. Following is the official quota for Umatilla county:

Athena	\$ 188,000
Freewater	40,000
Echo	70,000
Helix	37,000
Hermiston	41,000
Pilot Rock	58,000
Pendleton	1,294,195
Milton	172,000
Cottonwood	18,000
Stanfield	30,000
Umapine	38,000
Umatilla	18,000
Weston	35,000
Total	\$2,081,195

REAL JOB, THAT OF THE "UMP"

Man Who Holds Indicator in Professional Ball Game Surely Has No "Soft Snap."

There are those who will scoff at the idea that unpinning a ball game is work, but let these, just once, stand out in the broiling sun of July or August and judge a two-hour game, while watched intently every moment by two keen-eyed managers, thirty or forty players, as familiar with the rules as the indicator holders, and several thousand excited, restless and shouting spectators, every one of whom is anxious to detect some slip in judgment upon the part of the man in blue. Let them labor for that length of time without encouragement, but with shouts of disapproval ringing in their ears at frequent intervals, or have several players step on their toes with their spiked shoes, while making threats and referring in slighting terms to every one connected with them from their remotest ancestry down to the present period, and they will be ready not only to admit but to make affidavit that the umpire actually works.—Leslie's Magazine.

CALL FOR LINEN DONATIONS AND TIN FOIL, RED CROSS

A special call comes officially through the Bulletin of the American Red Cross, of September 21, for a donation of linen from the Northwest Division consisting of 50,000 bath towels, 100,000 hand towels, 70,000 handkerchiefs, 5,000 napkins and 28,000 sheets.

The plan is to be carried out in the form of a "Linen Shower," each family to contribute one or a set of articles of household linen from their reserve stock. The articles should be substantially new, and of strong texture.

Every article contributed will be put to real use in hospitals, whose equipment and facilities are being sorely tried. The week for the donations begins September 30, and it is hoped that every housekeeper in the jurisdiction of the Athena auxiliary of the Red Cross will respond generously to the call.

Another vital need of the Government is for platinum and tin. In both of these materials which are essential to the industries of the country, there is a shortage. It is important therefore that a campaign be started at once for their collection. Tin foil on tobacco, gum, chocolate, tooth paste, any collapsible tubes, pewter articles etc. are acceptable. Tin cans need not be collected as they contain very little tin. Get the children at work at once at these collections, and hand them in to the Red Cross, for they are needed to win the war.

Another need is for the material in fruit pits and nut shells. Save every one of these (excepting peanut shells), and bring to the Red Cross rooms on Main street.

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