

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

Entered at the Post Office at Athena, Oregon, as Second-Class Mail Matter

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VOLUME XXX.

ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

NUMBER 46

SOLICITORS WORKING TO PUT ATHENA OVER

ACTUAL WAR WORK DRIVE IS NOW ON

Several days late in getting started, for the reason that the rating lists were not available, the drive for funds in the United War Work campaign was not started in Athena until yesterday. Handicapped by the late start, it will make hard work for the solicitors to put Athena and vicinity over the top by Saturday night, as expected. However, if every one will do his part, the goal can be reached.

The solicitors are working on short time so as to neglect their business pursuits as little as possible, and it is no more than fair that when they call on subscribers they should meet with ready response.

As set forth in last week's Press, the original goal set for the nation was \$170,500,000. Umatilla county was asked to contribute \$45,000, and Athena's quota was set at \$3100, but the request for a 50 per cent oversubscription brings Athena's quota to \$4,650.

At a meeting of the executive committee this morning it was decided that, inasmuch as district quotas have been assigned and most of the rating done, that it will be impossible at this late date to adjust the quotas and ratings to meet the oversubscription request. However, the contributing public is asked to take cognizance of the request which grows out of an increasing need for the work of the various organizations involved, and, wherever possible, to exceed their assigned quotas.

The request for an oversubscription added to the determination of the league officials to insist upon contributions according to ratings and to count out their lists to the last individual if it takes until Christmas. All of the machinery hitherto employed in drives will be utilized, including the Loyalty Committee for dealing with shirkers and slackers which happily have always been comparatively few and which are growing fewer.

Umatilla county's part of the state drive during this drive was originally only \$24,200 but the Patriotic Service League included in the budget several other quotas assigned to this county, in order that separate drives may not be necessary. The league borrowed \$1500 last spring to meet the 1917 Y. W. C. A. quota without a drive and obligated itself for \$1390 rather than conduct a separate drive in September for the Salvation Army. The county yet owes \$200 for antiseptics and the League anticipates that the quota for the Armenian-Syrian relief fund in January will be between \$5000 and \$7000.

The prospects of early peace do not lessen the needs of this fund. Even though peace were declared today it is estimated that it would take fifteen months to get our army out of France and during that time the work of the various war relief agencies would be most necessary.

MONASTERIES HIGH IN AIR

Greek Religious Buildings Constructed in the Fourteenth Century, Are Difficult of Access.

Perched lightly on the dizzy summits of the cliffs of Meteora are the monasteries of the air. They are simple buildings, these old Greek monasteries, austere and unadorned, and if they are not literally resting on air certainly they are as far as its influence from the earth and its influences.

To reach the monasteries it seems as if an airplane would be needed, for they are built each on a separate rock several hundred feet high. The cliff sides rise in perpendicular steepness, which would baffle the most daring of mountain climbers. Only when the cliffs are nearly approached can the tiny ladders and ropes which bind the peaks to the valley be seen. The old monasteries were built, they tell us, in the fourteenth century, yet no substitute for the medieval method of ascent has ever been made. Convenience and comfort are not sought by the monks, and tourists like the novelty of climbing the frail swinging ladder or of being hauled up in a jolting cage propelled by a rope.

Some of the seven monasteries may not be visited by the public; the halls and altars of the others are open to the inspection of those who will risk their necks for the privilege of the sight. Once, the monks say, there were over twenty of these monasteries among the clouds, but the fate of all but the seven is hidden in mystery and their very existence is doubtful—Chicago Daily News.

FLU BAN TAKEN OFF AND SCHOOL OPENED MONDAY

The influenza ban, which had been observed by the health authorities in Athena for three weeks, was lifted Monday morning and school opened with virtually a full attendance of pupils.

It is said there were no real cases of the influenza in Athena at any time during the quarantine, though there have been several cases of the grip. In fact, there is little sickness in the community at this time and it was thought safe to call off the quarantine.

In the opinion of the health authorities it is considered best at this time to continue all reasonable precautions, as in the past, except the institution of a general quarantine, with the object of preventing an epidemic of the influenza getting a start in the community.

The churches will hold services Sunday after a period of suspension in conformity with the quarantine regulations. The fraternal societies will also resume their meetings.

Sells Pharmacy.

I. W. Ware has sold his drug store to A. J. McAllister, a well known druggist of Pendleton, and proprietor of a drugstore in that city. The deal was closed Wednesday and the change in management will take place December 1, with Mr. Harris in charge. Mr. Ware retires from the business on account of continued ill health. He will dispose of his residence property here and with his wife will reside in Medford, where they have a home, for a time.

LETTERS FROM OUR LADS "OVER THERE"

"New York City, U. S. S. Robin, Nov. 4, 1918. Dear Mother and sister: Received your loving letter and was glad to hear from you. I suppose you read about the B. R. T. Co. wreck, when 96 were killed. It was in a tunnel and sure was an awful sight. I was over it two hours after it happened but couldn't get very close.

"You ask me what I would like for Xmas. You know just what I would like, and that would be to put my feet under the old table and sit down to a stack of those good butter-milk hot cakes. If I could do that, nothing would suit me better. Ho, Ho! I can see that stack of hot in my dreams. The kind you get in the navy, you have to first go below and take a hammer and chisel and cut them up and then get a meat grinder and grind them; then get some cup grease and shove it down and if you get over it you will think that you just got over a triple case of the flu. It's a great life if you don't weaken—but they can't weaken a good Westerner. At that, the Robin is some ship, she rides on the water like a seagull. When we go out after anything we generally get it. We went out the 31st and got run two miles. That was some retreat. We can't fight on land, but say! Don't let Fritz show his head above the water, for he sure will lose his whiskers. We are all wild to get a U-boat, and if we don't we will think that we are slackers. We gave one a seven-hours fight last week and he went down and did not come up. Every time he showed up we cut loose so he thought that if he was going to get home safe he had better stay down. So when it is got dark we lost him. Some mad crew, believe me. If we had got him I would have come home on a furlough.

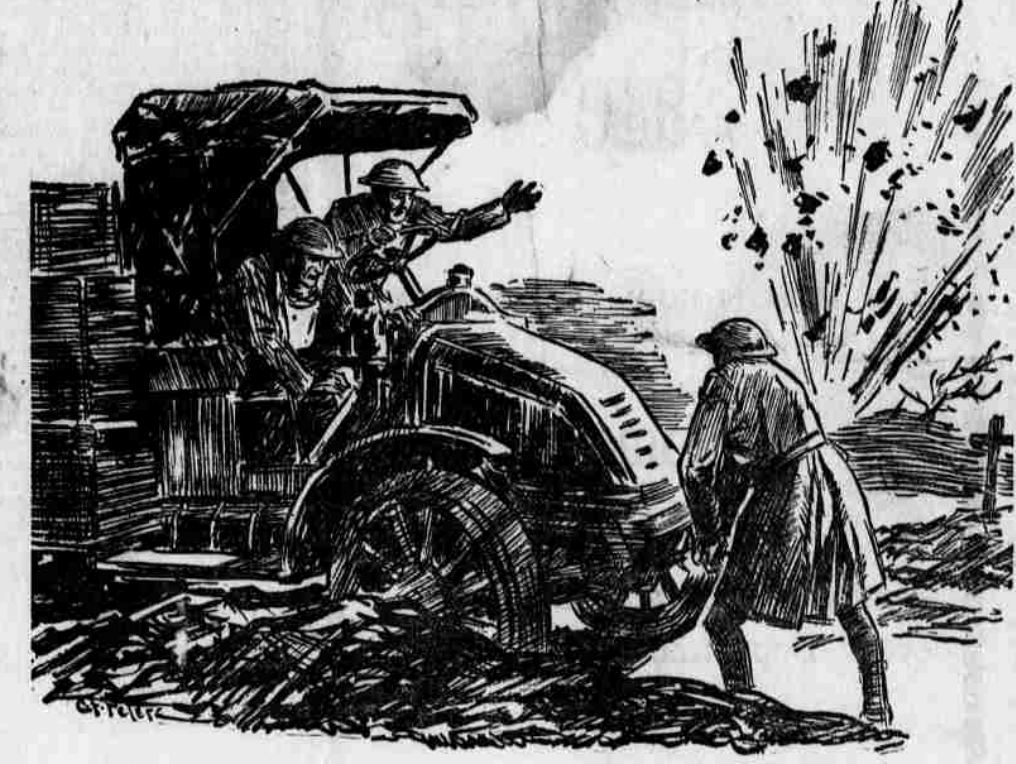
"Your loving son, C. A. Quinlan."

Sixty-Third Inf. Hard to Beat.

"Camp Meade Md., Oct 26 '18. "Dear friends and Press readers: Will write a few lines as I have lots of time now. We are in quarantine yet, but expect to be out soon. Being in quarantine in this camp is fierce and you that are not in the army should think yourself lucky to be free. I like the army life fine. All the boys that left Athena with me are with the 63rd Infantry and they all seem to be glad they are. The following clipping shows how highly they are thought of: "One regiment in this camp is being pointed out by competent military critics as the best in the United States at this time, possibly as good as any in France today. It is the 63rd Infantry. This organization could give any city a parade that would stir up the crowds to the shooting point and would thereby give 'pep' to any patriotic campaign."

"Allie Bell says it is the Oregon boys that give the 63rd such a good reputation, and I agree with him. Allie wants an ad. put in the Press for \$5.00 he lost while at the base hospital here. He says he was out of his mind for several days and I tell him he might have given it to one of the nurses, but he says he didn't. Forrest Zerba and I are at the Y. M. C. A. Forrest is fat and sassy, weighs 175 pounds and is raring to go to France. Every one feels the same way—either France or back to dear old Athena—but we must get a shot at the Hun before we come back. When Allie gets back from the range, will write again and leave it to him for the (censored) of it.

Pvt. James Saworth, Co. L, 63rd Inf.



When the Engine Stalls on Dead Man's Curve!

Why you should give twice as much as you ever gave before!

The need is for a sum of 70% greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. The Government has fixed this sum at \$170,500,000. By giving to these seven organizations all at once, the cost and effort of six additional campaigns is saved. Unless Americans do give twice as much as ever before, our soldiers and sailors may not enjoy during 1919 their:

- 2,600 Recreation Buildings
- 1,000 Miles of Movie Film
- 100 Leading Stage Stars
- 2,000 Athletic Directors
- 2,500 Libraries supplying 5,000,000 books
- 85 Hostess Houses
- 15,000 Big-brother "secretaries"
- Millions of dollars of home comforts

When you give double, you make sure that every fighter has the cheer and comforts of these seven organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theatre, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club and an athletic field—and a knowledge that the folks back home are with him, heart and soul!

You have loaned your money to supply their physical needs. Now give to maintain the morale that is winning the war!

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



DAIRY PROBLEMS ARE COMPLEX

Consumers Are Counseled Not To Decrease Use of Milk Nor Complain of Prices.

"Unless means are quickly found to remedy conditions existing in the dairy industry as well as in other classes of livestock, serious menace to both industries—which are allied—may be forecast."

This is the statement of Assistant Federal Food Administrator, W. K. Newell.

"With the dairymen selling their businesses as fast as they are able to find purchasers," said Mr. Newell, "with an increasing volume of sales of heavy calves, both male and female, and with already a world's shortage of beef, the outlook for future supplies is not as rosy as one might wish."

"It has been charged in some quarters that the price of milk and other products of the dairy have been elevated to such an extent at all Pacific northwest points that the dairy interests should be making a profit and well satisfied with their lot."

"Taking only the retail price as a basis—that which most vitally affects the consumer—the price of milk today in Portland is 15c per quart."

"Even with normal prices milk is generally sold retail at 10 cents a quart here, therefore the advance is not nearly as marked as in many other lines of foodstuffs."

"The dairymen today is paying more than double the wages of normal years for his hired help. He is paying more than double for his requirements of

hay and a very considerable advance over the normal for his bran and shorts.

"The cost of milk cans and other dairy utensils is practically double the normal. The cost of bottles has soared to such heights as to make one dizzy to think of it. The cost of producing milk today is therefore more than double that of normal periods even without considering the fact that this has been a very abnormal season and the production of milk and cream per cow is far below the normal."

"Laws enacted during the last few years force the dairyman to add to his costs as a matter of cleanliness. The public is no longer willing to tolerate the quality of milk generally marketed a few years ago. All of this costs money and the dairyman has been paying it while the full charges have not been passed back to the consumer. "It has oftentimes been said that a man very seldom quits a business where liberal profits are available. The fact that so many dairymen are quitting that they are not making adequate profits is not making adequate profits—if any at all."

"The killing of dairy calves during the present season has broken all records simply because the country producer could not afford to feed them to maturity. Suggestion has been made in some quarters that the killing of female calves be prohibited by law. This would indeed solve the problem providing some means were found to feed and keep the animals."

"Dairy experts have for years preached the gospel of 'getting rid of the star boarder'—the cow that does not pay her expense. That is the situation just now. Few are paying their board and there is no improvement of the situation in prospect."

"Similar conditions may be spoken of in regard to the future of the beef supply. Owing to the shortage and ex-

WESTON PEOPLE COME WITH AUTOS AND BAND

WILL DRAFT MEN TO THE NAVY AND MARINES

Though all draft calls for the army are cancelled the same is not true of inductions for the navy and the marine corps. Nor does the order given stop classification work. The order received by the draft boards says:

"Nothing in this telegram shall be construed as affecting any competent order for induction into the navy or marine corps. All such inductions and entrainments shall proceed as ordered. Full explanation circulars follow by mail, provisions for which must be carefully served. The orderly processes of classification, physical examinations and other activities of the selective service act will not be affected or interrupted as a result of this telegram."

Exempt Above 36.

The local board has received instructions to the effect that 18-year-old registrants will fill out their questionnaires and that those who had attained their 37th birthday and who have received their questionnaires need not fill them out, but must return them to the local board.

Dr. Plamondon at Pendleton.

The East Oregonian reports that Dr. Plamondon, for several years practicing physician of this county, began his duties Sunday as assistant at the state hospital to Dr. W. D. McNary. He will fill the vacancy left by Dr. A. E. Tamasie, who was given a leave of absence from the hospital to accept a captaincy in the medical corps at Camp Lewis.

PATRIOTIC MEETING FOR SUNDAY NIGHT

In conformity with the populace of other towns and cities throughout the nation, which will meet on next Sunday in a public way to celebrate the coming of peace, a committee of citizens has arranged for a patriotic meeting for Sunday evening at the Methodist Episcopal church, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

There will be a musical program and short addresses by some of Athena's citizens, and doubtless the community will show its patriotism by a record attendance. The program, which will be appropriate to the occasion will be entertaining and serve as a demonstration of the thankfulness in every heart that peace is come.

The program will include vocal solos, choruses and assemblage singing of patriotic songs. As a special feature, Mrs. J. C. Baddeley will sing "The Marseillaise," in the French language. The addresses will be patriotically inspiring, and those having the program in preparation are bending every effort to make the meeting one long to be remembered. The exercises will begin promptly at 7:30, and with favorable weather conditions, permitting the attendance of country people, the large church auditorium should be taxed to its seating capacity.

treme price of feed more light-weight and unfinished cattle have been marketed in the stockyards of the country during the last two seasons than ever before known. The country cannot afford to feed its cattle even at the present price of beef and the journey to market is therefore a necessity. In fact the government has recently requested that the public purchase beef from light weight animals because the stock must be marketed. This means that many thousands of animals that are today coming to market weighing around 600 to 1,000 pounds, would have showed a weight of at least a third more if allowed to fatten properly. This means an enormous loss in the meat supply for the future—a loss that the country can ill afford to contemplate."

"Why not have milkmaids now a days?" someone asks. There is a cry that the labor conditions are in a bad way as far as the dairies are concerned. The men have gone to war or into other work and the cows are being killed off because there is no one to milk them. "What is going to become of the children of this country if that goes on?" is the question asked. Some of the girls who are not exactly fascinated by the thought of washing windows, running elevators and carrying mail are looking toward the dairies. They won't wear the costumes seen in light opera but they'll be quite sensible in heavy boots and coveralls and they'll save the day. Here's to the milkmaid of modern days.

ATHENA HAD THREE VICTORY JUBILEES

In reality, Athena celebrated the ending of the war as much as any other town in these old United States. Beginning last Thursday forenoon with the premature announcement of the United Press association that the armistice had been signed, jubilation broke forth spontaneously with an exuberant celebration that lasted far into the night. Cords of wood and gallons upon gallons of gasoline and petroleum was fed to the big bonfires on Main street without cessation.

The second stage of the celebration began early Monday morning on receipt of a telegram by Mayor Watts, announcing the confirmed report of both press associations that the armistice had really been signed and that hostilities had ceased with the virtual surrender of the German armies. Bells clanged out in clarion tones, firearms were discharged and other noise making devices, brought the people from their beds into the streets. A blazing bonfire was soon started at the intersection of Main and Fourth streets. At dawn many automobiles, dragging tin cans or anything that would add noise to the din paraded the streets, loaded with cheering occupants. This was kept up, with the joyous ringing of the church bells until the noon hour, when the celebration died down and the celebrants motored to Pendleton and other towns to participate in festivities there.

Shortly after three o'clock when local hilarity was ebbing at low stage, it was revived by the arrival of 50 automobiles, loaded with Weston people, and the third stanza of Athena's jubilee was on. Headed by its splendid concert band, the town of Weston simply dumped its population over here and they were instantly given the keys of the city to do as they pleased with any portion of it. They selected Main street and at once began the rendition of the only program featured in Athena's celebration.

The band discoursed patriotic airs and stunning march selections to the pleasure of the crowds on the street. Mounting a truck on which stood the Weston drum corps and a distorted effigy of Bill Hohenzollern, Mrs. Ralph Saling, Weston's well known and favorite singer, thrilled the merry-makers with "The Star Spangled Banner."

BABY'S LOT NOT HAPPY ONE

Small Wonder That So Many Children of the Puritans Ended Their Earthly Career Early.

There is no doubt of the strength and endurance of the Puritan babies which survived the hardships of the first few months of their lives. The Puritans came to America some time before modern heating appliances were scheduled to arrive, and their winter days and nights could have been little less than one long shiver.

If his elders suffered so much discomfort, what must have been the hardship of the newest baby who, a few days after his arrival in this world, was taken to the coldest part of it—the bleak little Puritan meeting house—which never knew anything better than heatless days? "This expedition often completed the baby's earthly career," says Laura E. Richards, in recounting the tribulations of the Puritan junior population. We think of the hardness of the early Puritan children, but this writer says, "Of Judge Sewall's 14 children, but three survived him, a majority dying in infancy; and of the 15 children of his friend, Cotton Mather, but two survived their father." The infant mortality due to exposure may be readily conjectured.

In addition to the visit to the cold meeting house, the baby must steel himself to face the greater or lesser ailments of babyhood—and their remedies. One of these remedies, which admirably asserts the spirit of the times, was reserved as a cure for fits or "rickets," the trouble was called, and was known as "small water." This concoction, containing a peck of garden shell snails, was made doubly effective by adding a quart of treated earthworms.

Fine System. Mrs. Brown—How do they keep their cools so long? Mrs. Smith—Well, you see, he's a judge, and he sentences the cook to three months at their house.