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ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

NUMBER 6

ERS IS GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS

Albers, wealthy milling man rtland and well known throughout orthwest as a capitalist, was ound guilty on two of the seven counts of the indictment for sedition, at Portand. The maximum penalty on each count is \$10,000 fine and 20 years im-

The jury deliberated about three and brought in a sealed verdict, eaday evening which was read in yesterday morning. The court

ted a 30 days stay. Ibers was released on \$10,000 thers was released on ds the same as previously.

TESTIMONIAL CERTIFICATES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Conforming to the appointment of Mayors by the Patriotic Service League to act as chairmen of reception committees in their respective towns and cities in welcoming home returning soldiers and sailors, Mayor Watts has named B. B. Richards and F. B. Boyd

as committeemen here.

At a meeting of the city council Monday evening, it was decided to present to Athena soldiers and sailors a certificate of appreciation for their patriotic response in defense of their country. The certificate which is country. The certificate which is beautifully lithographed in the Nation-

al colors, reads as follows:
"We, the Mayor and Council of the City of Athena, desire to express to of the the American Military Force, with sincere gratitude our deepest admiration and indebtedness for the splendid contribution you have made towards the defense of the Country in the great European War and a sense of our plea-

sure at your return.
"Your patriotic response to defend the Country at a time when her safety was threatened by a treacherous and ruthless enemy was evidence of the loftiest patriotism, and your valor under arms has won for this City and Country a name that will ever hold an honored place in the annals of the

While we all regret with profound sorrow that some of your brave comthe field of honor, we are thankful that you have been spared to return home, and we present you with this testi-monial as a record of the appreciation

CHARLES M'LEAN DIED HERE FRIDAY EVENING

Charles McLean died at his home in this city Friday evening, after sufferhad been confined to his home for several months, and since returning to Athena from Washtucna, Wash., near which place be had resided for the last eight years, he had been unable to be on the streets only a few times.

of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada, of Scotch parents, August 2, 1853
where he was raised, and married to his wife, Isabella, in 1880. In 1886 they made the long move from there to the state of Oregon, at first settling near Pendleton, and shortly afterward buying land near Athena, where he has since resided with the exception of a few years spent near Washtucna,

For many years he was a great sufferer from asthma, which much reduced his strength; and for the past few months declined very rapidly. He is survived by his wife and three sons, one son having died some years ago; also by a niece who for a number of years was a member of his family.

Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian church, to which he adhered ever since. The funeral was in Athena, conducted by the Rev. W. A. Pratt of the Methodist church, terment being in the Weston cemetery.

New Manager.

John Montgomery, until recently in the employ of the Pacific Coast Elevator company at Pendleton, has taken over the general management of the Farmers Union Grain Agency in Umatilla county. W. W. Harra, president of the Agency, and one of the principal panied by Mr. Montgomery, was in the city Tuesday.

Meetings at Weston.

The Ministerial Association of Wes-ton has decided to hold a union revival meeting in the near future. They are fitting up a brick building on Main street in which to hold the meetings. derstood to have secured the services of Evangelist George Taylor of Los Angeles, to conduct them.

RESUME OF WORK OF **OREGON LEGISLATURE**

Half of Session Has Passed With Few of Really Important Bills Presented.

Anti-Radicals Bitts Passed-Lack of Harmony on Road Legislation-Non Political Judicial System -Measure Prohibits Lobbying-Curbing of Phone Companies Asked-Would Re-Establish Death Penalty -Eight Bills Become Effective.

Salem.-When the legislature assembled Monday for the fourth week of the session there was very little to its credit in the way of bills passed and sent up to the governor. As a matter of fact, very few of the important measures have been intro duced in either house.

While the house did considerable work last week, the senate mostly marked time, due largely to the fact that the senate committees reported out few bills for consideration. Both houses from now on must get down to steady grind and work longer hours if the usual congestion during the last

days of the session are to be avoided. Perhaps the most important piece of legislation passed during the third week of the session was the Dimick Kubli syndicalism bill, designed to suppress Bolsheviki, I. W. W., and kindred radical movements. The bill carried an emergency clause to make it effective immediately when signed by the governor.

The house by a very large vote passed the Gordon red fing bill, which forbids the display of the red flag, the emblem of anarchy and Bolshevism. This bill will undoubtedly meet with approval in the senate.

Senate Passes Anti-Trust Bill. The anti-trust bill passed the senate without opposition, but it is likely to cause discussion in the house and will

be amended or voted down. At this time no one can tell just what may be expected in the way of road legislation. There is lack of harmony about many features, but the \$10,000,000 road bonding bill is being whipped into shape and is scheduled to appear this week. It will provide that 75 per cent of the funds given the highway commission shall be spent on the primary roads outlined in the road building program of 1917, while the remaining 25 per cent is to be used in the discretion of the commission on any roads which it may decide are necessary of improvement. It will provide that the rate of interest is not to be more than 41/2 per cent and that the bonds shall be retired

at the end of 25 years. Non-Partisan Judiciary Sought. A bill introduced by Senator Norblad, of Clatsop county, provides for a non-political judicial system in Orefor many years been advocated throughout the state, and the present assembly is expected to enact this bill

It is provided in the bill that all candidates for these offices shall be placed on a separate ballot at primary elections and this ballot shall be officially designated as the "official primary nominating non-political judicial ballot."

into a law.

Anti-Lobby Bill Prepared.

Complying with President Vinton's request that legislation be introduced curbing the activities of the huge paving lobby that descended on the legislature last week to lobby against measures striking at the paving trust, Senator Dimick drafted a drastic measure prohibiting lobbying.

Under the terms of the bill all lobbyists must register with the secretary of state, giving their names and the nature of their business. Lobbying with members either in or out of the statehouse is absolutely forbidden. the measure providing that if the lobbyists have an argument to advance for or against a measure, it must be made before committees, in the press or in printed statements delivered to

the members on their desks. Phone Regulation Urged.

Alleged failure of the public service commission to take any action in curbing the telephone companies of the state in imposing rates and charges contrary to the statutes of Oregon and in violation of the rights of the people, Representative Graham, of Lane, introduced in the house a joint resolution calling upon the commission to take such steps as may be necessary to suspend the enforcement



ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SERVICES AT METHODIST CHURCH

ore Roosevelt is set for next Sunday,

of said telephone toll charges or to of control will have authority to us secure the annulment thereof as may

The resolution recites that the rates charged should be reasonable rates and based on the elements usually considered in determining the reasonableness of a rate.

Memorials Planned for Soldiers.

Every county in Oregon will be authorized to expend at least \$5000 fc. constructing suitable memorials or arches in memory of the soldiers and sailors who took part in the recent war, if a bill introduced by Senator Handley becomes a law. The measure asks that all county courts be given authority to spend \$5000 of the public money for this purpose.

Capital Punishment Bill Introduced. Death penalty for all persons hereafter convicted in this state of murder or treason in the first degree is provided for in a proposed constitutional amendment introduced in the

senate by Senator Dimick. No alternative penalty is provided, so if the amendment should be passed by the legislature and approved by the voters it would mean that all persons convicted of murder in the first degree must be sentenced to death.

The amendment, if adopted, would

self executing. Governor Signs Eight Messures.

Eight bills have been signed by Sovernor Withycombe and filed with Secretary of State Olcott. They are: Soldiers' and satiors' commission bill, appropriating \$100,000 and carrying an emergency clause. Now effec-

Measure appropriating \$552,385 to meet deficiency appropriations of the emergency board. Emergency clause

Measure appropriating \$25,000 tz pay per diem and traveling expenses of members of the legislature and sal aries of clerks and stenographers. Emergency clause attached.

Bill empowering cities and towns without consent of property owners affected to annex property that has been or will be surrounded by the city limits. Measure has particular appliation to Portland.

Two bills by Senator Baldwin placug state bank members of the federal reserve system on the same footing as national bank members.

Measure empowering the state highway commission to sell obsolete or wornout machinery.

Measure extending the power of eminent domain for county courts and the highway commission so that use may be made of property before completion of condemnation proceedings. Bill Provides For New State Prison. Authority to construct a new peni-

tentiary building at a cost of \$500,000 is sought in a bill introduced by Senator Ritner. The bill provides that the question be referred to a vote of the people at the next general, regular or special election.

If the bill becomes a law, the board

A nation-wide memorial for Theo- | held in the evening at the Methodist Episcopal church, where Rev. Fratt, dore Roosevelt is set for next Sunday. Episcopal church, where Rev. Frat, February 9, when memorial services the pastor, announces that Rev. H. F. will be held in churches and chapels Pemberton of The Dalles will deliver throughout the country. The general the memorial sermon. It is expected rule adopted in honoring the great that a large assemblage of people will American is for memorial sermons to attend the service and thus pay tribute be preached in the different churches, to the memory of one of America's but in Athena a union meeting will be greatest men.

> \$125,000 annually for four consecutive years to pay for the cost of the new building. It is not required that this amount shall conform to the 6 per cent statutory limitation.

May Abolish Parole Officer. Senator LaFollett, of Marion coun ty, has introduced a bill for the abolition of the office of state parole officer. The bill, which would amend the present law, would make it the duty of circuit judges when paroling persons to make written conditions of the parole order, to be forwarded to the warden of the state penitentiary, instead of to the parole officer, and provides that the persons paroled re-

ole officer. Liquor Laws Are Tightening. Two bills aimed at bootlegging were troduced in the senate by Senator

port to the warden instead of the par

berhard. One provides that municintroduced in the senate by Senator court and the other gives a municipal judge the right to issue search warrants in seeking to suppress the liquor affic. Under the present state law affic. Under the present state law an swakened war conscience, last these powers are delegated only to year's figures will be bettered. state officials.

Legislative Brevities.

Representative Schuebel's bill proing for creation of a board of concitiation and arbitration in labor disputes met defeat in the house.

Representative Thrift offered a joint nemorial asking congress to retain the United States employment service.

The house passed the joint resolution of Representative Smith, of Multnomah, providing for a committee to investigate the wood shipbuilding industry and enlarged it to cover the steel shipyards as well.

Curfew shall ring each night for the canines if a bill introduced by Representative Dennis becomes a law. All dogs must be safely tucked into bed by 8 o'clock each night and remain there until 6 o'clock the next morning, under this bill.

Representative Bean has introduced a bill providing for a \$50,000 appropriation to create a revolving fund under which the state printing plant would print all the text books used in the schools of the state, the same to be sold at actual cost.

More expeditous transaction of circuit court business is the purpose of a bill introduced by the senate judiciary committee, authorizing the chief justice of the supreme court to assign any circuit judge to duty in any circuit court of the state.

Congress is "earnestly requested appropriate sufficient funds for finishing the steel and wooden ships now under contract," in a memorial passed by both houses.

Senator Dimick's bill making it a crime to teach the German language is the public schools and colleges of Oregon, was passed by the senate by vote of 18 to 11.

There's a whole lot to being mustered out besides changing clothes.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Al lied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest when crop the only limitation upon Ameri can exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,080,30

bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat anflour in terms of wheat. The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessa tion of hostflities we are able to re turn to a normal wheat diet. Suppli-

that have accumulated in Australia Argentine and other hitherto inacces sible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American whea probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the com mon table, But last year the tale was different

Only by the greatest possible savin, and sacrifice were we able to keep a stendy stream of wheat and flour mov ing across the sea. We found our selves at the beginning of the harves year with an unusually short crop Even the most optimistic statistician figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 hushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far

the most important article in the diet. All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home-by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhondda then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could be take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American peo ple was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we

actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels. Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with

Our exports since is country + · ministration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles + and policies that would govern + solution of this country's + food problems.

"The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the indi-vidual initiative of its people" and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with com- 4 plete self effacement in the time 4 of emergency. Democracy can + yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in 4 this way. To have done so will + have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the rightful-+ ness of our faith and our ability 4 to defend ourselves without be-Ing Prussianized."

Creatures of Habit.

The Olean (N. Y.) Times headlines it this way: "Twins Born Seven Times in One Street." The news fills us with amazement and tempts us to philosophize. Amazement, because twins should like being born so well that they repeat the act seven times; to philosophize on the force of habit which makes them continually choose the same street as the scene of their antal encores. It seems to us that if we were twins with an incurable birth habit, we should desire a bit of variety. Having been born once in Olean we should yearn for some different place for our next debut; we should try to be born in China, in France, in Salamanes, in Cattaraugus, in Indiana, at Aurora Pond.—Cleveland Piain

A GROUP OF INTERESTING LETTERS FROM OUR HOME LADS "OVER THERE"

Obermendig, Germany, Dec. 25, '18.

Friend Colonel: It has been some time since I have written you, so here goes. Today is Xmss, to the Germans and people in the States, but to the soldiers of the Army of Occupation, it is just a boliday. It snowed last night for the first time, so that makes it seem a little more like Christmas. But when we get home we'll celebrate all the Holidays we've missed and e more besides.

I have forgotten where I was when I have forgotten where I was whon I wrote you last, but anyway I have done a lot of traveling and all of it in the Holt mail route. My Division went on the front the lat of June and was under shell fire almost continuously till the finish. We were on the Marne near Chateau Thierry on July 15th when the big show opened and we followed it on around to the St. Mikiel followed it on around to the St. Mikiel followed it on around to the St. Mihiel drive, which wasn't nearly as bad, because the Bosche either surrendered or run like H-. And then we were sent to the Verdun front and the Argonne This was about the worst place of all. Every foot of ground we gained meant a lot of hard fighting.

I have been close to the Athena boys in the 148th but have never had a chance to see them. I was able to see the work they did on the Marne. and believe me, if any of the Athena boys were pulling the lanvard, you can bet she has her full quota. I guess most of the boys will beat me home, as 1 am in the Regulars and liable to stay over here for some time yet.

Well, the whistle just blew and the "chow hounds" are lining up for the Xmas dinner, which consists mostly of the famous "corn willie" so must close and line up. We are stationed in a small village near Coblentz, Germany, on the Rhine, Pvt. John L. Wall, H. Q. Co., 88th Inf.

John encloses the program of a 'Real honest-to-goodness American Minstrel Show, staged directed and played by members of Headquarters Company, 38th Inf. 'Roos o' the Marne Rgt.'" on Christmas Hve, of which was a member of the chorus

Sam Starr Tells of Movements,

Walsdorf, Germany, Dec. 13, '18 Since the Armistice has been signed the censorship is not so rigid, so will try to tell you something of what we have been doing. On Jan. 22, 1918, at 2 a. m., we left Camp Merritt and loaded on the S. S. Baltic, at Hoboken, N. J., and early in the morning of the 23rd we slid out of the harbor and began making our way to Halifax. There we joined a British convoy and began our course to England. We landed at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th of Feb., the day after the Tuscania was sunk. I don't know how true it is, but it is said that the torpedo struck ship first and glanced off, then

From Liverpool we went by train to Winchester and were there a few days for rest, then we went to Southampton | didn't hurt us, but scared us out of a and crossed the channel on the Prince George. At Havre, France, we had a car ride to Camp De Sauge, near Bordeaux. There we got our big 6-inch long range guns. They will shoot about 11 miles and only weigh 17 tons. The 146th have small Holt caterpillars but the 148th have large Renault tractors. Our Regiment has more than 80 motor driven machines. From DeSauge we made a short move to Costillon and did corvoy duty until we were ready

On July 4th, we went to Libourn and loaded out for the front, and on the evening of the seventh we took up a position south of Chateau Thierry. on the evening of the 8th we fired our first shot at the enemy. We were in the drive there until Aug 11. When we were at Chehery Chateau, we were ordered to the rear. We then made a long convoy to Bouzecourt, south of Toul, we went into billets there and stayed only a few days then were or-dered back to the front. We went to heavy artillery. We were shead of dered back to the front. We went to

St. Mihiel and started them off there
and followed them as far as Limay.

Then we went to the Verdun front and
were at La Clair when the big drive
started on Sept. 25. From there we

started on Sept. 25. From there we
was fixing left was a slaughter. We started on Sept. 25. From there we moved up to Esnes, but did not fire Then D. Bat. began flirting with disaster. We pulled our guns dred vards behind our line of defense. We were there 29 days and under shell fire most of the time. Nantillois is you see they were getting pretty low about three miles north of Montfau-

Next we took a position beween Aincreville and Clery Le Grand, about two and a-half miles from Dun-Sur-Meuse. We were there when the armistice was Then we went back to Blercourt and were there until Dec. 2nd. when we started on our way to Germany. The first night out we stoped at Piennes, the next day went to Schifflinger, Luxemburg, near Each; were there two days then went to Was-

Bat. D, 148 F. A.

Another Letter From Bat. D.

Wasserbillig, Germany, Dec. 6 '18. We Athens buys are all getting along fine We are following the Huns up as fast as they vacate. I guess we have seen France for the last time. The people here are German, but they treat us fine. We are billetted in houses with them, we occupy one part of the house and they another. Luxemurg is a neutral country, and gets all their provisions from Country. provisions from Germany, there provisions from Germany, therefore they had to do about as Germany sails, so the people tell us here, and that Germany starved them almost to death and they sure show it. Luxemourg is a small country, not larger than Umfilla county. This is a very rich contry, and the most civilized we have seen since we left the States. They are some great farms here and it is

great mining country for coal and iron Verdun was the last large town w came through in France. It is cl to the line where the Germans held to four years and they say there were only 34 houses that were not shelled to 19 34 houses that were not shelled by the Germans. It was a large city and there is hardly a house left stanting. There is an underground town in this city and it is sure a sight to see the trains and everything underground. They had large ammunition plants under there and our - - trains got their

nition from there while we were on that front. Wasserbillig is at the mouth of the Moselle river. We have been on the road five days and have several days to go yet. We are headed for Co-blentz, on the Rhine. The German line is just across the river from where we are now. We can see the Prussian Guards walking along the bank of the river, but that doesn't bother us any. We have troops in Germany a long ways now and they are still going. They are rather slow in drawing their troops back, but it takes time; and we are not going to allow them to re-organize and give us any trouble, so

we are keeping close behind them. I will give you a little history of the Front. I had some narrow escapes but never go hit. I have a couple of pieces of shrapnel that struck in a tree just over my head about a foot. We were in one position for about four weeks at a town called Nantellois, near the Argonne Woods. The Huns sure got on our nerves. One could hear most of them coming but couldn't tell where they were going to hit, so it gets one's goat. Ed and I had one struck the Tuscania. Irvin Cobb was pretty close shave. We were in the recoil pit between the trailers of the gun when a large shell hit about ten feetsform us. It nearly buried us but year's growts. Some of the pieces hit the gun and put five holes nearly through the barrel. We had to take it back of the lines and get it fixed up. It took us three weeks. Then we went to the front again. The Huns were sure H- to get out of the Argonne

On Hallowe'en night we sure did dump over the furniture. We opened up over 2500 guns and the ground after the barrage looked like it plowed. You never saw the like of get away, but no chance. The Infantry captured a lot of prisoners as well as a lot of horses and guns. Our Battalion was the advance battalion of the regiment so about 12 o'clock the next night we had to go. We traveled for a long ways, were two days catching up. vailey, the Infantry just ahead of us a little way and the Huns were pretty close, only about six hundred yards were firing into a town called Dun-sur-Meuse on the Mease river. They left everything behind and traveled. There we saw a slaughter house where they had plenty of horse meat hanging on the hooks, and also several dogs. So on eats.

We hope to be home before long. We won't see France any more, expect to embark from Holland. Well, this will be all the history for tonight. Bat. D, 148 F. A.