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## MARKS SPOT OF YANKS' LANDING

### France Lays Cornerstone of Monument at the Pointe de Grave.

## WALLACE PRAISES FRENCH

### President Poi are Urges Both Nations to Guard Against Estrangement—Lafayette Saluted for America From Same Port.

Pointe de Grave, France.—France paid lasting tribute to American active entry into the great war by laying the cornerstone of a monument here commemorating the landing of American troops in 1917. Speeches by President Poincaré and Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, were the features of the exercises, appropriately held on the birthday of Lafayette, who sailed for America from this same port in 1777.

The scene was a brilliant one, many detachments of French and American soldiers, sailors and marines assembled among the sandy dunes of the Pointe giving color to the picture. The guard of honor, for instance, was composed of United States marines, many of whom were veterans of the fighting on the Marne in 1918.

### Distinguished Gathering.

In addition to Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and other distinguished Frenchmen, numbers of prominent Americans assisted in the ceremony, among them Frank L. Polk, under secretary of state; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, now commander of the American forces in France. The French representation included also Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and a member of the Joffre mission to the United States in 1917; Andre Tardieu, and Deputy Maurice Damour, chairman of the committee in charge of the exercises. A band from the U. S. S. Carolina played.

A crowd of some 3,000 witnessed the ceremony. President Poincaré in his speech to America to continue that relationship which caused the United States to come to the aid of France.

"In the plains of Picardy, Lorraine and Champagne by the side of 1,400,000 whom the war has mown down," said he, "sleep your Americans whose mothers do not know their tombs. They all sacrificed to the same ideal the French died for."

"Let us bend down over these tombs and listen. It is the same voice which everywhere arises from the depths of the earth. 'We have suffered,' they say, 'in order that the world should become free.' To you now falls the duty to watch that never again may leap up this danger which we have removed. Do not allow France and America to estrange themselves one from the other. Do not draw apart those hands which are now joined. Be on your guard that there shall never be kept between you misunderstandings which sooner or later might be transformed into disagreements."

"Tomorrow no more than yesterday can you dispense with each other. Separated you will quickly be exposed to the offensive return of violence. Side by side the peoples who have won the war will be strong enough to make such war impossible."

### Praiser Spirit of France.

American Ambassador Wallace said the monument would be to "victory and liberty."

The speaker praised the spirit of France and said that while "many and great are the glories of France there is none that compares with the glory of the Marne."

Ambassador Wallace, after he dwelt upon the part Lafayette played in the Revolution and the United States.

## TOM CORWINE GREAT ENTERTAINER

### Possesses Remarkable Powers of Imitation and Mimicry.

Tom Corwine is prince among entertainers. He fills every minute with fine fun and laughter. All that he does is original. He imitates no one and no one can imitate him successfully. The Joliet Daily News says:



"Tom Corwine has the most marvelous throat in existence. He is a living wonder, possessing four distinct throats in one, so that he can make a concordance of sounds that no other voice has ever accomplished." He imitates birds, animals and mechanical contrivances with a perfection that is uncanny.

His humorous sketches are irresistibly laughable and have won for him a nation-wide reputation.

## JINX PURSUES BRIDAL AUTO

### Blowouts Were Overcome, but Lack of Years Was an Effectual Bar to License Bureau.

Baltimore, Md.—Luck was with Allen Walter Dehuff of Dallastown, Pa., a prospective bridegroom, when he slipped from bed at 4 a. m. and at the wheel of his "divver" sped toward Loganville, Pa.

His bride-to-be, Miss Esther Hildebrandt, was waiting for him at a lonely spot on the road and they turned the radiator toward Baltimore, but there Dehuff's luck deserted him.

First came blowouts and then engine trouble and finally a damaged axle, but repairs were made and the "divver" continued toward Baltimore and a marriage license.

But the blow which he received at the marriage license bureau will take two years to fix, unless he asks his parents for help. He is only 19 years old and the clerk would not issue the marriage license without the consent of Dehuff's parents, so the pair returned home.

## FAMOUS BAR NOW GROCERY

### California House Had Five Presidents and One King as Guests.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Diamond bar, famous for nearly fifty years as a part of the old Auzerals House, of San Jose, Cal., is being fitted up for a grocery store. The Auzerals House, in West Santa Clara street, housed five presidents of the United States and was for a time the abode of a king. It was built in 1833, according to John E. Auzerals of San Jose, and the barroom was the meeting place for many of the men whose names have been written into the history of California.

President Grant was entertained at a banquet in the Auzerals House in 1879. The following spring King Kalanui of Hawaii was a guest, and in September of the same year President Hayes delivered an address from the balcony. President Harrison was a guest in 1851 and both McKinley and Roosevelt visited the famous old hotel on their tours of the United States.

## Poison From Snake Bite.

S. D.—Hercule action of his sucking poison injected from a rattlesnake from his life of Gaylord Town, 65 years old, of Mellette county was walking with the prairie near their snake, which had been auster of weeds, struck dead. A friend of the wound causing it after which Mrs. Toy struck the poison. The fangs struck the boy twice.

## In Well; Regains Sight.

—Almost blind since 1915, Joseph Chishaw, ex-soldier, bathed several times in St. Wigwell, North Wales, and had recovered his sight, he says.

## Conflicting Thoughts



## Sight Large Sea Serpent; Immune to Bullets.

Reno, Nev.—Doubt not the authenticity of this, for the nation went dry long since.

Four hunters report a sea serpent 25 feet long in Yranid Lake, largest fresh water body west of the Great Lakes. It has huge fins and a serpent's tail, comes to the surface of the water and its hide is impregnable to bullets.

The hunters who shot the animal but who report it died after being hit unhurt are J. S. Neff, Mike Nagy, W. J. Neff and M. Gent. They were camping on the shore of the lake when the monster was first sighted there.

## SHOW YANKS AROUND

### Y. M. C. A. Conducts Sightseeing Tours Through France.

Battlefields and Castles of Leading Interest After Paris Has Been Seen.

Chantilly, France.—The progress of the sightseeing doughboy through France, after he gets through with battle fronts, is from one beautiful spot to another. Of course, the battle fronts come first, and the Y. M. C. A. trips to Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, Rheims, Soissons and the Chemin-des-Dames are so popular that the boys have to draw lots every day for the coveted free tickets, as only 100 persons can be taken on each trip. But all the other trips the Y. M. C. A. has arranged for American soldiers and sailors are studies in beauty and art and history amid pleasures and palaces, and the eagerness and intelligence with which the boys go on these expeditions is plain evidence of their essential soundness of heart and mind.

The first day, as a rule, the boys get aboard the big "Y" sightseeing automobiles and see Paris. Then they go by special train to the palaces of Versailles, Fontainebleau, Malmaison and St. Germain. Next they come back to Paris and spend a day in the Louvre. And then those still keen for palaces are invited to take another trip to the jewel of them all, the famous chateau of the Condes and Montmorency at Chantilly.

Thousands of American soldiers have visited Chantilly this year and have learned something of a place which many wealthy tourists overlooked. Indeed, though many Americans visited Chantilly in years before the war, a large percentage of them saw only the race course and never visited the chateau. Yet many experts hold that though a number of other museums outrank it in size, nowhere in the world—next excepting the Louvre—is there a more exquisite collection of objects of art.

## WHISKERS AS OLD AS HE IS

### And Former County Auditor in California is Hovering Near the Eighty Mark.

Santa Ana, Cal.—Who's got the oldest whiskers? Other towns have entered contestants in the race for oldest whiskers, but Santa Ana only now jumps into the fray with a set of whiskers sixty-one years old. If anybody can beat that, let them come forward or forever hold their peace.

The proud possessor of the aged beard is J. H. Hall, former auditor of Orange county, who is now dividing his time between Santa Ana and the East. Captain Hall, a G. A. R. man, never has shaved, and the whiskers which now adorn his face are on the roots of the "fuzz" which showed up when he was in his teens.

## Not a Tight Fit

Equipment was being issued to the recruits. On the previous day they had received shoes and as the men came up, the officer asked each how his shoes fitted. One man said: "Why, sir, I can do a right about face without moving my shoes."

## KILLS MORE THAN WAR

### Tuberculosis Claims 150,000 Victims a Year.

### Survey Indicates 2,000,000 Unsuspected Sufferers From Disease in Nation.

New York.—A survey of the country shows the United States is face to face with a condition more menacing to its people than actual warfare, according to the report of the executive committee of the National Tuberculosis association.

The survey shows an annual death rate from tuberculosis in the United States of 150,000, and more than 1,000,000 active cases of the disease in the nation.

To combat and prevent the spread of the disease, an intensive national campaign is necessary, it was asserted. Funds for the campaign will be sought by a ten-day sale of Red Cross seals, beginning December 1. The total of the several state budgets will be more than \$3,500,000.

During the discussions, attention was called to the revelations of the war-time medical examination boards, made up largely of members of the association. Official figures were cited, showing that of the men called to the colors, nearly 100,000 were tuberculous.

It was pointed out that the death rate of 150,000 a year from one preventable disease means the sacrifice of more lives than the United States army lost in the year it was actively engaged in the war.

## BRITISH SELL WAR STORES

### Government Offers to the Public Immense Quantity of Goods and Factory Plants.

Washington.—The British government is offering at public sale, either by auctions or bid from private parties, an enormous amount of goods, stores and all kinds of property accumulated in the course of the war and now held in quantities far beyond the needs in time of peace.

A special publication known as "Surplus," copies of which have been received here, show that this property includes whole factories fully equipped for manufacturing all kinds of commodities.

An effort is being made to dispose of much of this property abroad and a special bureau has been established in London to interest export houses.

## JUST A MATTER OF MONEY

### Ontario Town Would Pay for American Coal in Own Currency.

Windsor, Ont.—Orders placed by Mayor Winter with a United States firm for 600 tons of anthracite coal, quoted at \$12 a ton, including freight, and expected to be paid for in Canadian money, must now be paid for in United States currency, according to word received here.

The demand for United States money will make about 42 cents difference a ton, the mayor says. The order is held in abeyance until it can be learned whether another American company will accept Canadian money.

## Cared for Town Clock.

Bucyrus, O.—Care of the town clock passed out of the hands of the Kehrer family, which has had it for more than fifty years, when George J. Kehrer Jr. was taken ill and had to delegate his task to the court house janitor. About twenty years ago the elder Kehrer died, after tending the clock for thirty years, and the clock stopped. For a month a stranger struggled with it, but it would not run more than forty-eight hours consecutively. Then his son took care of it and ever since the townspeople have set their watches by it.

## Prize Fish Yarn of 1919.

Topeka, Kan.—The champion "fish tale" for 1919 was brought to this city by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lovewell, who returned with their family from Lake Koronts, Minn., where they spent two months.

The family consisting of the parents, two sons and a daughter, caught a total of 168 pike and bass, in addition to pickerels which they did not count. They showed a snapshot with a catch of 40 fish averaging two pounds each.

## Merely Breach of Discipline.

An air cadet in England recently swooped down toward a country road while practicing diving and struck a carriage in which two convalescent officers were driving. Both officers were killed. When the cadet was put on trial the defense set up the plea that there had been no such culpable negligence as would justify a verdict of manslaughter, although the pilot had committed a breach of discipline in flying low over the road. The cadet was acquitted.

## INVENTOR OF "BIG BERTHA" IS INSANE

### Ghosts of Victims of Huge Gun Have Unseated His Reason.

### Men Whose Minds Failed to Stand Up Under Strain and Horrors of War His Only Companions.

## SUCCESS BRINGS REMORSE

Berlin.—The inventor of the "Big Bertha," which first shelled Paris on March 23, 1918, from a distance of nearly 80 miles, now is an inmate of the German state asylum in Andernach. Men whose minds failed to stand up under the strain and horrors of war are his only companions.

The inventor does not associate with the other inmates. At rare intervals he speaks with the doctors or nurses in the hospital, but then only a few words. But, once when an American soldier entered, the German's face lighted up like that of a child with a new toy. To the astonishment of the hospital attendants he at once approached the visitor and began to converse with him in English.

As he talked his interest in the young American seemed almost pathetic. He asked of America, America's part in the war, what America expected to do with Germany, and particularly was anxious to learn what America thought of the German air raids during the war and the bombardment of Paris by the "Big Bertha."

Tells Story of Life.

Then, as if afraid that the young soldier from overseas was about to sentence him to some horrible punishment, he suddenly began to tell the story of his own life.

As a young man he had studied at the greatest universities in Germany. Chemistry and mechanics had been his favorite subjects, and in these he showed great aptitude. As was natural in Germany at that time, his researches soon took him into the field of perfecting weapons of war. His work in this line attracted the attention of his government. They gave him every opportunity for study. He was sent to England, America and France. In those places he studied at close range the guns used by the armies, the chemical composition of explosives and the methods of manufacturing great shells. When he returned to Germany he was given stock in the Krupp works, at Essen. Profiting by his studies and what he had learned in other lands, this man set about to develop what would eventually be the mightiest cannon in the world.

Then came August, 1914, and the war. According to the inventor, his efforts were redoubled. The big guns, which destroyed the forts of Belgium, were not sufficient. For years, the inventor said, he had dreamed and planned a weapon that would reach Paris, and when the war came he, together with the greatest scientist of Germany, began working upon the cannon.

## Success Brought Only Remorse.

In the spring of 1918, the inventor said, they believed their plan had been accomplished. The great gun was finished and moved to a spot in the lines from which its shells could reach Paris. Finally came the day when it was fired on Paris for the first time. Apparently it was a success. For a few days all Germany celebrated, the inventor said. For him, however, this joy was short-lived. Hardly had the celebration ended when the allies seemed to take on a new lease on life. Instead of discouraging them the great gun appeared to have driven them to greater efforts.

"Then came the stories of the sufferings caused by the gun," the inventor said. "Instead of killing soldiers we had murdered women and children. My nights became sleepless. When I did drop into a dose my dreams were terrible. I became sick with the thoughts of my work. I lost weight. I could not face my family, and the sight of women and children on the street made me faint. Then something snapped."

A committee of five of the Portland police department appeared before Mayor Baker, with a request that there be a horizontal increase in salaries of approximately \$20 a month.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Oregon City Congregational church will be made the occasion for the holding of the 71st state conference of the Congregational churches of Oregon, a three-day session being called for November 4, 5 and 6.