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COOLIDGE OUTLINES MEXICAN POLICY

Basis of Attitude Protection of Lives and Property of Americans.

Washington, D. C. — While senate and house were debating on the Mexican-Nicaraguan imbroglio, the White House took occasion to again outline the attitude of the administration toward Mexico's land and oil regulations.

It was explained that President Coolidge regards the controversy between the United States and Mexico over oil and land laws as boiled down to the single question:

"Shall the property of American citizens in Mexico be confiscated, or taken without being paid for?"

Coolidge feels that every step taken by his direction in regard to the new Mexican laws has been taken with that in mind, and for the purpose of preventing confiscation.

So far as Nicaragua is concerned the president feels that the Monroe Doctrine has a specific place in connection with the administration's policy. In view of the fact that other powers do not send forces into Central or South America countries to protect their own nationals and their interests, it is their custom to notify the United States when they regard their nationals as in jeopardy, in order that the Washington government may first determine, in the light of the Monroe Doctrine, what action is cared to take.

In the case of Nicaragua, two European countries informed the Washington government of fears entertained for their nationals in Nicaragua and the president took the view that this aspect of the question could not be disregarded.

MERGER OF NORTHERN RAILROADS PROPOSED

St. Paul, Minn.—Definite plans for the merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways may be ready for presentation to the interstate commerce commission within 90 days.

This information was given by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern, who said details of the plan are being worked out now in frequent conferences of the rail officials.

Through ownership of 97 per cent of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, these roads also would control operation of that line, effecting a system totaling 25,000 miles.

If the merger is approved by the interstate commerce commission the consolidated system will have a capitalization of more than \$850,000,000 and a combined valuation of around \$1,500,000,000.

Work on the proposed merger plan is progressing, Mr. Budd said, but any announcement that it is complete "is premature and inaccurate."

When the plan is perfected, it is the intention of the roads to make its details known to officials in states through which the three lines operate, before seeking approval of the federal commission.

Buddhists Now Claim

Discovery of America

Five Buddhist priests from China discovered America. This is the claim made by Scie Tou Fa, director of the Chinese information service in France, reported by the Pathfinder Magazine. These priests in 458 discovered an "immense land" lying 3,250 leagues east of China. They named the land "Fou Chang," and, according to Scie, from the description which they gave of it there is no possible doubt that it was the American continent. Nearly forty years later Fou Chang was visited by a Buddhist priest named Hui Shen. Where he landed is not known; but there is a legend in Mexico about "Halpecocha," who, Scie, claims, was the Buddha priest who dressed in a long robe and taught the inhabitants a new religion and philosophy. In this connection Scie reminds scholars of the subject that the first Spanish explorers who landed in South America and Mexico were struck by the resemblance of the native architecture to that of the Far East. For instance, one god had an elephant head, which certainly must have been of Asiatic origin. A figure of Buddha, says Scie, was found in Mexico; it was squatting in Oriental fashion. Even in Colorado Chinese legends were found.

American Indians' Shields

The heavy iron shield used by knights in the days of chivalry had its prototype in the rawhide disk of the American plains Indians. While the design imprinted upon the iron defender of the medieval warrior was symbolic, it was not magical like those emblems painted upon the aboriginal escutcheons now in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania museum, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

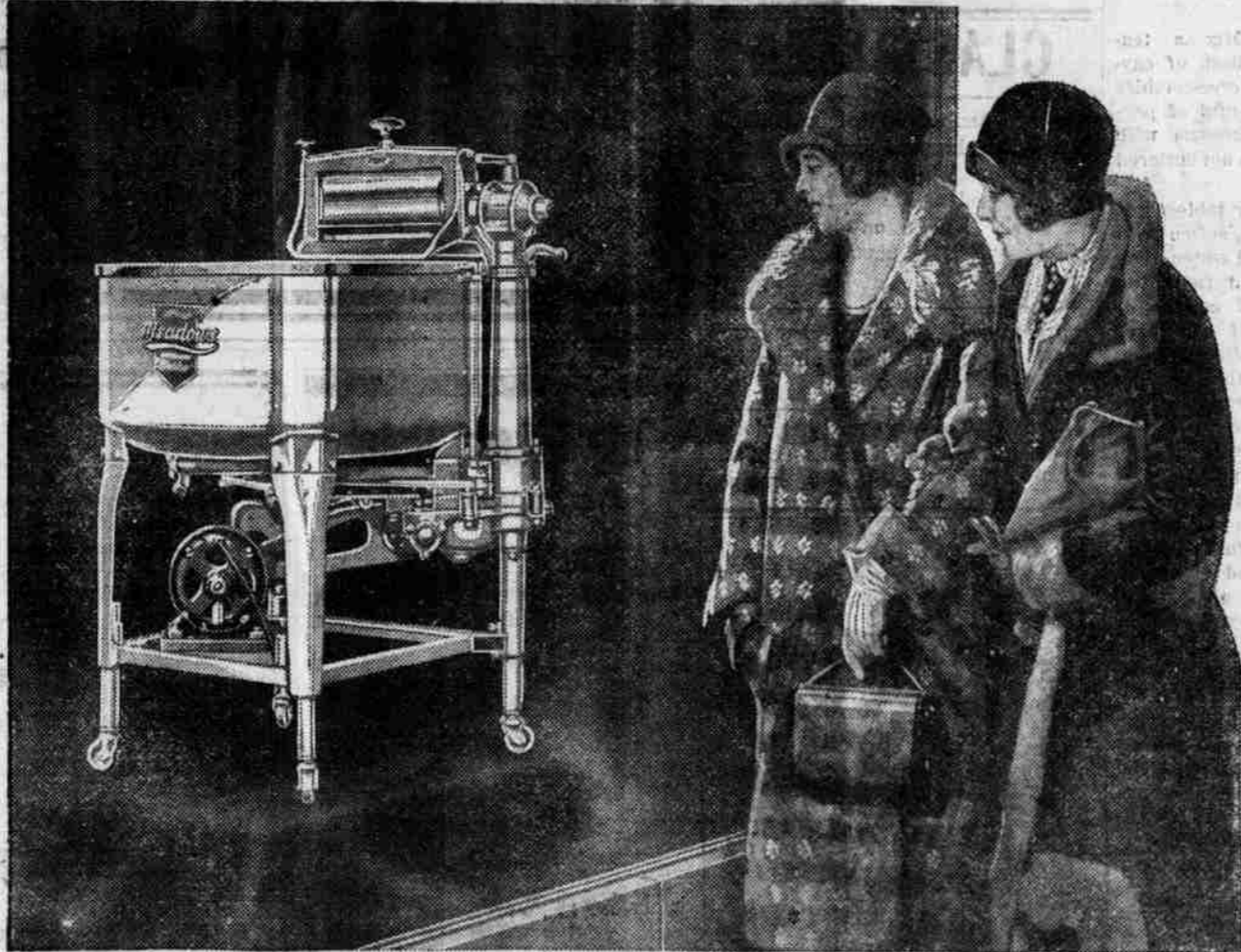
Art alone did not prompt the American Indian to embellish his defensive weapons, but a belief in the supernatural power of color laid in designs to ward off evil, according to Henry Usher Hall, curator of the section of general ethnology of the museum.

French "Independence Day"

The name "Day of the Bastille" is given in French history to the 14th of July, 1789, because on that day the mob, assisted by the Gardes Françaises, rose in insurrection and destroyed the prison fortress of the Bastille. During the years 1790-1792, the anniversary of this event was called "La Fete de la Federation." The Day of the Bastille is also known as the "Day of July," and is celebrated by the French as a patriotic holiday, such as the Americans celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July.

Marx Again Is German Chancellor
Berlin.—Wilhelm Marx was designated by President Von Hindenburg to succeed himself as German chancellor. Marx was defeated in the reichstag before the holidays and resigned.

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The only washing machine in the world that cleanses a 23-gallon tubful of clothes in 4 minutes

It is worth any woman's notice that the best working washer that money can buy is also the most attractive.

For the Meadows is the only washer that really cleanses a 23-gallon tubful of clothes in 4 minutes. And does the whole job without asking the housewife to come to the rescue on neck-bands and cuffs. The only washer that treats lingerie and filmy things as they were meant to be treated.

Here are the reasons for these superb advantages of washing with the Meadows:

The tub is 4 gallons bigger; it can be bigger because this washer embodies the secret of faster

water action; the washing process is gentler, though more thorough, because the Bakelite agitator is forever smooth and does not wear rough and sharp like the metal agitators in other machines.

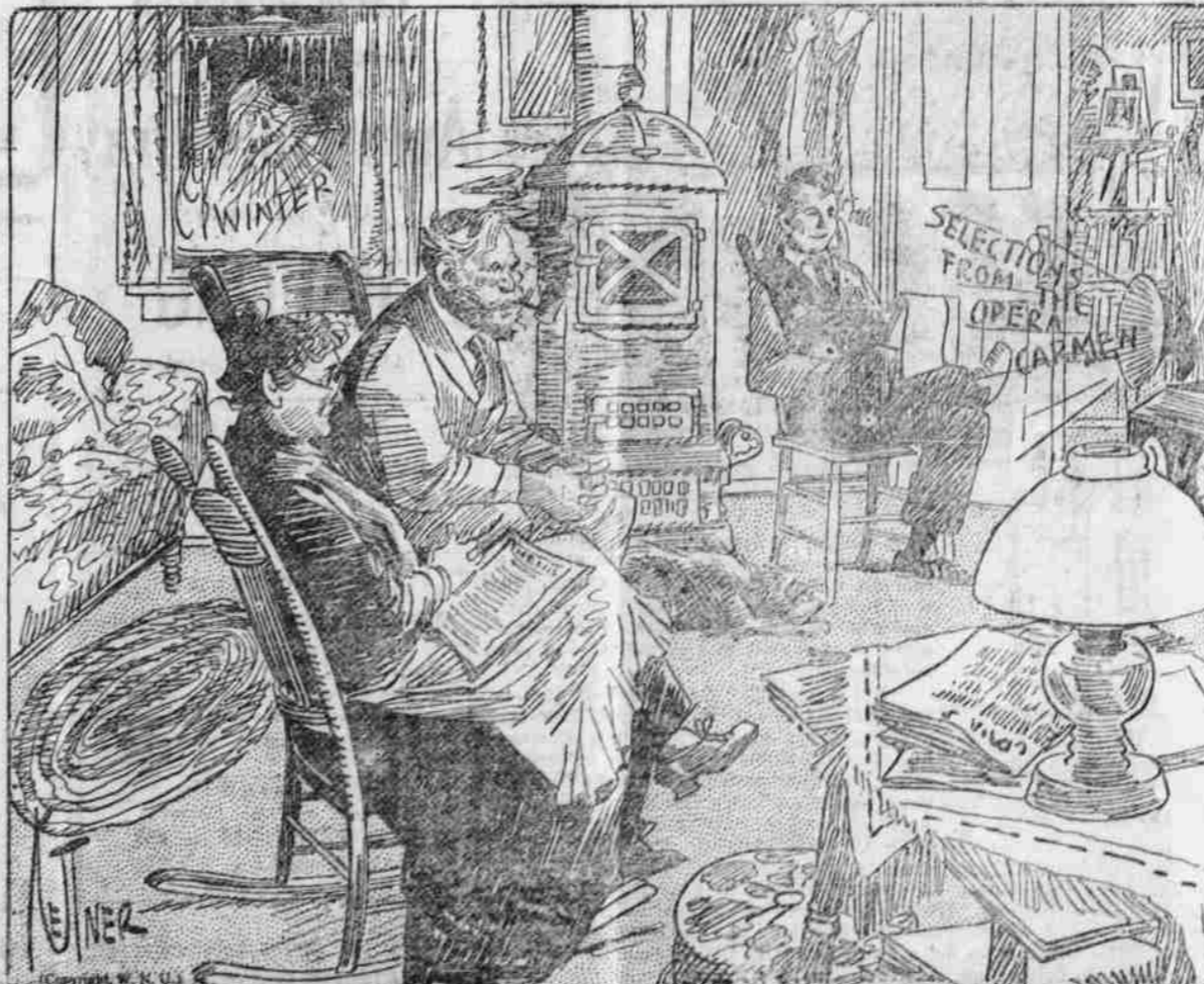
You owe it to yourself to do at least one washing with the Meadows. Our service man can show you how to run it in three minutes' time.

You alone will decide that this machine has kept a rich promise. Phone us today for a demonstration.



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Shortening the Long Winter Nights



Old Hawaiian Custom of Birth Celebration

In years gone by the Hawaiians, a primitive, nature-loving people, made gods of mountains, trees and stones. The "alii" or chiefs associated the birth of a child with a specific tree. A tamarind or a koa tree was planted at the time a chief's child was born, and grew to maturity with the child. On certain occasions the first fruits of a young tree, coconut palm by preference, were plucked by a son of the "alii."

When an heir was born to the "alii" the ceremonial drum was beaten at the temple and a sacred hula performed. One of these ceremonial drums, taken from a temple on Diamond Head, in Honolulu, is of koa wood (mahogany) and nearly four feet high. Its ends are covered with sharkskin and the sides decorated with human teeth.

As the great drum booms out its message that a son has been born to the "alii," the people gather to offer sacrifices and propitiate the gods. A feast is given by the chief and the sacred hula-hula is performed. This sacred hula is more a historic pantomime than a mere dance, and is as different from the hula-hula of today as a symphony orchestra is from a jazz band.

Twice Escaped Death

Plans Carefully Laid

Sorcerers in Papua, or New Guinea, seldom attempt to employ their "puri-puri," as native magic is termed, against white men, but twice one Mirao did seek to avenge a faulced wrong by bringing about the death of Merlin Moore Taylor, the writer relates in "The Heart of Black Papua."

The first attempt was frustrated when a native discovered that a coconut handed the white man contained minute slivers of bamboo in the nut's milk. If swallowed, these bits of fiber would penetrate the delicate tissues of the vital organs, causing inflammation and eventually death.

Later Taylor narrowly escaped death from a snake which charged toward him while he was walking along a narrow path. The sorcerer had captured the poisonous reptile, tied a noose of plant vine back of its head, and placed it in a pot over a fire with a handkerchief owned by Taylor. Tortured by the heat, the snake associated the scent of the handkerchief with its torture, and when released sought to attack the person whose scent was similar to that of the handkerchief.

The witch doctor then became resigned and disappeared into the jungle until the white man had departed.

On the Trolley Car

On board the trolley car which plies between the Sixty-ninth street terminal and Easton a man and wife were in earnest conversation. The man had been speaking in subdued tones when his wife burst out with: "She wasn't. She wasn't to blame. If there's any blame to be fixed it belongs to the husband. I think she was entirely justified. Any woman in her place would have done the same. I don't care if the meals were late. She loved him and that made it all right." No, gentle reader, this isn't the sort of marital difficulty you suspect. The husband of the woman who spoke the foregoing, exclaimed: "But any woman that wastes all afternoon on a Pekingese is a good-for-nothing bum, and any man who stands for such nonsense, deserves to get indigestion."—Philadelphia Record.

PUBLISHERS MANDAMUSED

Court Orders State Board of Education to Appear January 26.

Salem, Or.—An alternate writ of mandamus was issued in the Marion county circuit court here in proceedings brought by Row, Peterson & Co. to compel the state board of education to enter into contracts with the plaintiff publishing corporation for furnishing textbooks for the public schools of Oregon adopted at a meeting of the state textbook commission held in Salem last November.

It was set out in the complaint that the textbook commission awarded to Row, Peterson & Co. the contract for the Brown-Elledge arithmetic, but that the state board of education has refused to execute or carry out the terms of the authorization.

Judge McMahan has fixed Wednesday, January 26, as the date upon which the state board of education shall appear in court.

Asked for It

Said the teacher: "Now, boys, quadruped and biped, you know, are two kinds of animals. Quadruped, animal with four legs, such as cow, elephant and horse. Biped, animal with two legs, such as—well, ah— Yes, there is a biped"—pointing to a picture of a goose on the wall—"and I am a biped, and you are all bipeds. Now, what am I?"
A breathless pause, then one of the bipeds answered, "A goose, sir!"

COMMITTEE PASSES McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

Chairman Instructed to Ask for an Early Vote on the Measure.

Washington, D. C.—The house agriculture committee approved the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill by a vote of 13 to 8.

The vote was taken after a motion to substitute the Curtis-Crisp bill failed, 16 to 5. The Curtis-Crisp bill received 10 votes against 11 for the McNary-Haugen bill.

The committee's action ended a hard three day fight over the proposal for an equalization fee levied on basic crops to control crop surpluses. This principle is included in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Throughout the long struggle over farm relief the equalization fee has been the principal point of divergence. Among those who favor the fee are southern democrats who do not, however, want it imposed upon cotton immediately because, they contended, the industry cannot stand it for two years.

Chairman Haugen was instructed to ask the rules committee to provide for an early house vote on the proposal, which is certain to face a bitter fight if it is called upon before March 4 adjournment.

A measure to encourage agricultural extension work by states was offered by Senator Capper, republican, Kansas, providing for a federal appropriation of \$480,000 for the first year to be divided equally between the states.

Each year the appropriation would be increased by \$500,000 until the end of the 11th year, when an annual appropriation of \$8,000,000 would be authorized.

TRUCE IN MEXICAN OIL CONTROVERSY

Mexico City.—A temporary truce in the oil laws controversy seemed assured after a conference between Secretary of Industry Morones and attorneys for the petroleum companies.

While official comment was withheld, authoritative sources close to the oil group said the controversy has been temporarily sidetracked and danger of further dispute removed pending settlement by the supreme court. It was understood that under the accord reached at the conference the oil companies involved in the dispute have been assured that their demands will be temporarily granted "for all practical purposes" of operation.

It was said injunctions would be granted the oil companies by the government which will permit the companies to operate without interference under the disputed laws.

Whether such action would settle the issues advanced by the United States—namely, that the land and petroleum laws of January 1 are both confiscatory and retroactive—cannot be determined at present, it was said.

CANADA EXPORTS RUM

\$20,000,000 Worth of Liquor Sent to United States Ports.

Vancouver, B. C.—That Canada exported liquor to the value of \$20,000,000 to the United States since the anti-smuggling treaty was signed, was the announcement made by Canadian government officials.

It is illegal to ship liquor to the United States, but the laws of Canada states that Canadian customs officials cannot refuse clearance to a ship loaded with liquor provided that ship shows every evidence of being able to make the trip.

While this announcement was made from Ottawa, local customs officials stated that if the Canadian customs on the Atlantic side has been clearing liquor-laden ships for United States ports. It is more than the officials on the Pacific have been doing. Not since the treaty has been signed nor for some time before has the local customs department cleared a ship with liquor for the United States.

Co-Operative Berry Men Organize
Summer, Wash.—Co-operative berry growers and packers of Washington and Oregon organized here under the name of the Berry Growers' Foundation, and made plans to spend \$500,000 a year for the next five years in a national advertising campaign.