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THE SOUL OF BUSINESS

Says an exchange: It is a common practice to accuse industries of destroying the beauties of nature. In some instances the charge is justified. But on the other hand, many great corporations beautify property and waste land.

As an illustration, take our great hydroelectric plants. The dams and buildings which they construct are works of art, and as substantial in their character as the canyons and river banks which surround them. If they were in some foreign country and a few hundred years old, they would be advertised as attractions for tourists on a par with castles which now draw travelers from all parts of the world to see them. The same policy of beautifying their properties applies to our railroads—their right of ways, their bridges and their stations. Generally speaking, their holdings, in conjunction with public utilities and modern large industries, represent the best kept premises in cities and towns or in the waste places over the country.

Many persons will dump rubbish and tin cans on their neighbors' lot and think it good riddance. The average large industry with progressive management, disposes of its trash, beautifies property wherever possible and commemorates unusual or historic points in a suitable manner.

The magazine, Nation's Business, reflects that remorse awaits the business man today who fails to read the signs of the times, for, swiftly comes change—inevitable change. The old base-burner went down before the furnace. Stove manufacturers learned to make radiators. Automobile bodies today come out of many a former carriage factory. Leather workers switched to traveling bags from harness when the mad race of change became too swift for old Dobbin. The tinkling music-box lost its popularity, and cabinet-makers practiced their art on phonographs. Then science broadened the field by introducing radio. The far-seeing blacksmith of 1900 learned to tinker with that "new-fangled horseless carriage," and now an up-to-date garage and service station stands under the spreading chestnut tree—a homey memorial to the vision and adaptability of American business.

Hides are now tanned by electricity in Germany in half the time formerly required. Just how far America has advanced in the tanning industry, we will not attempt to say, but we know of one hide that was tanned in a woodshed with a hickory elm second growth sprout, about the thickness of your little finger and about four feet long, and tough! We can whisper that it was.

The "dirt farmer" is being supplanted by the lion farmer down in Southern California. The dirt farmer is still "palling" cows to pay off the mortgage, while the lion farmer is growing rich from selling his surplus stock to the Hollywood movie producers.

John Q. Tilson, representative in Congress said the other day: "If ever what we call 'liberty' fails, and any form of despotism, either of the many or the few, comes to the people of this country, it will be more on account of the tendency for multiplying laws than any other."

In view of the fact that returns from rented reservation lands are greater for the Indian owner than accrues to the renter, it would seem that this is not the proper time for the department at Washington to move for higher rentals.

Marshal Sun Chaun-Fang's horde gave the Cantonese army a Sun bath the other day that had the reverse of the desired effect—the Cantonese turned around and licked the stuffing out of Sun's troops.

If it won't cost the country any more to help agriculture through operation of the McNary-Haugen bill than it costs the country to support protection for manufacturing industries, let it stick.

George Hobbs, Redmond high school boy, raised an \$1155 crop from three and one-half acres. Looks to us as though George was preparing to pay his way through college.

The manufacture of chewing gum is by no means a shoe-string industry, when it can shovel \$25,000 into a swimming contest without sticking up anybody.

Portland Telegram: Now somebody who wants to interfere with

folks' sleep wants to know if the man who is driving a golf ball all the way from Mobile to California is replacing all the divots.

The little narrow gauge Sumpter Valley Railway has been heard from—it has just retired \$160,000 bonds through earnings.

Well, one Jack Delaney has been eliminated from the Tex Rickard show at Madison Square Garden. Next!

The "Flu" has hit Ellensburg, and Ellensburg is not located in Spain either.

SEED LOAN BILL IS PASSED

Grain Growers and Cotton Farmers Will Be Benefited.

Washington, D. C.—The \$8,600,000 seed loan bill was passed by the senate with provision for cotton farmers as well as northwestern grain growers.

With the approval of Senator Nebeck, republican, South Dakota, amendments were added to permit loans for obtaining seed in cotton states and for sugar cane crops in Florida and Louisiana.

As sent to the house, the bill stipulates that \$5,000,000 shall be for farmers in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, and \$2,500,000 for the drought stricken areas in South Carolina, Georgia and west Alabama.

The secretary of agriculture would be in control of the loans with power to fix the terms.

Beauty and Good

Indeed, the beautiful is inseparably united to the good and the true. . . for the very nature of the sense of beauty is such that through it we gain a clearer concept of the other two values. The history of the race has shown that at the height of artistic success, the desire for artistic enjoyment has been a potent factor in bringing a people back to the higher ideals which underlie a peaceful intercourse between nations. —Herbert Sidney Langfeld, in "The Aesthetic Attitude."

Dagger Pledge of Fidelity

When a Druse woman marries she presents her husband with a dagger, over which she has knitted with her own hands a red woolen cover, enclosing it completely like a sewed-up purse. The dagger is a symbol of the death penalty she must pay if she is unfaithful, while the knitted, sewed-up cover is the symbol of the law, by which her husband himself must not unsheath the knife unless all her own male relatives are dead, but must return it and her to her father or brothers, who pronounce and execute the sentence.—Asia Magazine.

CLASSIFIED

Baby Chicks—Rhode Island reds, McRae strain \$18.00 per 100, none better. S. C. White Leghorns \$15.00 per 100. O. A. C. strain, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$18.00 per 100. Good layers mated to O. A. C. cockrels. Why send away for chicks when you can get just as good at home. Order early. 15 per cent books your order for chicks. D. C. McFadyen, Athena.

Piano for sale vicinity of Athena. One of America's finest pianos to be sold at bargain. Cash or terms \$10 monthly. If interested in seeing the instrument write C. F. Hendrick Piano Broker and Adjuster, 66 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Weaving—Mrs. Henry Booher is prepared to do rug weaving.

Lost—Large brown and sable Collie. Name Meldrum Rt. 8 Spokane, Wn. on collar. Reward for information or recovery. Geo. R. Gerking, Athena, Oregon.

For Sale—Twenty-one head young mules 3 to 5 years old and ten head good young horses. F. J. Watkins, Fifth Street, Athena, Oregon.

For Sale—One leather Davenport, some leather rockers as good as new. Phone 454, or call on J. F. Herr.

Now is the time to clean up your rubbish. Hoggard has two teams to do it.

Good netted gem potatoes at \$2 per sack. Good fresh Swiss and Jersey milk cow with heifer calf, giving 40 to 45 lbs milk per day. A. H. Swant, Phone 31F11 Weston.

Bell & Dickenson, draymen, have acquired a team of horses to do garden plowing and other work as required. Special attention will be given to spring plowing, fertilizer and dirt hauling, cellar excavation, etc. Call on us to haul away your winter's accumulation of rubbish.

Horses and Mules

George Shaver of Union will soon be in Athena with a car load of good, young, broke

Horses and Mules

Wait for this bunch, it's a good one. See them at Bolin's Corral near Lumber Yard.

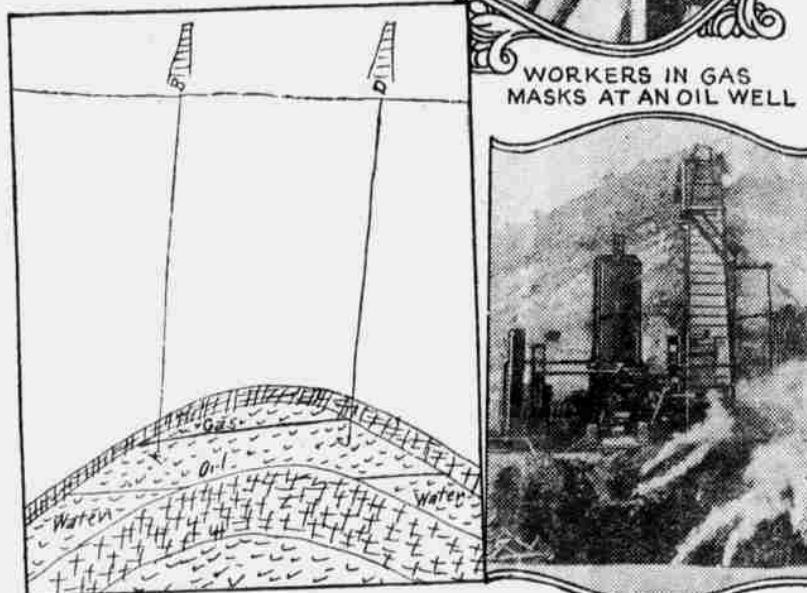
U. S. Authority Sees Ample Motor Fuel for Long Future



HARRY H. HILL
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WORKERS IN GAS MASKS AT AN OIL WELL



The U. S. Bureau of Mines is confident that motor fuel supplies will be ample for many years to meet all needs of the country's millions of automobiles. Harry H. Hill, chief petroleum engineer of the Bureau, here tells the reasons for this conviction, and sketches the advances in industrial methods which justify his opinions.

By HARRY H. HILL
Chief Petroleum Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines.

ONE reason why there is no reason to worry greatly about motor fuel for a long time ahead is that people are worrying about it. Interest in such a question at the right time, is the best insurance against disaster. The President and the Federal Oil Corporation Board have done what was needed, at the right time.

We know that most petroleum has come from rather limited areas and that even from these only a small proportion has been taken out. Oil produced by gas pressure capable of lifting it to the surface when we drill holes is but a small proportion of all the oil contained in the sands. Even from the best pools recovery by the old methods is small, perhaps one-half in the most favorable conditions, often one-sixth, or one-seventh, or one-tenth. But a considerable part of what still remains in the ground can be recovered by methods now established as technically and economically practicable.

Producing oil from coal and shales and by mining the oil bearing sands is entirely possible. Experiments are going on in these directions, and if we ever have to fall back on these resources we will be ready. For a long time, however, the present methods of exploration and drilling, with improving processes to assure larger recoveries, are likely to suffice.

An Oil Dome Illustrated
I am no draughtsman, but maybe I can draw something that will help explain. Here's a rough drawing of an oil dome. The shaded part at the bottom is a deposit of oil bearing sands—with an impervious rock stratum above. A wild-catter drilled the hole A-B and gas pressure caused oil and gas to flow. After a while the gas pressure wasn't sufficient to keep up the flow and they pumped until ultimately even this ceased producing.

Nevertheless, most of the oil was still left sticking to the sand grains. Then the operator drilled the well C-D, which flowed for a time, but most of the oil was still down there in the sand. If the gas pressure could be restored more would flow. So the operator injects gas into one well, restoring the pressure and causing the oil to resume flowing from the other. After a time the flow will stop again, but still much of the oil will be left. In some fields it has been possible to obtain additional amounts of oil by introducing water in some of the wells and forcing the oil to others. The addition of a chemical such as soda ash to the water may assist in removing the oil from the sand grains, but neither plain water nor water containing chemicals should be introduced into an oil sand except as a last resort, for it is likely that the water, which travels faster through the sand, will get to the open wells ahead of the oil and when the flow is resumed under pressure water will come out.

Everything Saved Nowadays
The gas escaping from an oil well carries with it a proportion of gasoline, which in the old days was lost. Nowadays it is extracted from the gas and saved, while the dry gas can be forced back into the ground to maintain pressure.

One of the menaces to most oil pools is the inflow of subterranean water. Water flows through the oil sands faster than oil, and by surrounding the bottom of the well keeps the

oil out. How to shut off the water and permit the oil to run out is a problem with which the engineers have long worked. They have made great progress and so increased recoveries. In earlier times most oil producers carefully guarded all information about their wells and experiences, but latterly there is co-operation in these matters. Geologists and petroleum engineers, once derided by the "practical" oil men, are more and more accepted as guides and mentors. New knowledge is constantly increasing recoveries.

As to Mining for Oil

In Lorraine they have dug shafts down to the oil sands and actually brought the sands out, like coal from a mine. But it's costly.

Another mining process is to sink a shaft to the oil sands and from its bottom drive tunnels in all directions through the sands. From these tunnels small perforated pipes are driven into the sands, which drain the oil out of the sands. It flows to larger pipes back at the foot of the shaft and thence is pumped out. This requires installing an expensive plant, but in some fields the high recovery that is assured might justify the cost. I understand the process is about to be installed in a few fields in this country, some companies being convinced it is practicable and profitable.

Oil can be distilled from coal, and much work is now being done along this line. But more appeal has been made by the plan of extracting oil from shale. The shales of Scotland have been worked for three-quarters of a century, and they are almost unlimited in this country, richer in oil than those of Scotland. Kentucky, Ohio, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and California are particularly rich in shales. It is just a question of the cost of extracting the oil. Congress has given \$180,000, with which the Bureau has installed a plant near Rulison, Colorado, to distill oil from the Colorado River Shales. It is calculated that the shales mined at Rulison will produce about a barrel of oil to the ton.

The Use of Oil Shales

In Scotland they are working shales that produce about twenty-five gallons of oil per ton. The seams are from three-and-a-half to eight or ten feet thick. In Colorado are seams many times as thick and containing much more oil per ton. Reduction of shales involves an enormous mining operation, and after the oil is extracted the vast tonnage of refuse must be disposed of. So it is expensive compared with producing oil from wells.

Ben E. Lindsey of the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla., is confident that exploration, better recoveries, better utilization and deeper drilling would furnish enough oil to meet all requirements for at least twenty-five to fifty years, if it could be extracted in that time. But as a practical matter this will not be possible. Within that period there will be times of shortage, when oil from shales will be needed to supplement the oil from wells, etc.

Meantime federal and state governments and the industry are co-operating in an astonishing range of investigations and studies. These activities cover such a wide field that even an enumeration of them would run into tireless detail.

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