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VOLUME 50.

ATHENA, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1929

NUMBER 27

CAMP FIRE GIRLS CAMP KIWANIS

First Week of Annual Event Has Been Designated "Pioneer Week."

Seven members of Wauna Camp Fire Girls are spending the week at Camp Kiwanis above KooKooKie, east of Walla Walla. The girls were taken to the Camp last Sunday in cars driven by Mrs. Campbell, Miss Helen Hansell and Miss Dorothy Berlin.

Miss Florence Craven, Camp Fire Girls' executive of Walla Walla, and nine staff members prepared the camp for reception of the girls who attend the first week of the annual summer camp program.

The girls who will attend the camp the first week are as follows: Elizabeth Wells, Phyllis Kendall, Dorothy Williamson, Margery Hines, Rhoda Dickinson, Sunny Ebbert, Addie Honn, Esma Hiteman, Mildred Hansell, Myrtle Campbell, Mary Tompkins, Mary Berlin, Esther Berlin, Elinor Berney, Peggy Allen, Martha Yeomans and Margerie Montague.

The first camp week will be known as "Pioneer Week." The early history of the Walla Walla valley, pertaining particularly to the part played by pioneer women, will be studied by the girls. Pioneer pageantry will be the subject of the dramatic department while music will consist of the early songs of the pioneers.

Work will include the making of garments like those worn by the early pioneer workmen. To complete the program several old pioneers will be invited to a camp dinner Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Stories of the early days will be told in the evening.

The Camp Fire executives and their families will be the guests of girls at a supper next Monday night and the parents of the girls have been invited to spend Thursday at camp. A ceremonial at which the girls will receive awards for their work will be held Saturday evening. The girls will break camp Sunday in time to make room for those who will attend the second week.

Government Men Are Re-Surveying Highway

Walla Walla.—Government surveyors are at work on the Weston to Elgin road, according to Albert Baker, district forest ranger. Although the Oregon state highway department does not approve of the survey made by the bureau of public roads, the bids were opened for this \$60,000 project of the government, at Portland recently. The low bidder was Tertilling & Sons of Moscow, Idaho. It is believed that the contractors will start their work in a week or 10 days. A good huckleberry crop on the forest reserve is assured unless unusually hot weather strikes the crop, the forest ranger said. The berries should be ready for gathering about July 25.

The official estimates that there were between 300 and 400 people at Cold Springs, six miles west of Toggate Sunday, and says that if the weather continues there should be a big crowd in the mountains on the Fourth.

No fireworks will be allowed in the national forest this year. Only one cigarette fire has been reported in the Whitman forest so far this season and only a small tract of forest was burned.

The forest service is constructing a nine-mile stretch of mountain road from Bone Spring to Lookout mountain. The road connects with the Sky-line drive and the Eden-Elgin highway.

Family Reunion and Picnic

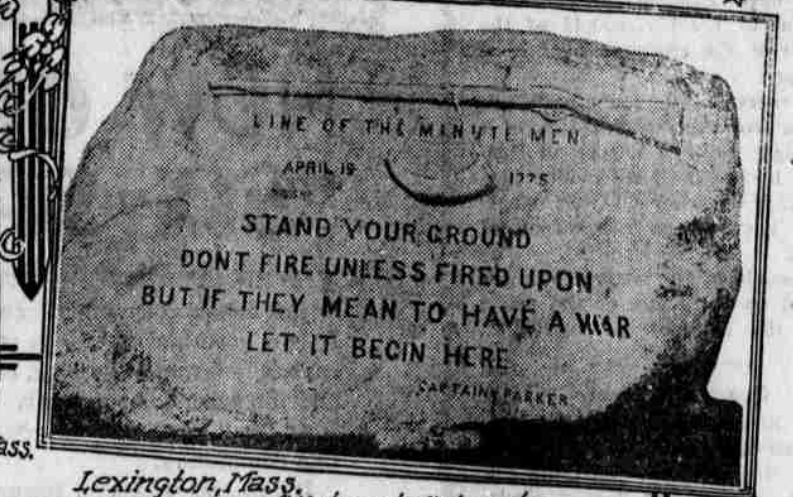
A very enjoyable family reunion and picnic was held at Pine Cone resort near La Grande on Sunday. A bounteous dinner was spread at noon. Those participating on this pleasant occasion were, Mr. and Mrs. H. Waddingham, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. King and daughter Jaunita, Mr. and Mrs. Ross King and Marin and Lois King, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ross and Neil Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Greer and Myron Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Greer and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Hyatt of Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin Staggs, Irene Staggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waddingham and Frank Warren and Marguerite Waddingham of Enterprise, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lieualan, Walla Walla, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henderson, Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cannon and Valerie, Roberts and Rose Marie Cannon, Athena.

Patients Are Moved
Patients are being moved into the newly completed infirmary at the Veterans hospital, at Walla Walla. The infirmary has a capacity of 105 beds but all of these will not be taken at once. The new building will be dedicated in two weeks.



Minute Man, Concord, Mass.

The Tale of Liberty Told in Pictures



Monument and Bridge over The Concord River

CONCORD HYMN
By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

The long silence in silence slept;
All the quiver fell silent;
And time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank by this soft stream,
We raise today a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that bade those heroes dare
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.
—Emerson

Redcoats on the Run That April Morn

One of the most sensational stories in the United States lies at the remote end of a cul-de-sac leading from Monument street and perhaps a little more than a mile from the center of the town of Concord, Mass.

Time was when this was no a cul-de-sac, but a highway that extended from what then—that is 1775—was called Great Meadows road, across the Concord river, where it branched, one fork connecting with the highway near the Buttrick home and the other intersecting the Lowell road near Colonel Barrett's place. The connecting link between the two shores of the sluggish stream was known as the North bridge, and so it is today. This road—without an exit—is not more than 300 feet in length and shaded from end to end by trees of dignity, size and age.

The first object that strikes one's vision is a simple shaft of white marble, insignificant in these days of massive things. Beyond is a bridge of concrete fashioned as though made of some primitive builder who sought strength rather than beauty, a palpable effort to suggest the possible appearance of its remote predecessor, and on the yon side of the bridge stands a monument in bronze, heroic in size, of a Minute Man answering the call of his fellow patriots.

Here was "fired the shot heard 'round the world," and despite the fact that the first encounter of Lieut. Col. Francis Smith's men with the

bellous Colonists was at Lexington, the Battle of the North Bridge is regarded generally as the inauguration of the War of the Revolution, and to this sacred spot come thousands of pilgrims each year.

Oddly enough, this was not always a Mecca. There was a time when it was a neglected bit of terrain. The highway had been changed, the old North bridge removed and the thoroughfare from Great Meadows road abandoned, to again become part of the Old Manse estate. Its then occupant, Rev. Dr. Ripley, took pride in pasturing his cow "in the battlefield" as he called it. When the town of Concord determined to erect a monument at the site of the North bridge, he returned the land to the municipality upon the occasion of the dedication of the shaft in 1836. In the spring of 1875, upon the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of North Bridge, Daniel Chester French's monument of the Minute Man was dedicated, and upon its base is chiseled one verse of Emerson's stirring hymn.

To recount a bit of history may be like carrying coals to Newcastle. However, here goes:
Gage, who was in British command in Boston, learned that in Concord there was a considerable quantity of patriot stores, and he determined to take or destroy them. He sent a detachment of troops to carry out his orders. The grenadiers met their first resistance at Lexington early on the morning of April 19, 1775. Troops under Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn pushed on to Concord. Pitcairn took up his headquarters at the Wiggin tavern, and a detachment was sent to North bridge. Captain Laurie, in command, stationed his men advantageously, as he thought. The patriots were massed on Punkasset hill, and when reinforcements arrived, Col. James Burgoyne ordered them down to the neighborhood of Sgt. Buttrick's home.

Captain Laurie, alarmed at this, sent Smith for reinforcements. At 5 a. m. Colonel Barrett ordered Buttrick to lead his men to the bridge, but yielded them not to fire first. The opening from Acton, under the command of a Captain Davis, was first and it was followed by other companies from many places. Laurie immediately withdrew his men across the bridge, and some of them began bearing the plank to prevent the patriots from crossing. Buttrick shouted them to stop. "The British fired a shot at London; one, however, at Concord, missed him, and we had two men behind him."

Davis, the Acton company commander, stepped aside so as not to be in line of fire of his own soldiers and prepared to give the necessary command, when the British fired a volley. Davis and one of his men fell wounded. Buttrick then gave the command and the provincial fire raked the British. They retreated, leaving two dead upon the field.

A moment for these two soldiers. At the right of the shaft, as one walks toward the bridge, is the humble tomb of these unknown warriors. They have slept unmolested in this shaded spot where they were buried 154 years ago by Zachariah Brown and Thomas Davis.

At Concord the British burned the courthouse, chopped down the liberty pole and did some other damage, but the arms and ammunition they could not find, with the exception of a few cannon. And the Minute Men were gathering all around them, at first from the fields and villages nearby, then from those a little farther off, then from still greater distances. For a time they stood on the hill and watched the troops in the town, while every minute their number grew. When there were about 400 of them, they suddenly charged down on the North bridge. There were 200 British regulars there. Firing and fired upon, the Americans rushed the bridge and drove them into the town.

Still the Minute Men were coming. All morning, while the troops were busy in the town, the militia tramped along the roads and trickled from every farm.

Realizing his danger at last, Colonel Smith started back to Boston. But there were militia on both sides of the town, militia behind them, militia stationed at places which they must pass on the road, riflemen behind every bush and stone, sharpshooters in every tree. The British literally could do nothing but run, and run they did, until they met Lord Percy, with 1,200 men and two cannon, just beyond Lexington, and fell exhausted in the hollow square which he drew up to protect them.

An hour's rest, and the whole force was on the way again, but the whole country was now swarming with militia, and Percy, too, had to fight his way. Seven miles from Boston, a fresh force of militia nearly stopped him altogether and at sunset he reached Charlestown and the shelter of the British fleet, on the dead run, while 700 more militia were marching to intercept him.

The British lost 273, the Americans 93. And the British had discovered they had stirred up a hornet's nest.

Adoption of Declaration by Congress

(From Jefferson's Autobiography.)
In Congress, Friday, June 7, 1776. The delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that the Congress should declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a confederation be formed to bind the Colonies more closely together.

The House being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, and the members were ordered to attend punctually at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, June 8. They proceeded to take it into consideration and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day and Monday, the 10th, in debating on the subject.

It was argued by Wilson, Robert R. Livingston, E. Rutledge, Dickinson and others—
That, though they were friends to the measure themselves, and saw the impossibility that we should ever again be united with Great Britain, yet they were against adopting them at this time;
That the conduct we had formerly observed was wise and proper now, of deferring to take any capital step till the voice of the people drove us into it;
That they were our power, and without them our declarations could not be carried into effect;
That the people of the Middle Colonies (Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys and New York) were not yet ripe for bidding adieu to British connection, but that they were fast ripening, and, in a short time, would join in the general voice of America.

On the other side, it was urged by J. Adams, Lee, Wythe and others, that no gentleman had argued against the policy or the right of separation from Britain, nor had supposed it possible we should ever renew our connection; that they had only opposed its being now declared.

That the question was not whether, by a Declaration of Independence, we should make ourselves what we are not, but whether we should declare a fact which already exists.

That, as to the people or Parliament of England, we had always been independent of them, their restraints on our trade deriving efficacy from our acquiescence only and not from any rights they possessed of imposing them, and that so far our connection had been Federal only and was now dissolved by the commencement of hostilities.

That, as to the King, we had been bound to him by allegiance, but that this bond was now dissolved by his assent to the last act of Parliament, by which he declares us out of his protection, and by his levying war on us, a fact which had long ago proved us out of his protection; it being a certain position in law that allegiance and protection are reciprocal, the one ceasing when the other is withdrawn.

It appearing in the course of these debates that the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1; but, that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. The committee were John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and myself. Committees were also appointed at the same time to prepare a plan of confederation for the Colonies and to state the terms proper to be proposed for foreign alliance. The committee for drawing the Declaration of Independence desired me to do it. It was accordingly done, and being approved by them, I reported it to the House on Friday, the 28th of June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table. On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which, being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Georgia. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware had but

two members present, and they were divided. The delegates from New York declared they were for it themselves and were assured their constituents were for it; but that their instructions having been drawn near a twelve-month before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them to do nothing which should impede that object. They, therefore, thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question; which was given them. The committee rose and reported their resolution to the House. Mr. Edward Rutledge of South Carolina then requested the determination might be put off to the next day, as he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolution, would then join in it for the sake of unanimity. The ultimate question, whether the House would agree to the resolution of the committee, was accordingly postponed to the next day, when it was again moved, and South Carolina concurred in voting for it. In the mean time, a third member had come post from the Delaware counties and turned the vote of that Colony in favor of the resolution. Members of a different sentiment attending that morning from Pennsylvania also, her vote was changed, so that the whole twelve Colonies who were authorized to vote at all gave their voices for it; and, within a few days, the convention of New York approved of it and thus supplied the void occasioned by the withdrawing of her delegates from the vote.

Congress proceeded the same day to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and lain on the table the Friday preceding and on Monday referred to a committee of the whole. The pusillanimous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offense. The clause, too, reproaching the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa was struck out in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who, on the contrary, still wished to continue it. Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others. The debates, having taken up the greater parts of the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, were, on the evening of the last, closed; the Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson.

Fraunce's Tavern Relic of Revolutionary Days

Fraunce's tavern, in New York City, was once a meeting place for Revolutionists, later a warehouse, and still later a saloon, but now stands restored to its aspect as a tavern. The Sons of the Revolution in the state of New York bought the old building after it had descended to the status of a saloon. It has been reconstructed, and its interior and exterior conform as nearly as possible to the Fraunce's tavern of Revolutionary days.

John Adams and the delegates to the second Continental congress stopped overnight there on the way to Philadelphia. The Sons of Liberty and the Vigilance committee met there on April 22, 1774, and planned the attack on the London, New York's "tea party." In August, 1775, a shot fired from the British ship Asia struck the building. The New York provincial congress assembled there from May 18 to June 30, 1776.

During the Revolutionary war the tavern contributed its lead window weights to the manufacture of bullets. These bullets were used with effect at Forts Montgomery and Clinton. It also was the birthplace of the first chamber of commerce in America, in 1780.

Irreverent Youth
A man who was golfing on a Scots course, and playing very badly, too, was at some pains to impress upon his caddy that he usually showed very much better form.

After taking twelve to one hole, he said, defensively, that he had accomplished it in four the previous day.

"What?" exclaimed the caddy.

"It's true," said the player; "with my third I lay dead on the green."

"Aye," said the boy, "with surprise, no doubt."

Be Chary of Judgment
A nation is merely a collection of people. Its aims and accomplishments will be merely those of its citizens. Don't be too harsh, therefore, in judging your government. Better take a look at yourself and your neighbors first.

FORMER ATHENAITES IN ANNUAL REUNION

Laurelhurst Park In Portland, Scene of Large Gathering.

Mrs. Alma Koontr sends the Press the following account of the annual reunion of former Athenaites, now residents of Portland, which was held at Laurelhurst Park, June 22:

Former Athena residents living in or near Portland held their fourth annual picnic in Laurelhurst Park the afternoon and evening of June 22nd. Visiting was the order of the day and surely it appeared to be done thoroughly.

After every one had enjoyed a picnic dinner, Mrs. G. C. Osburn, president called the meeting to order held election of officers for the coming year, disposed of all business and then requested all who would to relate the most amusing incident they could recall which was connected with their life in Athena. Some of us were poor story tellers, some couldn't recall at once anything especially funny but there were a few with memories in working order, and I might add, who dared to tell.

All were enjoyed—but perhaps none more than Mrs. Osburn, who felt encouraged to let friend husband in on all the many pranks hitherto unexplained. We learned for instance who painted the white face of John King's horse green, but unfortunately the owner was not there to enjoy it with us. And, believe it or not, Chester Osburn told one.

We enjoyed a talk by Edgar Dickey, upon the advantages of life in a small town, also a talk by Mrs. Edith Lumsden who had just returned from a trip to Cuba and Florida.

We had with us this year Mrs. G. W. Kennedy whose husband, the late G. W. Kennedy was pastor of the Methodist church in Athena for two years, 1888 and 1889.

Many expressions of regret were heard caused by the absence of Mrs. N. A. Jacobs, who a few months ago suffered a stroke of paralysis, which has so affected her mind that she was unable to be with us.

She, as many know is one of the last survivors of the Whitman massacre.

Packing Official Here Visits Bean Crop Area

Mr. Brick, vice-president of the Van Camp Corporation, well known packing concern of Indianapolis, Ind., in company with H. H. Eickhoff, of the Eickhoff Farm Products company, was in Athena Saturday. In company with M. W. Hansell, field superintendent, the officials went over the bean fields of the Athena-Weston district. Mr. Brick was well pleased with the advanced growth of the bean crop under cultivation at this time.

Mr. Brick is a member of the pioneer bean canning firm of America, and wherever people are in the habit of eating Van Camp's pork and beans more or less figure in their menu, so by no long stretch of prophesy it may be said that within reasonable possibility Athena people will soon be eating Athena beans out of a Van Camp can.

The growing bean crop looks remarkably well at this time. June rainfall stimulated rapid advancement, and the soil remains in excellent condition as the result of thorough cultivation.

Benefit Dance
The Legion Post is giving a swimming pool benefit dance tomorrow night at the Athena dance hall. The proceeds will be used entirely in liquidating indebtedness resulting from constructing the pool last summer. A number of dance tickets at one dollar each have been sold and the attendance tomorrow night is expected to be satisfactory.

Sprayers In Operation
The second sprayer owned by the county has been in operation this week in Weston fields containing morning glory patches. The other sprayer is being operated in the Helix and Juniper sections, where calcium chloride solution is being used. A carload of the solution purchased by the county, has been sold to farmers by the county agent.

Woman Drowns Herself
Mrs. Emily Sophia Harris, 57, was found dead in the Grande Ronde river near La Grande. Officials decided the case was suicide. Mrs. Harris had been ill for the past ten years and the loss of her husband is said to have aided to her despondency.

Restaurant Man Dead
Edward Somerville for 20 years a resident of Pendleton, and owner of the Royal Cafe and the Tourist Cafe, died in that city Monday after a prolonged illness.