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COLUMBIA RIVER FIRST IN POWER

U. S. Engineers Will Urge High Development Program for Stream.

In a recent report made by United States army engineers, congress will be told: "The Columbia river offers the greatest opportunities in the United States for development of hydro-electric power. The enormous power potentialities when fully realized would change the economic aspect of the whole Pacific Northwest. Judging this from background, the unprecedented size of power development on the Columbia river is merely a measure of the extraordinary benefits which may accrue therefrom."

Two dams of enormous size are projected in the scheme of development, one at The Dalles and one at Grand Coulee in Washington.

Acting on the report of the engineers, the Portland Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee for consideration of the engineers' recommendations and this committee reported back its endorsement of series "D" dams at The Dalles and Warrendale, which if built would make a pond of the Columbia river back to the mouth of Snake river.

The hasty action of the committee came as a surprise to those who had pioneered the Umatilla Rapids project to the point where it is scheduled for decision at the coming session of congress.

By friends and supporters of the Umatilla Rapids project it is considered that selection of The Dalles dam would serve merely to delay river improvement for decades, if not forever. This by reason of the huge cost of construction. The Rapids project calls for an expenditure of \$45,000,000.

One at The Dalles, would be 20,000 feet long, 330 feet above sea level, 260 feet at shore height and 440 feet at its crest above the deepest point of excavation. It would generate 1,504,000 horsepower of electrical energy at a cost of 1.55 mills a kilowatt hour on a basis of 55 per cent load factor and money at 4 per cent. It would pool the Columbia to a point 15 miles above the mouth of the Snake. Supplemental to this dam is one at Warrendale at the foot of Cascade rapids, which at a height of 54 feet would pool the river to the foot of the dam at The Dalles. The cost, including both dams, would total \$475,000,000.

The second great dam is to be recommended at Grand Coulee in Washington. It would supply water by pumping to the Columbia Basin irrigation project and for an area approximating 1,500,000 acres. It is proposed as a substitute for the gravity supply originally considered for 1,883,000 acres from the Pend Oreille river at Albany falls in Idaho. The estimate of cost, including dam, power house and irrigation of 1,519,890 acres, is estimated at \$475,835,231. The generating cost of power at 79.5 per cent load factor is placed at 1.40 mills a kilowatt hour and on the same load factor the generating cost at The Dalles is placed at 1.38 mills a kilowatt hour.

R. A. Ball came down from his mountain ranch Monday to do some trading. He reports snow about two feet deep in his neighborhood and until the roads were broken, they were almost impassable.

GIVE THANKS FOR "GOODLY TURKEY"

HOW well I remember that old Thanksgiving dinner! Father at one end and mother at the other end, the children between and wondering if father ever will get done carving the turkey.

The day before at school, we had learned that Greece was south of Turkey, but on the table we found that Turkey was bounded by Greece. The brown surface waited for the fork to plunge astride the breastbone, and with knife sharpened on the jamba of the fireplace, lay bare the folds of white meat.

Give to the disposed to be sentimental, the heart. Give to the one disposed to music the drumstick. Give to the one disposed to theological discussion the "parson's nose."

Then the pies! For the most part a lost art. What mince pies! In which you had all confidence, fashioned from all rich ingredients, instead of miscellaneous leavings which are only short of glorified hash! Not mince pies with profound mysteries of origin! But mother made them, and laid the lower crust and the upper crust, with here and there a pun: by the fork to let you look through the light and flaky surface into the substance beneath.

Paul Bulfinch, Postmaster, Uses Fists On Patron

Paul Bulfinch, former Weston boy, is now postmaster at American Falls, Idaho, and recently a Washington, D. C., press dispatch gave an account of his pummeling a patron of his office. Said the dispatch:

A postmaster may beat up on a patron of his office and get off with a reprimand, though he is officially advised to recall the words of Woodrow Wilson and at all times be "too proud to fight." If he ignores this admonition, and a second time uses the post office lobby as a prize ring, he will lose his job.

That is the ruling laid down by the post office department in the case of Paul Bulfinch, postmaster at American Falls, who, on encountering J. F. Kosanke, proceeded to pummel him plenty for having preferred charges against the postmaster with Congressman Addison T. Smith and the department.

Prior to becoming postmaster, Bulfinch engaged in the real estate business. Kosanke charged the postmaster was transacting real estate business in the post office during office hours. Later when Kosanke called for his mail, Bulfinch, who had heard of the charges, met him in the lobby; words were exchanged; then blows, and the postmaster, reputed to be a diminutive, pacific type of man, is reported to have "beaten up" his "accuser," a much larger man, giving him a black eye among other souvenirs. Kosanke then filed new charges, of assault, which the congressman referred to the department; the department referred them to the inspector, and the inspector found them to be partially true, at least there had been a fight and the postmaster came off victor.

So the department wrote Postmaster Bulfinch saying in part: "Your meeting with Mr. Kosanke did you no credit. It is regrettable that an official of the postal service so far forgets himself as to engage in a street fight with or without provocation. There must be no repetition of such conduct if you desire to continue as postmaster."

As to the real estate business, the postmaster was advised that while he may continue that as a sideline, he must do so outside the post office and after office hours.

Coach Miller Says Basketball Prospects Not Bright

From his statement made to The Press, "Pike" Miller, Athena high school coach, is not very favorably impressed with basketball prospects as they appear on the eve of beginning the scholastic schedule with Umapine at the Athena gym on the evening of December 11.

"Prospects are not so bright," said Miller, "as many of the boys are low in their grades and some are small in stature. At this time two of the best prospects, Leo Geissel and Jack Weber, look as if they are going to be ineligible on account of low grades. Only fifteen men are out for basketball and all are inexperienced except Lowell and Leland Jenkins. The team looks as if it will comprise the two Jenkins boys, Sol Pickett, Ralph Moore, Kenneth Rogers, Bud Weber, George Pittman, Roy Moore, Gayle Zerba, Raymond Murphy, Lester Towne, Bud Miller and Bob Campbell. And some of these are on the border line in their grades."

Six regular games have been scheduled, as follows: Umapine here, December 11; open date for December 18; Adams here, January 15; Helix there, January 22; Umapine there, January 29; Helix here, February 5; Adams there, February 12.

Efforts are being made to secure a practice game here for the evening of December 4.

Health Nurse Comes Here
 Miss Heingardner, county health nurse, will give the first of a series of lectures on methods of prevention for contagious diseases at the high school auditorium next Thursday afternoon, December 3 at 2:30 o'clock. The lectures are open to the public and promise to be interesting and instructive. No admission fee will be charged and an informal period will be held after the lecture when questions may be asked and general discussion will be in order. It is hoped that a good number will be present to take advantage of the helpful suggestions which will be made.

County Clerk Dies
 Robert T. Brown, county clerk, who has been ill for the last three weeks, died suddenly at his home in Pendleton, Tuesday. Mr. Brown was born in 1870 in Missouri, and has lived in Pendleton since he was six years of age. He had been identified with public work for many years, and had previously served as deputy assessor and deputy clerk. He is survived by his widow and two brothers, Gideon Brown of Long Beach, Cal., and Frank Brown of Weston.



Made Day National Persistent Woman Editor United the Nation in Giving Thanks.

The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the women of the United States never accomplished anything worth while before they were given the right to vote. Talk of that character is a million miles from the truth. The women of America have always been doing fine, big, worthwhile things. H. O. Bishop writes in the National Republic.

At this particular season of the year it is appropriate to tell about the woman who, after twenty years of patient effort, succeeded in having an annual Thanksgiving celebration in this country observed on the same day by all of the people.

The name of this woman was Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale. Few women, either before or since, have accomplished more big things for the betterment of men and women. Probably few persons of the present generation have ever heard of this gifted woman. She was born at Newport, N. H., October 24, 1788, and died in Philadelphia, April 20, 1879. She was not a college woman, but was taught by her mother. In 1813, at the age of twenty-five, she married a lawyer, David Hale, a brother of Salma Hale, historian and at one time a member of congress from New Hampshire. Nine years later she was left a widow with five children. She was a genuine, old-fashioned American woman, and did not clamor for governmental or individual aid. She was quite content to go to work. In 1825 she became editor of the Ladies' Magazine, which had recently been started in Boston. She successfully edited this publication until 1837, when it was merged with Goddard's Ladies' Book. She continued with the latter publication until 1877.

Much Work Well Done.
 Editing a magazine is usually considered a pretty big job in itself. Mrs. Hale, however, seemed to find time for many other things. She organized the Seaman's Aid society in Boston, which is the parent of similar organizations now existing in most ports. The completion of the Bunker Hill monument was also partly due to the efforts of this little woman. She persuaded the women of New England to raise \$50,000 for that purpose.

The plan of educating women for medical and missionary service in foreign lands was inaugurated by Mrs. Hale. She devoted a number of years to this effort, finally succeeding through the organization of the Ladies' Medical Missionary society of Philadelphia, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands, in New York.

Throughout her editorial work Mrs. Hale urged the practical advancement of women, advocating their employment as teachers and the establishment of seminaries for their higher education.

Thanksgiving in 1777.
 It was in the early forties that Mrs. Hale began her campaign for making Thanksgiving a national holiday and its celebration on the same day all over the country. It was then the custom for different localities to observe the occasion on whatever day happened to strike their fancy.

Following the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, the Continental congress had appointed a committee to recommend joint thanksgiving for "the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of the United States."

In 1778 Thanksgiving was set for December 30, most of the states concurring in a uniform date, but there were other Thanksgivings in May, June and December as the various states saw fit to order them.

It was not until January, 1795, that Washington was authorized by congress to proclaim a national Thanksgiving, which he did for February 19. For twenty years Mrs. Hale wrote editorials in her magazine, and personal letters to governors and Presidents, in behalf of a national Thanksgiving day. Her efforts and patience were rewarded in 1863, when Abraham Lincoln saw the wisdom of her suggestions and decided to adopt the plan. From that day to this Thanksgiving has been celebrated by the entire nation the last Thursday of November.

After the 1795 day of Thanksgiving in February, the festival was skipped for twenty years. In 1815, when peace with Great Britain followed the War of 1812, congress resolved that "a joint committee of both houses wait upon the President of the United States and request that he recommend a day of Thanksgiving to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of devout acknowledgments to God for his mercies and in prayer to him for the continuance of his blessings."

Long Lapse After 1815.
 The day fixed for observance was April 13, 1815, but thereafter Thanksgiving as a national celebration fell by the wayside, not to be revived until Mrs. Hale's campaign moved President Lincoln to act in 1863.

Mrs. Hale's persistent efforts had won favor for the idea in most states by the time the Civil war had arrived. Some states already had begun the

observance of a full Thanksgiving day nearly ten years before the national day in November was set aside. New York was one of these, and her representatives in congress tried repeatedly to induce that body to name a day. In 1863 there were actually two Thanksgivings days, the northern states having observed one in August for the victory at Gettysburg.

Following the assassination of Lincoln, Mrs. Hale feared the holiday might be allowed to drop. She urged the necessity of keeping the national fall festival as a "Thanks day for all good things given us by the Heavenly



Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale. "Father," Mrs. Hale wrote to ministers all over the country, urging them to help.

The First Congregational church of Washington responded to Mrs. Hale's plea, and sent a delegation to President Andrew Johnson requesting him to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation. He accepted and the Presidents since have followed his example without being petitioned, the states issuing separate proclamations in keeping with the national edict.

Mrs. Hale wrote many books and poems. The most famous of her poems were "Mary's Lamb," "The Light of Home" and "It Snows." Perhaps the best known of her works is "Woman's Record, or Sketches of All Distinguished Women From the Creation to the Present Day," first published in 1853, and enlarged in 1863. She went on writing verses and jingles for children, articles and novels for grown persons and editing her magazine until shortly before her death in 1879, at which time she was ninety-one years old.

Woman Medical Pioneer

Elizabeth Blackwell, who was graduated from Geneva Medical college in 1849, was the first woman to obtain a medical degree in the United States. She and her sister, Emily, started in New York the Infirmary for Women and Children in 1853, the first institution of its kind conducted solely by women. She was afterward connected with other forward steps in medical education, both here and in England.

Second Childhood Gets Full House On Second Night

That "Second Childhood," high school play, was good is evidenced by the patronage it received from two rousing, big, appreciative audiences. The attendance on the second night, Friday, almost taxed the seating capacity of the auditorium as it did on Thursday night.

The two-night presentation of the play grossed \$87.25. Expenses were held to \$10, giving a net of \$77.25. To the unemployment fund went \$20, leaving \$57.25 for the high school treasury. The admission price, 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children, was the lowest ever quoted for a school play in Athena. Children were admitted free on the second night.

Both audiences were warmed up by the mirthful and perplexing situations abounding in the three-act farce, which elicited spontaneous applause and there were many, many climaxes loaded with laughter jolts. Dan Tilley's high school orchestra gave several well rendered selections and Mrs. Bloom's glee club of mixed voices sang in one intermission of the play, both organizations pleasing the audience immensely.

As for the acting, as usual Mr. Bloom, who directed, succeeded in giving the parts to those who seemed peculiarly talented, with the result that the cast appeared to be well balanced and went beyond what would naturally be expected of amateurs in conception, delineation and acting.

As the "Professor" Ralph Moore handled the lead in a very capable manner, and his laboratory assistant, Fred Singer, did everything possible to get him into and out of trouble as opportunity offered. Marjorie Douglas made a very capable "Mrs. Wellmiller." Mildred Hansell acted a splendid part as "Silvia Relyea," daughter of the professor, and Wayne Banister fitted the role of the "General" to perfection almost, and Velma Ross as the talkative neighbor, "Mrs. Vivert" was fine. "Mrs. Henderson," her mother, was worthily portrayed by Goldie Miller, while Helen Barrett was excellent in the role of "Marcella Burbeck." Lowell Jenkins made a good "Judge," and Leland Jenkins won his spurs in personating the "Sheriff."

Death of John Spencer

Athena friends of John W. Spencer were shocked to hear of his sudden death late Monday afternoon at his home at Adams. Mr. Spencer who seemed to be in excellent health had been busy with his usual duties all day. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of his death. He has been section foreman for about forty years and lived at Blakeley, then known as Eastland before moving to Adams. He is survived by his wife two sons and a daughter. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. L. Drill of Pendleton, at the Adams church Wednesday afternoon, and interment was at the Athena cemetery.

Beaver-Utah Game

Utah, champions of the Rocky Mountain conference for the last three years, will be the opponent for Oregon State in the final game of the season in Portland, December 5. All receipts from the game, after expenses of both teams are taken out, will be turned over to the unemployment fund.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller have gone to Portland to spend the winter, leaving Athena Saturday morning.

FARM BOARD'S APPARENT LOSS

It Now Represents Total of \$123,300,000 Wheat and Cotton.

Washington.—Carl Williams, farm board member for cotton, told the senate agricultural committee that the board now had a paper loss of 11½ cents a pound on its stabilization cotton purchased with federal funds. At that rate the loss would represent \$72,093,195 if the cotton were sold now.

Paper losses on 189,656,187 bushels of wheat now held by the board at an average of 27 cents a bushel would aggregate \$51,207,170.

The full story of the oft-times speculative operations of the federal farm board was revealed at a dramatic session of the senate agriculture committee.

Chairman James C. Stone told the committee that if wheat had gone 2 cents lower in November, 1930, when the farm board entered the market with federal funds, the financial structure of the country might have collapsed.

Sixty banks in Arkansas and the National Bank of Kentucky closed the day before the farm board resumed buying wheat, Stone said. The board knew that larger institutions in greater cities were in trouble, that banks held 60,000,000 bushels of wheat which would have gone on the market 2 cents lower down. He added that conditions were almost equally serious about a month ago but there had been great improvement in the last four weeks.

Stone told Chairman McNary that sales of wheat abroad had been an average price of 53 to 55 cents a bushel but that it would be impossible to figure the extent of farm board losses on wheat until it all has been sold.

Athena Athletics Take Game From Pendleton

The local town basketball team defeated Pendleton here Monday evening by the score, 41 to 27.

Athena started with a five point lead when DeWilde, Pendleton forward dropped a basket from under the hoop and followed with another. The locals added two more points to their lead. Score at quarter time, 7 to 4.

The Athletics started a fresh team in the second quarter and Pendleton was held to six points. Half time score, 17 to 10.

The locals showed good team work in the last half and counted 24 points while the Bucks were gathering 17. Although the game was the first one of the season, the Athletics were in fair condition and showed prospects of having one of the best town teams in a good many seasons.

The lineup for Athena was Myrick, Taylor, Crowley, Hansell, forwards; Harden, W. Pinkerton, centers; Michener, Watkins, D. Pinkerton and Rogers, guards. Pendleton lineup: Raymond, DeWilde, Irwin, forwards; Beltz, center; Toner, W. Albee, Kindall, Estes and Albee guards.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elder, residing on the Laurence Pinkerton farm, dressed forty-four turkeys for the Thanksgiving market. They have a flock of 90 birds in reserve for the Christmas trade.

Thanksgiving Dinner in 1621 Hardly What Would Be Considered Much of a Special "Spread" Today

A modern, transplanted to Puritan New England, wouldn't give many thanks over Thanksgiving day dinner. He would find it pretty bad fare.

Cranberries were available in 1621, and wild turkey—if the head of the house was a good marksman. There were nut trees in the woods, and wild grapes. But the stock of perishable foodstuffs was meagre. Probably grain was to be had to supplement the small supply of Indian corn, but butter, milk and eggs were almost unheard of in Plymouth 310 years ago. Maybe they had potatoes in 1621, but if they did they came by ship.

A modern expert in nutrition, given a Puritan Thanksgiving dinner to analyze, would have several conceptions. Dr. Walter H. Eddy points out in Good Housekeeping that he would find few green vegetables, no milk, a high preponderance of proteins and acid ash.

"Wild fruits may have helped to avert scurvy," says Doctor Eddy, "but this disease was always imminent in the winter, and probably much of the so-called winter rheumatism were due to scorbutic joints."

Pneumonia and what was called consumption wiped out whole families in old New England, Doctor Eddy points

out, because the food did not have the proper vitamin content. "Palatability and quantity were in those days almost the sole guides to dietary adequacy," he says. "But families were large and, in spite of high mortality that would produce a scandal in health circles today, they managed to survive and gradually increase in numbers."



FROM time immemorial, the bringing in of the last sheaves of corn and the cutting of the last of the fruits of the land have been accompanied by feasting and all the outward expressions of joy and happiness. It is a time for reunion of families, for happy greetings, for the renewal of friendships and of general gaiety.

THANKSGIVING day is only our annual time for saying grace at the table of eternal goodness.—James M. Ludlow.