

The Boardman Mirror
Boardman, Oregon

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Mrs. Claire P. Harter, Local Editor

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The Boardman Mirror now has a bona fide circulation of 295 subscribers. For a paper six months old and in a town of less than 200 population we claim the world's record.

APPLICATION BLANKS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

Salem, Sept. 2.—Fifty thousand application blanks for making application for the Oregon State Loan and Bonus which was voted to Oregon's ex-service men by the people last June, are now being distributed to every part of the state. These blank forms, upon which the applicants must establish their eligibility for the bonus, are being sent to American Legion Posts of which there are 104 in the state with the request that the posts give them to all eligible ex-service men.

This action was taken by the State Bonus Commission in order to save considerable time in getting the bonus and loan into the hands of the ex-service men. The initial bond issue of \$5,000,000 already is being floated. Bids are to be opened on October 19th and the commission expects to have money ready by November 1st. By having the applications come in early the commission hopes to have a large number of checks ready for distribution the moment the funds are realized from the sale of bonds. Steps have been taken by the commission to interest the bond buying market of the entire United States. The bonds are to be sold at par or above and not to exceed six per cent interest and the commission expects to sell at an interest rate of about five and one-half per cent.

The administrative force to handle this big task of passing upon applications has already been created in the U. S. National Bank Bldg. at

Salem, headed by Harry C. Brumbaugh, an overseas veteran. The necessary funds for an energetic administration of the law have also been provided. Commissioners say that the loan feature, which appeals to a majority of the ex-service men, necessarily will be a slower process but that the commission will continue to follow its past policy of avoiding any and all avoidable delays.

Only an unexpected suit to test the constitutionality of the law will now prevent payment of several thousand claims in November. Such a suit has not been launched by the Commission because of their belief in the constitutionality of the law and failure of the bonds to sell alone might make such a suit necessary.

WHEN A CONTRACT IS A CONTRACT

Des Moines, Iowa, is strong for the principle that "a contract is a contract". Years ago, when a street railway company of that city obtained its franchise, it contracted to transport passengers for five cents each. Like all other traction companies, the Des Moines corporation found that the world war had brot about conditions that prohibited profitable operation at the five-cent fare. The laws of Iowa, it appears, did not give regulatory commission power to set aside the terms of a franchise. Appeal was therefore made to the people for relief. They voted on higher fares and voted them down. A contract was a contract.

But there came a time when the stockholders could not or would not meet further losses. The system went into the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. The receiver was powerless to raise fares and he too discovered the inadequacy of the five-cent fare. Being no longer able to continue operations, he sought the court and the court ordered him to discontinue services. Now the people of Des Moines are walking to work, or crowding into inadequate busses or obtaining rides with accommodating auto owners. It is doubtless very inconvenient, but what is inconvenience when a great principle is at stake? We can ask that question with gusto inasmuch as it is somebody else who is suffering the inconvenience.

Seattle attacked the problem in another way. Rather than pay a corporation more than five cents a ride, it bought the car lines and then

found itself forced to raise the fare to ten cents or twenty-five cents for three rides. This stimulated jitney competition, which has taken away traffic to such a degree that the city has shut out jitneys except as feeders to street cars in order to preserve the business of its cars.

We cannot get car rides for any length of time for less than they cost, whether they are provided by a utility corporation or by a city or by a receivership. Portland has adequate service maintained on the principle that the company is entitled to the cost of service it renders plus a return on its investment. Seattle, under municipal ownership, complains of service and pays for it. In Des Moines, under receivership, the people have no service at all.—Oregonian.

A CALL FROM EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Washington, D. C. August 24.—Eastern and Central Europe, and particularly the children, is nearer nakedness than it has been at any time since the close of the Napoleonic wars. In a recent review of present European conditions the American Relief Administration announced: "From the standpoint of food, conditions are better; from the standpoint of clothing, they are worse."

All observers agree that the need will reach a climax next winter. Where no clothes have been bought since 1915, except by the sale of household articles and heirlooms, the accumulated stores of years are bound to be exhausted in time, and that limit has now been reached in most families. This is as true in the homes of the formerly well-to-do, who are the new poor, as in the homes of laborers and peasants.

The chief reason why Europeans cannot buy clothes is the depreciation of their currency. Americans little realize what havoc this depreciation has wrought in the economic structure of the old world. It has brought the value of what was once a comfortable income in Vienna, 15,000 crowns or \$3,000 a year, to \$30. Polish money has fallen twice as far as the money in Austria; in Warsaw 10,000 marks, once worth \$2,500 in American money, will now bring only \$10.

The effect of this money situation upon clothing is clear when it is realized that Central and Eastern Europe import their clothing or the

raw materials of clothing from countries whose money in normal or nearly normal. Hence, in Vienna a suit of clothes costs a university professor three months' salary. A pair of shoes cannot be bought in Poland without a family's going hungry for a month.

So desperate is the situation babies are born with no provision made for clothing them and the sick in the hospitals are dependent upon paper bandages. American Red Cross workers say that the number of mothers in Europe who will be unable to provide clothing for their new-born babes will pass the million mark. Hundreds of thousands of children will have no shoes when cold weather comes unless they are provided in advance by American relief organizations.

The American Friends' Service Committee has united with the American Red Cross in a joint-summer collection of used and unused garments to meet this situation as far as possible. The drive will be nation-wide. Those who want to know how they can help should apply to the nearest Red Cross Chapter or other Red Cross representative. Only garments which are strong, sensible, and serviceable are worth paying freight on across the water. Shoes must be in good condition and tied in pairs. Knitted garments, especially stockings and sweaters, will be badly needed. Baby clothing, new or used; uncut muslin and flannel; strong cloth for suits, yarn, even thread in great quantities, should be accumulated.

The main collecting point for the joint campaign is the big American Red Cross Warehouse, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Red Cross workers will have specific shipping instructions. Goods may also be shipped to the Warehouse of the American Friends Service Committee, 15th & Sherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa. All shipments should be prepaid.

This clothing must be made or collected during the summer months in order to reach Europe before cold weather. Clothing that is not designated for a particular country will be distributed by the two organizations according to the greatest need. Donors may, however, specify the country to which they wish their gifts to go.

One county in Oregon, Umatilla county, produces one per cent of the wheat of the United States.

MIRROR WANT ADS

FINE CANNING PEARS now ripe. \$1.50 per 40 lb. box. W. A. FORD, Umatilla, Oregon. 27-21

FINE HAND LAUNDRY—Bring me your washing and let me try it. All work guaranteed. Mrs. Alice Dingman. 17-11

FOR SALE—2 Duroc Jersey Boars, 8 months old; 2 Bucks, 1 February lamb, 1 Shropshire buck, 5 years old. F. M. Whitney, 1 ml. So. of Hermiston. UBS-45-11

THE QUALITY SHOP, 814 Main St., Pendleton, has been enlarged and is ready to show new fall models in millinery. Original styles as well as copies of French models. Interior decorations in French grey, including French room. Our Boardman friends invited. 29-21

Let the Mirror print your butter wrappers and help your home paper

ASSIST US IN SECURING MORE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE BOARDMAN MIRROR. THE KIND ACT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

The Continental Insurance Co. of New York
ARTHUR L. LARSEN Resident Agent Boardman - Oregon

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK ARLINGTON, OREGON At the Close of Business on June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts, \$399,358.05	Capital Stock \$ 25,000.00
Bonds, Stocks and Warrants 76,370.02	Surplus and Undivided Profits 58,017.93
Furniture & Fixtures 1,495.00	Reserve for Depreciation 12,500.00
Other Real Estate 30,470.00	Due to Banks 1,038.23
Cash and Due from Banks 41,393.83	Deposits 218,655.00
Interest Earned and not Collected 13,337.99	Bills Payable 19,903.07
	Rediscunts with Fed. Reserve Bank 137,310.66
\$472,424.89	\$472,424.89

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