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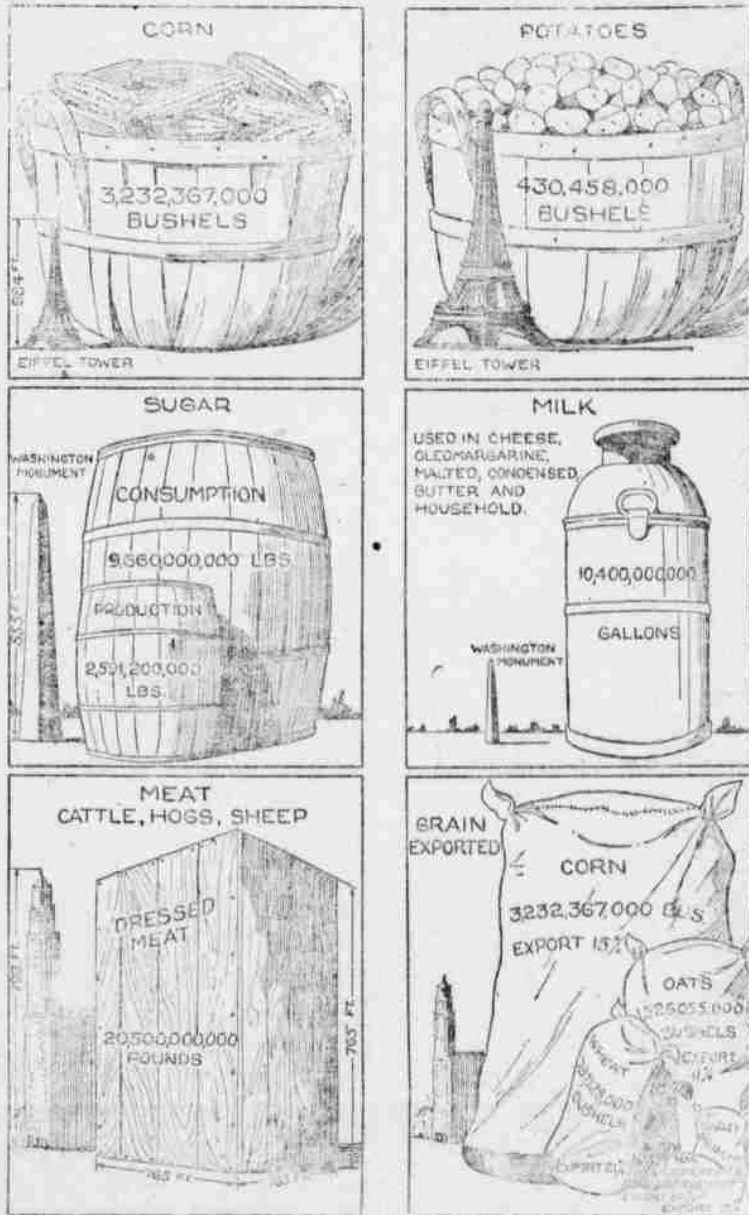
GREATEST STRIKE IN HISTORY—THIRTEEN MILLION FARM FAMILIES CANNOT BUY GOODS

And That Is Exactly the Cause of All the Hard Times in America Today. The Farmer's Now Getting Pre-War Prices, But His Dollar is Only Worth 33 Cents as Compared With Pre-War Prices of Things He Must Buy.

WHAT THE FARMER IS UP AGAINST

WHAT THE FARMER RAISES (Average Prices)		WHAT THE FARMER MUST PAY (Average Prices)	
1921	1913	1921	1913
Corn, per bu. \$.40	\$.70	Farm Wagons \$142.00	\$77.00
Wheat, per bu.34	.77	Mowers84.35	48.70
Cotton, per lb.17	.33	Fertilizer, ton. 35.00	23.75
Wool, per lb.15 3/4	.35	Harness 28.25	15.00
Oats, per bu.29	.38	Plows 40.50	14.75
Hay, per ton 11.13	11.50	Shoes 4.00	2.25
Horses \$5.00	138.00	Coal 14.00	5.75
Hogs, 100 lbs. 7.30	7.60	Harrow 29.50	11.50
Beef, 100 lbs. 4.81	6.05	Salt, per bbl. 3.26	1.68
Sheep, 100 lbs. 3.96	4.60	Overalls 1.55	.30

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE AMERICAN FARMER; NO STRIKE THERE!



Written Specially by S. T. Hughes for The Spokesman. Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The American farmer never strikes. Paradoxically, he is on strike now. But it's a strike that he has not "called," that he is against, that has been forced on him. It's no riddle at all. The farmer's strike is a buying strike, and he doesn't buy for the plain, simple reason that he can't. And because the more than THIRTEEN MILLION farming families in the United States cannot buy, the business of the whole country is suffering. What's going to be done about it? Well, the great financiers of the country are beginning to see that the farmer must have money so that he can go to the stores and the factories and big dealers and buy goods. They are beginning to see that there will be no prosperity for themselves and for manufacturers and business men generally until the members of those THIRTEEN MILLION families can buy the necessities, and more. They are beginning to wake up to the fact that closed factories and idle workmen in the cities are only an effect of the inability of the farming folks to buy the products of shops and of mechanical labor. The government is beginning to see it, too, as witness the loaning of tens of millions by the U. S. War Finance Corporation to hundreds of country banks for the sole purpose of lending that money cheaply to farmers. As witness Pres. Harding's urgent advice to congress to get busy. And so, in New York and Washington, I find captains of finance and captains of government PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER TO FIND THE WAY OUT. The farmer is on a forced buying strike, but he never strikes against work. He is always producing—always—in year in and year out, good times or bad, good weather or bad, even though he knows that he will lose money on his crops. This winter he is losing FIVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the 1921 things he produced in toil and sweat. THE PURCHASING VALUE OF HIS DOLLAR IS ONLY 33 CENTS! He must spend \$2.59 for the necessities he bought in 1913 for \$1, or 159 per cent more. The year before the war he got 70 cents a bushel for his corn; now he gets about 40 cents. But—AND HERE'S THE BRUTAL RUB—before the war he paid \$5.75 a ton for his coal (on the average). This winter he pays about \$15.00 a ton. So the purchasing value in coal of the 40 cents he gets this winter for his corn, is only about 21 or 22 cents. Before the war, the farmer got \$7.50 per hundred pounds for his hogs; now he gets about \$7.50. For a wagon to haul the hogs to the railroad, he paid \$77 in 1913—and here's that dirty rub again—now he pays \$145 to \$150 for the same wagon! The cotton farmer, it is true, gets \$34 for a hundred pounds of cotton, where he got \$26 before the war. But the majority of cotton growers are small farmers raising only a few bales and it takes a huge pile of that light, fluffy stuff to make 100 pounds. How much good does the \$8 raise do him when he has to pay about \$75 MORE for his wagon than he did before the war—must pay out almost his total profit on a thousand pounds of that same light, fluffy stuff? I could cite instance after instance like these—it works on almost everything the farmer produces, and buys. Look at the table that accompanies this article. That tells the story in figures. Then look at the pictures and see what the farmer does when it comes to working and sweating to produce the necessities for a hundred millions of people. Now, what is your congress going to do to change the situation? What is the country going to do to start the farmer buying again and return prosperity not only to him but to all business and all workmen? That's a question that must be answered during the next three months. From all I can hear down here in Washington they are going to do something. Just what, it is hard to say at this writing. Watch 'em.

IS IT ANY WONDER?
A man was one day visiting a lunatic asylum, and while walking in the grounds he met a patient, to whom he said: "Well, how did you get here?" The man replied: "Well, sir, you see, I married a widow with a grown-up daughter, and then my father married my wife's daughter, and that made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and my father became my stepson. Then my step-mother, the daughter of my wife, had a son, and that boy, of course, was my brother, because he was my father's son; but he was also the son of my wife's daughter, and therefore her grand-

son, and that made me grandfather of my step-brother. Then my wife had a son, so my mother-in-law, the step-sister of my son, is also the grandmother, because he is her step-son's child; my father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his step-sister is his wife; I am the brother of my own son, who is also the son of my step-mother; I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt; my son is my father's nephew; and I am my own grandfather."

TESTED COWS SHOW GAIN IN MILK AND BUTTERFAT
Weeding Out Poor Cows and Using Better Sires Adds to Profits as Well as Production.

"Watch us Grow" might well be the slogan of the 2,537 cows in cow testing association work in Oregon during November, since the increased average production was 104 pounds of milk and 2.46 pounds of fat over the average for November a year earlier. The average yield of milk was 571.23 pounds and of fat 27 1/2 pounds—almost one pound a day in the late fall month. The Rogue River association herds made the highest association average—34.69 pounds of fat as compared with the total average of 27 1/2 pounds. Tillamook had the largest number of cows—1040—the most honor cows giving more than 40 pounds of fat—104—and the highest individual cow, Princess, a registered Holstein, giving 2,737 pounds of milk with 84.85 pounds of fat—well on to 3 pounds a day. The highest grade cow was Butler & McEntire's Rose, a grade Jersey, making a record of 75.5 pounds of fat. The big gain in production, which represents almost clear profit to the owners, was brought about by weeding out lower producers, using better sires to build up the herd, and giving the animals scientific feeding, housing, and care. A series of dairy meetings in the vicinity of each of the associations is planned for the present year, reports E. B. Pitts, federal and O. A. C. field dairyman in charge. These meetings was held on the farms, and the big producing cows will be used in demonstrations.

UNIVERSITY NOTES OF INTEREST
The University of Oregon library started the new year with a total of 110,000 volumes. The school teacher at Heceta Lighthouse is using University of Oregon lantern slides for educational showings. The Fourth Annual Oregon Newspaper Conference is being held at the University School of Journalism this week, January 13th and 14th. During the month of December 96 students registered in 112 courses in the correspondence study department of the Extension Division of the U. of O. This brings the total registrations in correspondence study courses to 1,086, representing every county of the state. Starting the second week in January and lasting for six weeks, the annual Bible course for women will be given by the University Young Women's Christian Association. Leaders of the Bible course are usually faculty women or wives of members of the faculty. Thirty students have been dropped from the University of Oregon for failure to make passing grades in enough subjects during the fall term. Eighty-one students have been placed on probation for the present term for work that was unsatisfactory. Nineteen hundred students successfully passed the examinations.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, JAN. 9, 1922.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Charles J. Nizer, of Boardman, Oregon, who, on January 6, 1917, made Homestead Entry No. 017047, for W 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 (being out "B"), Section 24, Township 4-North, Range 24-East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. G. Blayden, U. S. Commissioner, at Boardman, Oregon, on the 24th day of February, 1922. Claimant names as witnesses: Ira Berzer, John J. Jenkins, H. H. Weston, Charles Dillabaugh, all of Boardman, Oregon.
J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

It is true that Fortune smiles on some, but laughs out loud at many.

Boardman Utellem

Vol. 2. Boardman High School, Boardman, Ore., Jan. 13, 1922 No. 12.

The boys have a basket ball game scheduled with Lexington HI Friday.

Wahnona Keys is absent from school this week on account of illness.

Erma Broyles is absent from the Junior High room with a severe cold.

The basket ball team is trying to schedule some further games with the surrounding schools.

Mr. Signs has suggested that the junior class elect its officers, choose its class colors and flower this week.

The movie—"A Duke for a Day"—was shown last Thursday evening in the auditorium. The proceeds went to the boys athletic fund.

Last Wednesday during recitation period the girls elected Frances Blayden yell leader. A number of yells were chosen and practiced for the coming basket ball games.

BOARDMAN HI WINS GAME
The high school basket ball team brought home the bacon last Saturday night by defeating the Irrigon team 11 to 7.

The boys were handicapped by being stiff and sore from the game with Arlington Friday night.

Atabury shot the first basket for Boardman. The first half ended 7 to 4 in Irrigon's favor.

But in the last half Boardman began to play and the game ended 11 to 7 in Boardman's favor.

JOKES
Miss Runner—"Did you water the rubber plant?"
Max—"Why no, I thought it was waterproof!"

Billie—(in a tantrum) "Absolutely! I'm going away to die. Give me my tooth brush and my powder puff!"

The class in English was writing poems and Lauren read the following:

I saw a pretty lady
Strolling beneath the trees,
She slipped into a mud-puddle
That came up to her shoetops.
"But Lauren," objected Miss Runner, "your lines do not rhyme."
"Don't I know it!" replied Lauren in a disgusted tone; "the puddle wasn't deep enuf."

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