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TIME
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WITH US MORTALS.
IS YOUR WATCH KEEPING
TIME?
IF NOT, SEND IT TO
WM. H. OGDEN
Jeweler to the Hermiston,
West End. Oregon

**Some Aspects of the
Farmers' Problems**

By **BERNARD M. BARUCH**

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I
The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of derelict, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not like that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much verbiage of grievances and misapprehension of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. His being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and the means of livelihood of about 40 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but he well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise official economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from her belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever enervated from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to emigrate and impoverish the farmer is to try up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dye-stuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public—the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punished farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deep into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year,

of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest. If for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy," but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

(Continued Next Week)

IRRIGON NEWS ITEMS

E. C. Bedwell, who has been relief section foreman at Irrigon for the past five or six weeks, bid in the Rock Creek section from the bulletin, and moved to that station with his wife and family Thursday. B. F. Bloom is relieving at this place until a regular assignment is made.

Irrigon claims to have the youngest grandpa in the state. Lee Graybeal believes he is entitled to such claim, and is rather proud of it. The Irrigon high school went to Arlington somewhat crippled up Friday. Short one man on account of sickness and a couple more near all in, but made their appearance as scheduled for the basket ball game but returned losers but not out of the ring. Arlington plays here on the 27th.

Mrs. Lou Hayden returned to her home in Seattle Sunday night, and Mrs. Glasgow entertained a number of invited guests during the evening and a lot of the younger folks came in later as a surprise on Geneva. Music, singing and playing games were the order of the evening, and everybody had a splendid time. Light refreshments were served, and the younger folks accompanied Mrs. Hayden to the depot to bid her goodbye.

Oscar Otto and C. L. Freeman of Heppner, are at Mrs. Watkins home this week while putting up some temporary buildings on their recently purchased ranch from Merrill, E. Doble near the ferry landing. Mrs. Freeman and family will move in later.

Where have all the rabbits gone to? The drive Sunday failed to locate any considerable number of them, consequently not the success as expected. The weather was not altogether favorable, but a good crowd turned out and the fifty pounds of weiners and other eats were promptly taken care of after the drive. It had the effect of giving as a good appetite anyway, and the sport itself was worth the effort made. A good supply of poison is now on hand and another campaign will be launched to poison the few remaining jacks when the weather man gives us some assurance that it will quit snowing and not cover up the bait.

BIRDS ARE YOUR SKILLFUL HIRED MAN

Farmers, more than any other element of the population, will be interested in the establishment and maintenance of effective bird refuges, for the welfare of crops and the commercial success of the farm are intimately related to the numbers and kinds of birds present and to their economic tendencies.

The value of birds lies chiefly in their destruction of injurious insects. Leading an active life, they require much food, and are the most voracious enemies of pests of this kind. The various groups of birds differ so much in habits that they feed upon practically all groups of insects; hardly an agricultural pest escapes their attacks.

The alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies; the army worm, 43; billbugs, 67; cotton boll-weevil, 66; brown-tail moth, 31; chestnut weevils, 54; chinch bug, 24; clover root-borers, 85; clover weevil, 25; codling moth, 36; cotton worm, 41; cut-worms, 98; forest tent caterpillar, 32; gipsy moth, 46; horseflies, 49; leaf-hoppers, 129; orchard tent caterpillar, 43; potato beetle, 25; rice

weevil, 21; white grubs, 67; wire-worms, 168; seventeen-year locust, 28; twelve-spotted cucumber beetle, 28.

The agricultural department at Washington has gotten out a series of bulletins on "Community Bird Refuges" which ought to interest many farmers and every townsman. They give instructive information on how to attract birds. You can get copies by writing the publication department of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"YE AULD LANG SYNE"

Here's to the memory of Auld Lang Syne.

Where on earth is that dog of mine? The teasing strains of that old time air Brings one and all sweet memories rare.

For waltz or two-step it matters not, Tuxedo or polka or minu-waltz? The "Promenade All," with such dainty grace, O where can it be, my little dog's face?

For Mike and Jim, and Charlie and Tom, For Nate and Pete and Harry and John, And every old Ned that could swing 'em 'round,— E'en the old time cowboy—on the floor were found.

And caught in the spell were the babes and their mothers, The aged, decrepit, grandfathers grandmothers, And sisters and brothers, the big and the little, The short and the long—to the ring of the fiddle.

The fat and the slim, with a groan or a wail Each danced to the strains of "The Little Dog's Tail."

The music was lovely, the music was rare, And far out it fell on the wintry night air.

The dancers were merry,—the dancers were warm— And cigarette fumes could do us no harm. No time for the "shimmy" (tho the space was just right), All modern frills were dispensed with just for that night.

For Auld Lang Syne held us all in her thrall, And each heart was loyal, and bowed to her call. So we ate and we drank, and our feet kept the time, As we danced to the music of Auld Lang Syne.

—Mrs. M. C.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MEAT PRODUCED IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Through its issuance of paid grazing permits to stockmen of Oregon and Washington the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture not only secures for the government a considerable sum of money, but it transforms into a marketable product weeds and grass that would otherwise be lost. In addition grazing reduces the fire hazards in the forests by removing the annual growth which would otherwise mature and become highly inflammable and might mean the loss of valuable timber. This statement was made by E. N. Kavanagh, chief of the office of grazing for the North Pacific District of the Forest Service, in reviewing the results of the past grazing season.

"Campers and tourists summering in the high mountain country of the two states may see bands of sheep and scattered bunches of cattle and often do not realize that the owners of this livestock are not only paying Uncle Sam for the privilege of utilizing this government forage but are thereby helping produce a meat and wool supply for the people of the Pacific Northwest," said Mr. Kavanagh.

"The National Forest resources are made use of by a great many different people," said Mr. Kavanagh, "a large number of stockmen depend on them for their summer range, many lumbermen look to the forests for their timber supply, water power is being developed more and more, and the summer camper considers the National Forests as his vacation land, and all these various uses of the National Forest must be harmonized by the Forest Service. The national forests are really large enough and are so diversified as to allow room for all of these apparently conflicting uses."

In one year, it is estimated, the 22 national forests of Oregon and Washington turn out approximately 6,000,000 pounds of lamb, and 4,000,000 pounds of mutton. Over 54,000,000 pounds of beef are annually produced in part on the Na-

tional Forests of Oregon and Washington, and over 8,000,000 pounds of wool gets its first and most important growth while the sheep are on the National Forests. The 1,400,000 head of sheep and cattle that move into the forests every spring are drawn from a wide area of surrounding territory, and in the fall the lambs and older sheep move to the eastern markets, principally to Chicago, while the beef stock for the most part comes into Portland.

CALL FOR WARRANTS

All school warrants of School District No. 25, Morrow county, Oregon, up to and including No. 42, Sept. 4, 1920, will be paid on presentation. Interest stops on this date. Dated this 18th day of January, 1922.

MRS. CLAIRE P. HARTER, Boardman, Oregon. Clerk.

FOR COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the will of the Republicans of Morrow county, to be expressed at the Primaries in May, 1922. Present Incumbent.

G. A. BLEAKMAN, Hardman, Oregon.

FONDANT BEST BEE FEED NOW

Any feeding of bees at this time of year should be with soft candy or fondant rather than syrup as it is easier to feed, is more economical, and keeps down moisture in the hive. A good formula for bee fondant is: Granulated Sugar 12 pounds Liquid Glucose 1 1/2 pounds Water 1 1/2 quarts Cream of Tartar 1/2 teaspoonful Heat the water and stir in sugar slowly until dissolved. Add the glucose, boil, and then add cream of tartar. Remove and stir until thick enough to pour into molds.

POINTERS FOR THE BUSY FARMER

In fire blight sections this is the time to clean out all hold-over cankers and root blight that were not found during the growing season. Tools used in this work and all cuts made should be sterilized by applying a solution made up of one part mercuric chloride, one part mercuric

cyanide, and 500 parts of water by weight.

Well fed and well kept calves are less likely to be injured by lice than those that are allowed to run down. The simplest remedy for lice infested calves is raw linsed oil brushed well into the skin. Keep the calf out of the sun and weather for 24 hours after treating. Repeat the application after 10 days; being careful to rub the oil well into the neck, armpits, and top of the shoulders. Three applications are usually sufficient.

An hour or two with a shovel will empty the dead furrows and prevent the drowning out of many young crops this winter. Standing surface water is harmful to both the soil and the crop, hence the surface drains should not be neglected.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, JAN. 7, 1922.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that James Richard Johnson, of Boardman, Oregon, who, on May 5, 1917, made Reclamation Homestead Entry No. 018525, for SE 1/4 NE 1/4, being Unit "D", Section 18, Township 4-North, Range 25-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, United States Commissioner, at Boardman, Oregon, on the 7th day of March, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: O. H. Warner, Ira Berger, Rudolph Wasmer, Ingvard Jensen Skoubo, all of Boardman, Oregon.
J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

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 8, 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 unit "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 Berger, John J. Jenkins, H. H. Weston, Charles Dillabaugh, all of Boardman, Oregon.
J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

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