

The Boardman Mirror
Boardman, Oregon

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Printing is the inseparable companion of achievement.—R. T. Porte

OREGON WET LAND FARMER GETS DRAINAGE COURSES

A short course in farm drainage will be offered by the Oregon Agricultural college department of soils, February 19 to 24. Instruction will include soil and topographical surveying, water measuring, laying tile to grade, tile system design, and the handling of wet land after drainage. The field work will be supplemented with lectures, and a new drainage film. The course is designed to meet the needs of tile layers and wet land owners.

It is desirable to register for the course in advance, with the soils department of the college. Prospective students in this course should have high top shoes or gum boots to wear on field trips.

Many who were enrolled in the course in former years report great benefits derived.

COLLEGE WANTS HELPERS IN FOOD PEST CONTROL

Dudley E. Brown, an assistant instructor in the entomology department, is conducting experiments on control of all stored food product pests infecting such foods as English walnuts, prunes, raisins, cornmeal, and beans.

He says that he is doing a work that should be of interest and a help to every housewife and any method of control that he may discover from these experiments will be distributed free of charge.

He must have hundreds of specimens under all conditions to arrive at any effective control. If anyone wishes to send in any infected stored specimens it will be appreciated.

Jack-rabbit campaigns, conducted in four states by the Biological survey, United States department of agriculture, have been particularly effective during the past year. In Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Texas great numbers of jack rabbits were destroyed by traps and poison. These rodents were unusually destructive to alfalfa, cotton, hay, muskmelon, lettuce, grain and other crops. In 10 counties of Idaho 22,235 pounds of bait treated with 2159 ounces of strychnine were used on 312,350 acres of land. By poisoning and by drives 440,350 jack rabbits, according to actual count, were destroyed in that state. In six counties in Washington 155,500 were reported killed, and in four counties in Oregon it is estimated that 350,000 were destroyed. In three counties of Texas 35,050 jack rabbits were accounted for.

Beginning with the grazing season of 1924, permits will be issued to fully qualified owners for not less than a five-year period by the forest service, United States department of agriculture. The permits will authorize the grazing of not less than a stated number of livestock, which will be approximated to the number now permitted under established preferences, and will be non-reducible during the period except for violation of the terms of the permit or in emergencies for the protection of the range. The primary purpose of such an arrangement is to stabilize the use of national forests by all classes of grazing permittees.

A study of the figures from 1850 to 1922, says the United States department of agriculture, shows that human population has increased at a greater rate than livestock. The number of hogs in this country has increased from year to year than the number of domestic animals. Sheep have declined the most. There is increasing difficulty in supplying our population with sufficient meat while maintaining a surplus of meat products for export. The livestock industry acts as a great storage reservoir for surplus grains, grasses and forage crops. No great meat-eating nation has ever suffered famine from crop failure.

Oats is a good growing feed for all kinds of young stock, and is the standard grain feed for horses in most parts of the country. It has a high protein content and is easily digested, says the United States department of agriculture.

Freshie—"Doctor, will you give me something for my head?"

Doctor—"My boy, I wouldn't take it as a gift."

Indian Lodge Tales

By **Ford C. Frick**

THE LOST RACE OF THE PAWNEES

WHEN the world was new and young, there were Indians who roamed the plains, even as we do now. These were large Indians—men of gigantic stature and great strength. And they were created by Ti-ra-wa, who created all the world, and all the animals, and all the people.

With these great Indians lived the animals even as we have them today. The giants ruled the world, for they were very strong; and they were so swift that they hunted the buffalo on foot; and they would run down a buffalo and kill it with a stone, or a club or a knife. Then even though it was a great buffalo bull, they would swing it to their shoulders and carry it into camp. So you can see that they were very strong, and that they had great power on earth. For they were feared by all the animals.

For many years they dwelt on the plains. But as time went on they ceased to honor Ti-ra-wa, who had created them; and they ceased to believe in him and in the things he did. They thought they were very strong, and that they were more powerful than Ti-ra-wa himself, and they would no longer pray to him.

When the rains would come they would shake their fists at the sky and curse, and call out bad words. And if it was too warm or too cold, then they would laugh at Ti-ra-wa, and scoff at his strength, and tell each other stories of how they would run the world if they were in power. All this time Ti-ra-wa tried to keep them happy, and did favors for them, and continued them in their strength, and did all he could to make the world a happy one for them to live in.

But finally Ti-ra-wa became angry, and he no longer would smile at the giant people on earth. He sent the black clouds and the storms and the lightning and the thunder down upon the giants, who had scoffed him. And the water rose and rose, and those giant people fled before it. But run as they might they were unable to escape, and by and by the water arose over the level of the land, and those great people, even to the last man and the last woman, sank down into the soft ground and the mud and were drowned.

When all the giants had been destroyed and had disappeared, then Ti-ra-wa recalled the rain and the thunder, and the lightning and the storm, and he made the sunshine to shine again and the grass to grow and the trees to bloom and grow green. And the world was restored to the animals as it was before, but the giants, who had scoffed Ti-ra-wa, were gone forever.

So Ti-ra-wa made a man and a woman. And he made them small of stature; and they did not have the strength of the giants. But they were good and they honored Ti-ra-wa. And so that they might live, he gave to them the corn, and taught them to cultivate it and to dry it and to make meal, and to make it their food. This they did, and so Ti-ra-wa sent to them children; and the children grew up and a tribe was formed, and that tribe was the Pawnees. And today they are still the Pawnees, and the Pawnees have become a great people, for ever they have honored Ti-ra-wa who made them and who gave them the corn, and the meat, which is their food.

Today you may go on the prairie and find the great bones of the giants who were drowned; and you can find them in the deep canons, and deep in the ground—and that is the proof that they really did sink into the ground as is told us by our fathers.

Note—This legend is distinctly Pawnee, and is common among the majority of the Pawnee family tribes. Ti-ra-wa is the god of the Pawnees, similar to the Manitou of the Utes, the Great Spirit of the Iroquois and the Napi (Old Man) of the Blackfeet. The flood incident, told here, is told in a little different manner by the Utes, the Comanches, the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes and the Navajos—in fact, by practically all of the western Indians.

The Banjo Player.
There is music in me, the music of a peasant people. I wander through the levees, picking my lango and singing my songs of the cabin and the field. At the Last Chance saloon I am as welcome as the violets in March; there is always food and drink for me there, and the times of those who love honest music. Behind the railroad trucks the little children clap their hands and love me as they love Kris Kringle. But I fear that I am a failure. Last night a woman called me a troublemaker. What is a troublemaker?—Fenton Johnson, in the Kansas City Star.

Making Deductions.
Her Mother—Now that you're married, you should help Ferdinand to save something.

Mrs. Imbriole—I do. I've already helped him to save something on his income tax.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, January 27, 1923.
Notice is hereby given that Walter Gordon Cohoon, of Boardman, Oregon, who, on January 26, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 019609, for W¹/₄SE¹/₄, being Unit "C" Umatilla Project, Section 14, 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, Ore., on the 12th day of March, 1923.
Claimant names as witnesses: Ernest A. Brown, Glen E. Brown, Ray L. Brown, W. O. King, all of Boardman, Ore.
J. W. DONNELLY,
Register

4 OR 5 HEAD Milch cows, fresh and coming fresh; 2 brood sows, Duroc, and 10 weaned pigs.
C. H. McELROY, Hermiston.

BOARDMAN—MORROW COUNTY, OREGON—A NEW AND GROWING TOWN

BOARDMAN—MORROW COUNTY, OREGON—WELL LOCATED—

—BOARDMAN—MORROW COUNTY, OREGON—

WHY BOARDMAN?

BECAUSE

THE CLIMATE IS GOOD

THE PEOPLE ARE SOCIABLE INTELLIGENT ENTERPRISING

TOWN IS NEW AND GROWING

LOCATION WELL CHOSEN
HALF WAY BETWEEN THE DALLES AND PENDLETON ON O.-W. RAILROAD ON COLUMBIA RIVER

SOIL WILL RAISE ANYTHING

WATER FOR IRRIGATION FROM WEST EXTENSION OF UMATILLA PROJECT

McKAY CREEK DAM WILL BE BUILT ASSURING MORE ACREAGE UNDER WATER

Boardman is a New Town But Not a Boom Town

WRITE SECRETARY OF COMMERCIAL CLUB

—BOARDMAN—MORROW COUNTY, OREGON—

BOARDMAN—MORROW COUNTY, OREGON—A NEW AND GROWING TOWN

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