

The Boardman Mirror
Boardman, Oregon

MARK A. CLEVELAND, Publisher

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

\$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 11, 1921, at the postoffice at Boardman, Ore., under act of Mar. 3, 1879

The Forest Fire Menace

Oregon's State Forester, F. A. Elliott, says: "We are not yet on top of the fire problem. Ores well started, with weather conditions favorable to spread of fire, control is always difficult; sometimes impossible."

A review of what has happened in the past should sound a warning for the future.

Adequately to safeguard our nature forests and allow our cut-over lands to reforest, much greater prevention must be exerted.

While every citizen has an individual responsibility in this matter, it remains for nation and state through example as well as through adequate laws and their enforcement to effect such a system of fire prevention as will guarantee against conflagrations with resulting loss of life and property."

A representative of the Washington Forest Fire Association, Mr. Geo. C. Joy, says: "I do not like to play the role of one foreboding evil events, but after having passed through the experience of this and other similar seasons, and taken in connection with great fires to be found chronicled in books, and in the forests themselves, I feel impelled to voice a warning and to point out the possibility and danger of this part of the United States being visited by a conflagration as great as any of the others. All that was lacking to bring this about this year (1922) was for the same kind of weather to have prevailed during the first week in August as did prevail the last week in May. Only the caprice of the weather saved us from such a disaster."

Forest fires in 1922 destroyed property in these two states valued at \$2,439,219.00. In Oregon alone the state and private owners expended over \$476,466.00 in 1922 to prevent and suppress forest fires; the United States Forest Service spent \$510,043 during the same period for the same purpose in Oregon and Washington. There were 2127 forest fires reported last year in Oregon, of which 1662, or 77 per cent were due to human agencies, and therefore preventable. In Washington a total of 1624 forest fires were reported of which 1490 or 91 per cent were man-caused.

From 20 to 25 per cent of our forest fires are caused by lightning. The other 75 to 80 per cent are man-caused; that is, caused by either ignorance, thoughtlessness, or maliciousness of human beings. Campers, smokers, and other persons who are careless with fire in the woods are responsible for many of these fires. Other human causes of forest fires are logging engines, settlers clearing lands, hunters, berry pickers; a very small per cent are due to incendiarism.

Forest fires each summer fill the air of the Northwest with smoke and prevent visitors from seeing our wonderful scenery, thereby interfering with the tourist trade, which should bring millions of dollars annually in to Oregon and Washington.

Fires and destructive logging in the United States cost \$25,000,000 a year for every year reforestation is postponed. 240,000,000 acres of cut-over land contain second growth timber; of this, fires destroy from 8 to 10 million acres annually.

The 157,000,000 acres within the national forests, of wide geographical distribution, embrace in part the national ranges of every species of wild life known to have existed in the continental United States.

Every man, woman and child in these two states should help to prevent fires from destroying our forests, by never leaving a camp fire unextinguished, by being at all times as careful with fire in the forest as forming in the home; and by informing others who may not realize the danger or the utmost need for care with fire in the woods.

More than a month in advance of when referendum petitions must be filed with the secretary of state, more than the required number of signatures were easily obtained to the referendum petition referring the oleomargarine and condensed milk bill to the people of the state.

This means that the law passed by the last legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of margarine containing vegetable oils, shall be suspended until a year from this November when it will be submitted to the people of the state.

In Washington where a similar law was passed at the last legislature and where 24,000 signatures must be obtained, three times as many as are required in Oregon, no difficulty was encountered in getting the required number of signatures.

Advocates of the bill describe it as a health measure because margarine contains no vitamin A. Opponents of the bill reply that neither does butter contain vitamins B or C and yet no one would advocate the abolition of butter for that reason.

Disinterested dieticians have said that the man or woman who drinks a normal amount of milk and eats a normal amount of leafy vegetables and eats margarin has a well balanced diet.

Margarin is manufactured and sold in every civilized country in the world. The American army in France during the war lived on margarin.

**HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH
YIELD VALUABLE RESULTS**

Important research work bearing directly or indirectly upon home economics has been carried on by the United States department of agriculture for many years and the results have been widely disseminated through department publications. The extent and value of similar work done by the state agricultural experiment stations is not so fully realized. A classified list of the projects carried on by the experiment stations at the present time contains 64 titles under the head of "Foods and Nutrition" reported from 24 stations. These include food preservation, milling and baking, storage, and others. There are also 75 other projects which have an important bearing on or application to some phase of home economics.

The research work of the department and the experiment stations has contributed largely to our exact knowledge of the composition, digestibility, and nutritive value of foods and food materials of all kinds, the food habits of different classes of people, and the food requirements of people of different ages and occupations. Investigations of such staple food materials as wheat and other cereals, meat, milk, and milk products have been especially thorough and complete.

The functions of vitamins in nutrition, the conditions that control their proportion in foods, and their stability under different processes of preservation are receiving a large amount of attention. Knowledge of the efficiency of different proteins and of the function of the mineral constituents of food has been greatly enlarged and clarified.

Other research work has included studies of the quality of wool and other fibres; water supply, sewage disposal, and sanitation in country homes; household arrangement, and work; various phases of marketing; cost and standardization of living on the farm; and certain problems of rural sociology.

**SAVING ON SOIL MOISTURE
ESSENTIAL TO GOOD CROPS**

**April Plowed Lands Need Working
Down At Once; Soil Mulch Is Generally Useful.**

Conservation of moisture in the soil is important at this season of the year when evaporation begins to exceed rainfall, says W. L. Powers, head of the O. A. C. Experiment Station department of soils. Late spring plowing will be facilitated by discing beforehand. Evaporation will be checked by such a procedure and vegetable matter will be incorporated with the soil.

All plowed ground should be worked promptly after mid-April. Rainfall may be sufficient, up to April 20, to rehydrate the larger storage space provided by the addition of organic matter and deep cultivation. Discing will pack and firm the furrow slice while the spike-tooth harrow will smooth the surface. Less evaporation escapes from a level surface.

Control of weeds and the establishment of a soil mulch are important in moisture storage. An ideal soil mulch is two and a half to three inches deep and should contain soil crumbs of some finer material. To be effective the soil must be dry through this depth of mulch.

A crumbly mulch is more effective than a dust mulch. It is less inclined to run together when showers occur, resists wetting from below, permits aeration and tends to trap rain water.

Home Demonstration Work.

The home demonstration agent gave a talk on Health for the Woman's community club of Pilot Rock, and visited the girls' club leader, Mrs. Bessie Humphrey, who said the girls' sewing club is getting along very well. It will be interesting to see later how the sewing clubs in various parts of the county compare as to the standard of work accomplished. Other sewing clubs have been organized at Umapine, Hermiston, and Westland, and Reed and Hawley mountain has asked that a club be organized there.

Hotel Derion, Pendleton, is still the house of welcome.

Let us print those butter wrappers. Is your subscription paid in advance?

**Indian
Lodge Tales**

By
Ford C. Frick

THE BOILING SPRINGS

AFTER the wise men of the tribe had gone to counsel with Manitou his wrath endured for many days. And the storms came and the lightning flashed and the thunders rolled, and the tribesmen were much afraid. Then when the storms finally had ceased, the face of Manitou frowned on the world for many weeks.

The sky was overcast and the cold sun shown dimly through the clouds. The streams that had one time danced and sparkled in the sun no longer flowed, but the waters stood still and the fishes died and the water was foul—so foul that the Indians dared not drink it.

Out of the east came cold winds bringing grasshoppers which devoured the grass and blossoms and plants, and even the trees, until no green thing remained. And man and beast alike were without food, and the world was filled with pestilence and disease and the chosen people were helpless and forlorn and children ceased to smile and play.

Bad grew worse, until the chosen people, troubled and afraid, knew not whence to turn. So their hearts were filled with repentance, and with humble contrite hearts they besought the Manitou that he might save them from death. And so they prayed and fasted week by week and called upon the Manitou to pardon their transgressions and to stay the deadly plagues.

Hearing them, the Manitou took pity upon the puny frightened people and sent a lesser god from out the sky, who traveled down the Holy Mount at night until he reached a spot where plain and mountain met, and there he smote a rock. And where he struck there gushed forth a fountain of water. It was very fair, but when the bravest of the people tasted it, it was too bitter to drink—so bitter that no living man could drink it unless his mind be pure and his body strong.

Three times he smote, and each time brought a spring, each sweeter than the other and more fair. And then, stooping, he breathed the breath of life into the bubbling waters that all who drank should be made whole and cleansed of all disease.

But first he taught that those who drank must come clean-purged and repentant of their sins. And he gave to all the chosen ones a prayer, which they must say before they stooped to drink. And ere he left he cast into the spring a flower—white and pure and beautiful—as a gift to Manitou.

So the Chosen People, saved from plague, drank at the spring and prospered through the years. Yet each before he drank gave praise to Manitou and at the spring gave of his choicest wealth—his wampum and his beads and arrowheads—that Manitou might know that he held sacred the boiling waters which the god had given.

Through the years the boiling springs remain, though the tribesmen long since have gone. And now the tribes unite in giving praise to him who gave the springs, and in his honor they call them Manitou, and so they now are called to this day.

Note.—The Manitou springs now are famous the world over, but they were known to the Indians for hundreds of years before they were discovered by the whites. Even now it is not uncommon to find arrowheads, beads and even bits of pottery about the springs where they were thrown by the Indians as gifts to Manitou.

THE QUELLE—A good place to eat in Pendleton.

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

Bargain Offer

For 30 Days Only

Subscriptions to
The Boardman Mirror
\$1 for full year

New or Renewal

Pay up your own subscription and send The Mirror to your friends while this offer lasts.