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MARKET AGENT ON WHY FARMER GETS NO PRICE

It is indeed an extraordinary economic condition that wages and all living expenses should steadily advance, month after month, while the products of the farm, on which millions depend for food, are so low that the most of them bring less than the cost of production to the growers.

All industries except agriculture are generally prosperous; there is nation-wide demand for labor, and wages in most industries are high. Farming alone seems to have collapsed. Wheat at one dollar a bushel, with other farm products at present prices, would be all right for producers if other products were in proportion. As the unjust situation now is, the grower gets less than it costs him to produce wheat, beef, apples, small fruits and many other products, while he has to pay nearly double for implements and other working and living necessities. A binder that cost the farmer \$175 in 1914 now costs \$260, according to the statistics of Charles T. Michels; a sulky plow that was \$35 is now \$54; a wagon that retailed for \$80 before the war now costs \$135 and labor that cost the farmer \$1.50 per day now comes at double that scale.

Wheat at 90 cents per bushel to the farmer, when freight is deducted, is 1 1/2 cents per pound, while the wholesale price on middlings (\$38 at this writing, \$36 at the mill) is nearly two cents per pound—a higher price than the grower gets for his whole wheat. While the grower gets but 1 1/2 cents for wheat the price of flour is nearly four cents per pound and the price of bread from seven to nine cents.

The obvious cause of this unequal condition of values is that nearly all industries of the country are so strongly organized they can fix and maintain selling prices, and labor likewise through organization can demand and obtain high wages. Only unorganized labor has a low wage scale.

And the manifest remedy for the deflated and desperate condition the farmers are in, is to follow the rule of big business industries and big labor organizations and refuse to take the deflation of the whole nation.

Farmers can just as well regulate their production and determine a fair price for their goods as the shoe manufacturer, the implement factory, the oil combinations, the sugar trust or any other of the price controllers of the country's necessities.

But there is a limit to the price that any combination may exact—there is a limit to what the public will stand. Nearly all combinations of capital recognize a dead line and fear a public buyers' strike.

All over the United States farmers are taking up the one remedy that seems will give them relief from the present unbalanced and unjust condition that is forced upon them—co-operation. If they will use this group organization to help consumers as well as themselves, they

GUY FLENNER



Guy Fleener, head of the Idaho Reclamation association, who put over the American Falls reservoir project by which the entire town of American Falls, Ida., will be moved to higher ground and the largest irrigation storage dam in the United States will be built.

will have greatly helped the prosperity of the country as well. If they use the combination power for the sole purpose of forcing a higher price for products, without working to reform the distributing system they will have accomplished little for permanent good.

There is far too great a spread between the producer and the consumer. Farm co-operators have a great opportunity in their organizations to invade this middle profit field and reorganize the wasteful and expensive system. Consumers have equal opportunity to cooperate with the growers and come half way for the products. With the two-thirds middle expenses between them cut to the barest necessary expense, and with perhaps producers and consumers being their own middle men between the grower and the retailer, then price-control on the part of the farmer to the extent of a fair return for his labor, would not add to the high retail prices, against which the homes are now protesting.

Mercury Stops Root Maggots

Control of root maggots on cabbage is reported successful by a Corvallis gardener with a single application of dilute bichloride of mercury solution. He used the poison at the rate of one antiseptic tablet—bichloride of mercury—to one quart of water, by scraping a little dirt from about the roots of the infested cabbage and pouring in enough of the solution to run down the stalk well. The agricultural college uses a solution of 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate to 12 gallons of water with one or two reapplications at 5 to 7 day intervals. The root maggots are bad at this season on broccoli, kale, and cauliflower, in some Oregon districts.

Coolidge Urges Public to Give Funds.

Washington, D. C.—The United States moved swiftly to bring the full force of the government and the people to the aid of stricken Japan. While government executive departments were directed to assist in the work, the public was urged in an appeal issued by President Coolidge to contribute funds through the American Red Cross for aiding the unfortunate and giving relief to the people of Japan.

Coolidge Will Not Recognize Soviet.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government, under President Coolidge as under President Harding, will await evidence of the existence of a government in Russia in accord with American standards before granting diplomatic recognition to that country. This stand was announced officially at the White House.

President Draws First Pay Check.

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge drew his first pay check as president Saturday. It was \$533.33—for 23 days' service as president.

Read the home paper.

PRIZE LIST FOR ROUND-UP WILL BE GREATER THIS YEAR

The prize list for the Pendleton Round-Up to be held September 20, 21 and 22, will be greater this year than ever before.

All events will command their cash and merchandise prizes, but in addition four beautiful saddles, triumphs of the saddlemaker's art, will be given. One presented by the Union Pacific System, is for the winner of the world's championship bucking contest. Another, presented by Hamley & Co., is for the winner of Northwest bucking contest, while a third, presented by Happy Canyon, the night show held during the Round-Up, will be presented to the winner of the steer roping.

The fourth saddle will be a ladies' saddle, presented by Al Kader Shrine temple of Portland to the winner of the ladies' relay race on Thursday, the first day of the Round-Up. The Shriners, a thousand strong, are to be in Pendleton on the Wednesday preceding the Round-Up for a big Wild West ceremonial, and will remain on Thursday to see the show. They will come to Pendleton in three special trains from Portland.

This year will mark a precedent for a prize is being offered the nearest buckler at the big show. The prize will be a bag of Umatilla county oats, and the donor is Phillip Ashton Rollins, author of "The Cowboy," and whose articles have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications. He visited the Round-Up last year and decided that the buckers, which share honors with the human performers, should receive a prize for their efforts. The bag of oats will bear a silver plate with the name of the donor and of the lucky winner.

Garden crops can be made to succeed even on the exposed sand cliff soils of the Oregon coast region. The Yaquina Head lighthouse authorities have grown splendid vegetables this year, reports A. G. Bouquet, professor of vegetable gardening at the College. They used the fertilizer—nitrate of soda 150 pounds, superphosphate 300 pounds, and muriate of potash 150 pounds, for one acre—recommended by the extension service for those soils, and the insect control methods of the station—cheesecloth screens and corrosive sublimate solution for control of root maggots.

Copper carbonate treatment for control of smut on oats and barley has not been found satisfactory in other states trying it out. The hull with which the surface of the kernel is covered prevents actual contact of the seed with the dust.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.06; soft white and western white, \$1.05; hard winter, \$1.01; northern spring, \$1.02; western red, \$1.01.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$16 ton; cheat, \$12@14; valley timothy, \$18@19; eastern Oregon timothy, \$22.
Butterfat—49c.
Eggs—Ranch, 28@32c.
Cheese—Prices to jobbers, f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 27c; longhorns and loaf, 28c per lb.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7@7.50; medium to good steers, \$6.50@7.
Hogs—Prime light, \$10@10.25; smooth heavy, \$8.50@9.75.
Sheep—East of mountain lambs, \$10@10.75; choice valley lambs, \$10@10.50.

Seattle.
Wheat—No. 1 hard white, \$1.06; No. 1 soft white, \$1.06; No. 1 western white, \$1.06; No. 1 red winter, \$1.03; No. 1 western red, \$1.03; No. 1 northern spring, \$1.03; No. 1 bluestem, \$1.07.
Eggs—Ranch 34c.
Butterfat—47@49c.
Cattle—Prime light steers, \$7@7.75; medium to good, \$6.50@7.
Hogs—Prime light, \$9.60@10.00; smooth heavies, \$8.60@9.60.
Cheese—Washington cream brick, 22@23c; Washington triplets, 22c; Washington Young America, 23c; Tillamook triplets, f. o. b., 27c.

WASHINGTON HAY GROWERS TO COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

The figures submitted to the meeting of the Northwest Hay association in Yakima Saturday night, Aug. 25th, seem to indicate that with the present rate of progress the membership campaign will be completed easily before September 15th, according to L. A. Hunt.

The new organization will have 75 per cent of the alfalfa hay in the four alfalfa producing counties of the state, and it is expected with this tonnage that they will be able to stabilize market prices to a very considerable extent.

Their plans for financing are much more complete than that of the Oregon association.

Many growers in the alfalfa producing sections of Umatilla county are continually asking how soon the campaign will start in this state; but it is probable that this will not be started until after the 15th of September.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon association are working on a revision in their present plan of operation which will give Oregon growers all the advantages available under the new Washington plan.

Why Have Diphtheria?

By Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., Collaborating Epidemiologist with Oregon State Board of Health.

There was a time, not many years ago when a case of diphtheria was almost pathognomonic of death itself. The fatal outcome was the more certain if the victim happened to be a young child. The disease was held in such abhorrence that the pronouncement of the diagnosis in a home was sufficient to cause the sudden collapse of anxious mothers.

About thirty years ago, as the result of prolonged and tireless efforts on the part of scientific medicine, providence rewarded their efforts and a remedy for the dreaded malady was perfected. The diphtheria antitoxin was specific in its action, and its results certain, provided the element of time was not overlooked. As the result of this discovery the death rate from diphtheria has been reduced 85 per cent.

While we have had a specific remedy for the disease for about three decades, not until the last half decade has there been available a preventive for the disease that is just as specific as the curative agent. Toxin-antitoxin administered subcutaneously in three doses of one c. c. each at seven day intervals will protect an individual against the contraction of the disease. The use of the toxin-antitoxin causes no illness. The younger the individual the less severe the reaction.

Children are more susceptible to the disease and to its fatal results than adults. Sixty-four per cent of all the deaths from the disease in Oregon occur before the fifth year. The time to administer the toxin-antitoxin is early; in the second six months of age. If every child was given toxin-antitoxin before the eighteenth month, practically all the diphtheria cases and deaths could be eliminated. About seventy-five per cent of all children in the grades at school are susceptible to the disease. With the opening of schools there comes increased contacts and increased probabilities of the disease being contracted. Why run the risk of having the school year interrupted, sickness, unnecessary expense, grief and possibly death? You are responsible for your child's life. Are you going to juggle that responsibility and jeopardize a life?

Boardman Needs Stockyards

Jess Lower shipped a carload of cattle to The Dalles last week. It is the first carload off the project. As there is no place to load stock here he drove them to Castle—and there isn't much more there. Jess hopes the next carload he has will find stockyards at Boardman, so he won't have to call all the men off the state highway work to help put his bovines aboard the cars.

A. T. Hereim was a visitor at Pendleton Wednesday.

MAJ. MAX C. TYLER



Maj. Max C. Tyler of the Army Engineering corps, who has been in charge of the Washington engineering district for the past six years, has been ordered to duty at Florence, Ala., in connection with the development of the government Muscle Shoals project.

Alumni Reunion

The alumni of the Boardman high school had a very pleasant reunion on Monday evening at the green-house. All the graduates who are here attended and enjoyed a feast indeed—they roasted wienies, toasted marshmallows, ate melons to repletion, played games and had a jolly time in general. Each alumnus was privileged to ask a guest. Those present were:

Belle Packard, Edna Broyles, Ethel Broyles, Dorothy Boardman, Doris Healy, Howard Packard, Arthur Allen, Lauren Cummins, Opal Waggoner, Paul Hatch and Carl Marty. Mr. Mulkey chaperoned.

Loganberry vines are quite generally trained to a wire trellis in all districts. Posts seven feet long are set 2 to 2 1/2 feet deep in the rows 30 feet apart. Either two or three No. 12 or 14 wires are used. In the three-wire trellis the wires are run at about the 2 or 3 foot and the 5 foot levels. The lower wire is too low to hold the fruiting wood, but is useful in keeping the cane bases in place.

Grapes in Oregon must be picked when entirely dry, as those picked moist will develop decay in a short time. The best time is in the heat of the day. Grapes handle more easily when the stems are slightly wilted, as is most likely to be the condition when transpiration is most rapid.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Construction work on the Hood River-White Salmon Columbia river bridge began Wednesday.

Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher of Greece and formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the American tin plate magnate, died in her London home.

People of South Dakota saved between \$600,000 and \$800,000 during the month of August on their gasoline bills as a result of the price war started by Governor McMaster.

The first of the special 2-cent stamps struck off by the postoffice department as a memorial to President Harding were placed on sale in Marion, Ohio, Mr. Harding's home town.

An effort to reinstate a constitutional amendment that would outlaw private and parochial schools in Michigan failed, Secretary of State Deland announced after checking over petitions filed at his office. The petitions carried 55,954 names, whereas 58,367 are required.

Actual construction of the Natron cutoff, from Kirk to Oak, Or., was begun when John Hampshire, contractor of Grants Pass, Or., undertook the initial work of cleaning, grubbing and grading for this line north from Kirk. It was announced by the Southern Pacific company.

Let us print those butter wrappers.

SCHOOL STARTS NEXT MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10TH

The Boardman school opens Monday, Sept. 10th. The following are the teachers employed for the ensuing year:

Primary—Miss Barbara Hixson.
Third and Fourth—Miss Juanita Wolfe.
Fifth and Sixth—Miss Louise Sears.
Seventh and Eighth—Mrs. Ethel Mulkey.
Manual Training—J. H. Griggs.
Domestic Art—Miss Jennie Marvin.
Mathematics and English—Mrs. Lily Crowder.
Principal—P. J. Mulkey.

All the teachers have been trained for their respective work. Of the new teachers, Misses Hixson and Wolfe are from the Monmouth Normal, Miss Sears from Bellingham Normal, and Miss Marvin and Mr. Griggs from the O.A.C. Miss Wolfe will also have charge of the Vocal Music.

School children should bring lunches from home until cafeteria is opened, which will be done as quickly as arrangements can be made.

All who have books for sale that are in good condition should bring them Monday. High school students, especially, should bring old books, so classes can be organized as quickly as possible.

Mr. Macomber is getting the school building "spick and span" for the opening, and we trust that pupils, teachers, and patrons will all help to keep it neat.

The teachers cottage is also being put in readiness for the four teachers who will occupy it: Miss Hixson, Wolfe, Sears and Marvin are planning on making it their home during the school year.

Dairy Herdsmen Register

The first application for registry in the dairy herdsmen's course at O.A.C. has been received from Chas. E. Reynolds, a former student now living at Los Angeles. The purpose of the course is to qualify men for management and care of the herd for most effective production and breeding. It is strictly limited to fewer than a dozen students to allow practice work with the college herds, and extends from January 2 to July 12. Early registration is the only safe way to insure a place in the course.

Potato Mosaic Studied

Plans for study of potato mosaic, a disease of great severity in many parts of the country now making heavy inroads into Oregon, have been made by Dr. G. K. Link of the federal department of agriculture, and the O.A.C. experiment station through its department of plant pathology. Investigations will be in charge of M. B. McKay, potato disease specialist at the college.

Leslie Packard and Chas. Barnes returned the first of the week from a week's hunting near Pilot Rock. While in Pilot Rock they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lee.

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GOOD
CIGARETTES
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