

# THE BOARDMAN MIRROR

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## SINNOTT STANDS SCRUTINY

### NOT TO RETURN HIM WOULD BE A CALAMITY FOR THIS DISTRICT

His Record in Congress Speaks For Him. He Has Delivered the Goods.

We Had Better Not Trade Horses In the Middle of the Stream.

One of the problems that most perplexed those trying to work out a compromise that would make it possible to organize the House of Representatives during the deadlock at the beginning of the 68th Congress was who shall be on the steering committee. There was one man who was acceptable to all factions. During the preliminary conferences at the capitol in November 1923 this man was enroute from his home in Oregon. Both sides in his absence and without his knowledge agreed on him. Thus, Nick Sinnott of Oregon, became one of the House official leaders, for this powerful committee is the instrumentality of the House, which considers what legislation shall be taken up at a given time.

Concerning this, the La Grande Observer said editorially on December 11, 1923, under the caption "Sinnott as a Leader":

It is notable that Congressman N. J. Sinnott from the Second Oregon district has been selected as one of the steering committee in the present congress. This means that recognition of the long service and earnest application of Congressman Sinnott are recognized by his fellow workers among the law-makers.

Few men of the entire lower house have the grasp of affairs in general with the equal of the Oregon Congressman. Few men stand as well with every department of government as does Nick Sinnott. He is a deep student of governmental matters, a good speaker on the floor, a congressman who respects the rights and opinions of all members, and is therefore, chosen as one of the committee to steer the work of the present session.

**Leader on Other Big Committees**  
Besides this he is a leading member on two committees of primary importance to Oregon and the West; Chairman of Public Lands and ranking member of the Irrigation Committee, which positions make him a member of all conferences between the Senate and the House on legislation affecting the public lands and irrigation. Surely the people of his district in Eastern and Southern Oregon do not wish to surrender these points of advantage by choosing a brand new congressman who would have to start again at the foot of the congressional ladder.

Commenting on the great advantage of Sinnott's committee position to his state, the Portland Oregonian said January 13, 1921:

Mr. Sinnott is at the head of the committee on Public Lands, and as such is in a position to render valuable services to his entire district and state and nation.

**Sinnott as a Performer**  
"Action speaks louder than words." The record of Sinnott in congress speaks for him. He has delivered the goods; is a performer rather than a promiser. No one who has ever represented Oregon in Congress has written his name on more legislation. The ordinary new Congressman is happy and lucky if he can secure the passage of one bill for his constituents during his first two years in Congress. During three years in the 66th and 67th Congress, Nick Sinnott got the House to pass 23 bills introduced by him; securing favorable committee reports on 38 bills during those congresses alone.

Space permits mentioning only a part. After years of fruitless effort in Congress for the relief of Sherman County settlers dispossessed by the Supreme Court decision in the E. O. land case he secured passage of the Sherman County Relief Bill. He secured an appropriation of \$150,000 to combat the pine beetle destroying the forests of Oregon and later two reappropriations of the unexpended funds.

His bill relating to the Malheur National Forest in Harney County was followed by the sale of timber in this forest and the present construction of the railroad from Crane through Burns to Bear Valley, thus opening to development Harney County.

At his instance the forest service is cruising for sale a large body of timber in the Oregon National Forest which will mean the development of large lumber activities employing numerous men in Wasco County. Recently he got the House to pass a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$7,500,000 during the next three years in building roads and trails in our National Parks, including Crater Lake National Park.

The Evening Herald of Klamath Falls, Oregon, commented editorially on this legislative achievement in its issue of March 24, 1924, as follows:

**Another Big Job Finished**  
When the national park road bill, carrying an appropriation of approximately \$7,500,000 for construction of roads, trails, bridges and like improvements in the national parks, passed the House last week, Nick Sinnott won another triumph.

Men high in public life, recognizing that the success of the measure was due to the efforts of the congressman from Eastern Oregon, and the confidence reposed in him by his colleagues in the committee and on the floor, showered congratulations upon him.

Which shows the influence Sinnott wisely wielded, and the confidence reposed in him by his fellows of the public lands committee and the lower house of congress.

Incidentally, \$300,000 of the seven and one-half millions will be spent in Crater Lake Park. It was a good day's work for the west, for Oregon, and especially for southern Oregon, but it's all in the day's work of a wise and able representative. Today and tomorrow there will be something else and Sinnott will be working just as hard, just as ably and with continually greater influence, to put it across for the development of the beloved state he so well serves.

They say there are people in his district who want to replace Sinnott. They'll not do it. If they would pay more heed to the Congressman's record, and less to their small prejudices, they'd not want to do it. Nick Sinnott would be returned to congress, as he should be, as his bills go through by unanimous consent.

**Reclamation His Hobby**  
Reclamation for Oregon has been his particular and persistent hobby. He has never missed a proper opportunity in eleven years in talking to officials of the reclamation service, the Secretary of the Interior, committees of congress or on the floor of the House, to bring out the idea that Oregon has been discriminated against in the apportionment of reclamation funds. The results have been remarkable. He found Oregon the step-child of the Reclamation states—today largely through his persistence she is fast becoming the favored daughter.

He secured the passage of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 with royalties going to the Reclamation Fund enhancing the fund over \$12,000,000 and as a result in the last two House bills covering Reclamation appropriations, Oregon leads all states with appropriations of over \$4,000,000.

This achievement has been the result of tireless and persistent effort. He induced Secretary Lane to alter his new reclamation project policy to the extent of making the West Extension of the Umatilla Project the one exception to that rule in the United States.

During the 67th Congress he secured an appropriation of \$400,000 for the Deschutes Irrigation project; but on account of local complications the Reclamation Service decided it was impracticable to use the appropriation. Undaunted by this the following winter he secured an appropriation of \$400,000 for the Baker Irrigation Project and in the next Congress \$500,000. During the present session of Congress a re-appropriation of this half-million dollars for the Baker Project was made.

He secured the appropriations for the construction of the McKay Dam on the Umatilla project and the passage of an amendment to the Columbia Basin bill appropriating \$50,000 for an investigation of the Umatilla Rapids project.

**Sinnott and the Soldiers**  
He has supported all legislation for veterans of the world war, including adjusted compensation; secured passage of laws giving the veterans preference rights to file on public lands, including reclamation projects open to entry; for disabled veterans to make final proof with-

out further residence on his homestead; a law giving ex-soldiers receiving compensation for disability credit on their homesteads for term of enlistment.

#### Adds Millions to Oregon School Fund

He rendered a signal service to Oregon during the 65th Congress in the adjustment of the Oregon and California land Grant. In the Public Lands Committee and on the floor of the House Sinnott fought for Oregon's interests and in the face of bitter opposition secured for his home state concessions which it is estimated will result in adding, when the grant is administered, at least \$10,000,000 to the irrevocable school fund of the State and an additional \$10,000,000 to the land grant counties for common schools, highways, etc.

Commenting on this great service, the Oregon Journal said editorially, March 30, 1916:

Congressman Sinnott made a beautiful fight in the final struggle over the land grant bill in the Ferris Committee. His aggressive endeavors to build up the Oregon School fund must be satisfying to himself, and satisfying to the people of his district and the state.

He has been tireless in his efforts both before government departments and in the hall of Congress for things that would benefit the farmer and stock man. He has successfully fought immediate increase in grazing fees on national forests.

#### His Determined Fight for McNary-Haugen Bill

During the present session of Congress he has battled early and late in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill to make the exchange value of the farmer's product equal that of other producers. He has urged upon his fellow members of the Republican Congressional Committee the importance of favorable action upon the bill. At his invitation eight meetings of the committee of congressmen from the grain states pressing for immediate action on this bill have met in his committee room. Time and again he has brought to the attention of his colleagues on the House Steering Committee the necessity of prompt consideration of this bill by the House when it shall have been reported out by the committee on agriculture and he has urged the passage of the bill upon the President in a vigorous talk in behalf of its provisions.

**A True Representative**  
In every instance during the long period that he has represented the people of Eastern Oregon in the national congress he has shown himself to be a true public servant.

Each year, or so, he makes a tour of his district and talks with the people in nearly every sector of the great empire which he represents. During these many years of such conduct he has come to understand conditions and the needs of the people throughout his territory. Because of his conscientiousness as a public servant he has gained the confidence of his constituents who have expressed their confidence at the poll-year after year.

In the National capital his ability may be measured by the great esteem in which he is held by fellow congressmen and by the fact of his membership on important congressional committees. Congressman Sinnott has proved himself a true public servant in every sense of the word.—From editorial in Lakeview Examiner, March 20, 1924.

Said the Malheur Enterprise, editorially, March 22, 1924, after suggesting that the retirement of Congressman Sinnott at the present time would be nothing short of a public calamity:

If a new man is elected, he will not assume duty until March, 1925. If he was the greatest man in native ability that ever entered Congress he could not in one year after entry command the influence the incumbents now hold. In other words it would be two years from the present before we could possibly receive any benefits from a new representative. Can we wait?

Our backs are against the wall in the last battle of the world war—the battle of reconstruction. It is now in the balance. The coming two years will determine whether we have won or lost, and it must and will be settled before we can break in new recruits.

We had better not "trade horses in the middle of a stream."

#### Sinnott an Untiring Worker

Said the Hood River Glacier, December 6, 1923:  
Representative Sinnott, who is known as one of the most untiring workers of the great national body of legislators, is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He is considered one of the best informed members of Congress on the reclamation needs of the western country.

Said the Hood River News, April 11, 1924:  
When it is remembered that Sinnott is the one outstanding figure of the Oregon delegation at Washington, his many friends have every reason to believe that he will be re-nominated.

The Oregon Voter, under the caption, "Recognizing Sinnott," said:  
Nicholas J. Sinnott, representative in Congress from the second congressional district, is chairman of the committee on public lands and ranking member of the committee on irrigation of arid lands in the House. He is also a member of the all-powerful house steering committee, which directs the flow—not of oil—but of legislation through the house through its control of the house calendar. Mr. Sinnott is one of the group of western representatives best able, through seniority and committee appointments, to secure the passage of desired legislation and appropriations for projects within his district.

#### "Send It to Sinnott," A Household Phrase

But the busy chairman of the "busiest" committee of Congress can always find time to do an official kindness for any of his constituents.

Said the Blue Mountain (Canyon City) Eagle, February 10, 1922:  
Mr. Sinnott is a mighty popular man, and his popularity is based upon his efforts which are always for those whom he represents.

When any district in Eastern Oregon wants anything attended to in Washington they "Send it to Sinnott." "Send it to Sinnott" has become almost a household phrase in Eastern Oregon. And Sinnott attends to it. He is always prompt in his correspondence, obliging and considerate. He is a hard worker, honest and enthusiastic. In looking over the proceedings of Congress in the Congressional record we find the name of Sinnott prominent in all running debate on matters pertaining to the land laws affecting the West. Sinnott is authority along these lines. He spent much of his life on and about the vacant lands and he knows what the locator has to contend with.

Commenting on the case of a soldier boy, the Evening Herald of Klamath Falls, said:

Oregon has a representative that has a soul, that has a heart, that has a brain—a man who forgets himself and selfish aggrandizement and works for the relief, interests, welfare and assistance of his constituents. That man is Nick Sinnott. \* \* \* they love the man who hears their call, and who night or day has shown he stands ready to serve them.

#### Press Praises Sinnott's Splendid Service

Editors and newspapermen from every part of his district have repeatedly written concerning the remarkable record which Nick Sinnott of Oregon has made in Congress.

A True Representative  
In every instance during the long period that he has represented the people of Eastern Oregon in the national congress he has shown himself to be a true public servant.

Each year, or so, he makes a tour of his district and talks with the people in nearly every sector of the great empire which he represents. During these many years of such conduct he has come to understand conditions and the needs of the people throughout his territory. Because of his conscientiousness as a public servant he has gained the confidence of his constituents who have expressed their confidence at the poll-year after year.

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pendence with his constituents, his personal replies and personal handling of trivial matters that make a congressman strong in his district, is a matter of general knowledge.

The Dalles Chronicle in an editorial dated February 27, 1924, among other things, said:

Mr. Sinnott has a clean record and one of achievement. He ever has had an attentive ear for the wishes of his constituents, and no plea, no matter how trivial, has failed to elicit response. Men of his type in congress, unfortunately, are rare. If there were more like him there that legislative body would not now be so belligerently inactive, with its blocs, factions and cliques, all obstructing the passage of needed laws.

Attempts have been made to defeat Mr. Sinnott before, and at times the opposition has been determined and vigorous, but on every occasion voters of the district showed their realization and appreciation of his work by sending him back, with substantial majorities. It is almost inconceivable that such will not be the case again, for any thinking person cannot but realize that not only the eastern part of the state, but all of Oregon and all of the Pacific coast would be the loser if he should be retired.

#### "Sinnott Stands Scrutiny"

The Bend Bulletin of February 27, 1924, said editorially:

If the Republican voters of the second congressional district are interested in doing the best thing for their district and the state of Oregon, they will renominate N. J. Sinnott, of The Dalles at the coming primary election. No other man can do so much in Washington for his constituents for what he has already done in his previous years of service he deserves the reward of a renomination.

It takes years in the national house for a member to secure recognition, win authority, attain membership on important committees and be placed at the head of one. All these things "Nick" Sinnott has done, thereby putting himself in a position to do much for his district. He is chairman of the committee on public lands, is well and favorably known to the leaders of the house. He is indeed, himself one of the leaders. We happen, ourselves, to have seen a good deal of Sinnott among his fellow congressmen we have seen the work he does and we know what we are talking about.

It was "Nick" Sinnott who secured the first designation of the Deschutes project and the appropriation of \$450,000 that was later lost because of dissention on the North Unit; it was he who secured the change in the routing of mail to Tumalo from Bend instead of Deschutes. He secured the passage of the Deschutes exchange bill. In the North end of his district he has obtained appropriations for the McKay dam and Umatilla rapids projects which means much to that section. These are but a few of his accomplishments for the district. He has likewise done much in a national way on public land matters. In the lesser affairs on which his constituents desire help in Washington, before the departments and otherwise, he is indefatigable. In this work he is greatly aided by his secretary, Ned Baldwin, a former newspaper man, ex-deputy United States attorney and a prominent Shriner.

It is both a fortunate and unfortunate thing that a man in Mr. Sinnott's position should have to face a contest. It is fortunate since it causes the incumbent to know that his acts are always under scrutiny. He is—as it were—always on trial. It is unfortunate since it gives the opportunity of displacing him because of some temporary grievance. Sinnott stands scrutiny. No grievance exists which would warrant the district in doing away with his service. Sinnott should be renominated and elected!

#### EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES

The Newlands project cow testing association is probably the greatest factor for their dairying success. Last year's figures show a wide variation in the profit per cow. The feed cost of production was directly related to the production of the cow. Nineteen per cent of the cows produced less than 20' pounds of butterfat at an average feed cost of 25 cents per pound or a return of \$1.77 per dollar's worth of feed with hay valued at \$10 per ton. Recent figures show that a cow must produce 240 pounds of butterfat a year to show a profit. Ten per cent of the cows produced in excess of 400 pounds of butter fat at a feed cost of only 8 cents per pound or a return of \$3.70 per dollar's worth of feed. The average production was 263 pounds of butterfat a year at an average cost of 17.4 cents for feed and an average return of \$2.46 for one dollar's feed. The cost of operating this association is 15 cents per cow per month.

#### STATE MARKET AGENT DEPARTMENT

(C. E. Spence, Market Agent, Portland, 723 Court House.)

Before the potato grading and inspection law was put into enforcement by the state market agent, Oregon's Potatoes were considered the poorest stock on the Pacific coast markets. Today they are heading the markets. This shows what grading and an honest pack can do.

Before the labeling grading and inspection were enforced, the Department of Agriculture of San Francisco made the published statement that Oregon potatoes were the riskiest stock on the San Francisco markets, and the only way the dealers would touch them was on consignment. The marketing assistant stated that Washington and Idaho potatoes had always found a good market there.

Recent federal market quotations from San Francisco are as follows: Oregon, U. S. No. 1, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Yakima, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Idaho, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Los Angeles quotations: Oregon Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, \$2.25 to \$3.00; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Enforcement of this law has brought the Oregon potato up from a "take-your-chance" consignment risk to topping the Californian market price. The state market agent thinks it has been well worth while. While the law has the loop holes of most new laws, and it would have been difficult to have enforced it with a club, yet the market agent department has had the cooperation of nearly all dealers, retail merchants and big growers and it has worked out most satisfactorily. The supply has been reduced by keeping the cull stock on the farms for feed; the demand has been greatly increased by the consumers having confidence in the established grades and there is confidence on the part of both growers and dealers that Oregon will have a future big place in the best markets.

#### LEG WEAKNESS OF CHICKS DUE TO BAD MANAGEMENT

Leg weakness in chicks is a rather peculiar disease found most often in incubator hatched chicks at the age of 10 to 40 days. It frequently attacks chicks which have been apparently healthy and grows by. When this disease appears in a brooder there are usually several cases at about the same time. Occasionally a very high percentage of the chicks develop it within a few days.

The majority of outbreaks of leg weakness coming to the attention of the veterinary department of the Oregon Agricultural college seem to be associated with the method of management.

"Every severe outbreak we have observed has been in chicks that were closely housed and that were being fed a ration containing only a small amount of green feed," says Dr. B. T. Simms, professor of veterinary medicine.

"It is a significant fact that very few cases are ever seen in chicks hatched under hens and allowed to run with the old birds. In some outbreaks we have observed that this trouble appeared in only a part of a hatch.

"Chicks which were out in the sunlight and which had a sufficient amount of green feed escaped the trouble, while it developed in the chicks kept in and fed very little green stuff.

"Treatment after symptoms are well developed is not very satisfactory. A change in the method of management will usually prevent development of more cases. Such a change consists in allowing the young chicks to run in the direct sunlight and to have a plentiful supply of tender green grass or clover."

Corn seed treatments to repel squirrels, China pheasants, crows and similar corn field pests have usually been unsuccessful, the Oregon station finds. Some of the tarry, sticky kinds interfere to a considerable extent with planting. In fields where these pests are troublesome, additional amounts of seed must be planted, and a replanting is sometimes necessary. Poisoned grain scattered about the edges of the field will stop some of these pests.

WANTED—Fresh eggs and chickens, French Cafe, Pendleton, aud31ff.

**24**  
**111 "ONE ELEVEN"**  
**cigarettes**  
**for 15¢**