

MUST MEASURE UP TO STANDARD BOYS SET

OREGON MUST NOT FAIL TO BE FIRST AGAIN

State Chairman Smith Makes Strong Appeal to People of State to Buy Victory Bonds

By Robert E. Smith, Executive Manager, Oregon Victory Loan.

The world war through which we have so recently passed is the greatest event in the world's history since the beginning of the Christian era. The part which Oregon has played in this world war will be remembered long after we and our children are dead. Our heritage of this war will be our record of patriotic achievement, and this record will be made in two ways: It will be a record of our boys who were in the service, and the record of those of us who stayed at home and tried to do our part by supporting our Government and the boys.

Oregon's military record stands head and shoulders above that of any other state. Oregon was first in the enlistment and had a larger percentage of its population under arms than any other state in the Union. The records of the old Third Oregon, the Coast Artillery and the 91st Division are records which will never die and which every Oregon citizen may well be proud. The record of Lieutenant Burgard who was five times wounded and who led 250 Oregon boys over the top, of which 218 were left upon the battlefield after an hour and twenty minutes of fighting is only one of a number of instances of valor by Oregon men which will never be forgotten. Lieutenant Dorris made his way to brigade headquarters after having his lower jaw shot away in order that another officer might be detailed to his company—all of the other officers having been killed. Although he was decorated with the croix de guerre for this act of heroism, the best appreciation of this act will be found in a never dying recollection of it by the people of Oregon. There is no instance of record where Oregon troops faltered under fire, and the record of our boys in service is 100% perfect.

So far the record of Oregon's citizenry in its patriotic duty has been perfect. We have been foremost in patriotic drives of every kind, having twice led the nation in Liberty Loan campaigns. It is a distinct privilege for those of us who stayed at home to be permitted to complete the wonderful record of our boys by making a 100% record in our duties of citizenship. Yet it is a tremendous responsibility, as the people of the state would never live down the disgrace of tainting our military record by failure to lead all other states in this great patriotic endeavor.

BOARDMAN ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Wasco, parents of J. R. Johnson of Boardman, and the latter's sister, Mrs. Mae Beers, made an auto trip from Wasco to Boardman Sunday to visit Mr. Johnson's family, returning to their home Wednesday.

Eugene Cummins returned Wednesday from several weeks stay in Portland where Mrs. Cummins has been undergoing an operation. He reports Mrs. Cummins as on the sure road to recovery. All of Boardman rejoices with Mr. Cummins at this good news.

A few members of the newly created Ladies Aid Society of Boardman assembled Wednesday at the church and gave it a thorough cleaning.

The Boardman baseball team gave a dance at Balenger's hall on Friday evening. A goodly number were in attendance and the affair was a complete success financially.

A large number of patrons turned out for the Parent-Teacher meeting at the school house Friday afternoon. The subjects of "school gardens" and "school ground beautification" were thoroughly discussed. Rev. Mr. Rogers, the new pastor at Boardman and Irrigon gave an interesting talk on the latter subject. It was decided unanimously to proceed at once to establish school gardens on the school grounds and to beautify the grounds.

The second monthly club day of the Boardman school was held Friday and was very successful in every way. Leslie Packard, our local photographer, came to the school house and took pictures of the several standard clubs and of the general club. These pictures will be placed in the school house.

this year in having the only 100% membership as yet reported.

Mrs. Sidney Mack was a visitor in Hermiston several days last week.

The ball game between Boardman and Arlington for last Sunday afternoon was postponed on account of rain. The game is to be played on Sunday afternoon of this week. A large number were in attendance last Sunday and were much disappointed at the weather man's interference. Boardman is rapidly becoming a "city of fans."

The monthly meeting of the Boardman Commercial Club Saturday evening resulted in the inauguration of several good projects for the benefit of the town and vicinity. A fine line of advertising stationery has been received to be used by the members to advertise the advantages of Boardman and the West Extension of the Umatilla Project.

AMERICAN WAR STATISTICS

In view of what other nations have done, America's patriotism has been put to no test according to Edward Cookingham, executive chairman of the Oregon Victory Loan. He says: "During the four years of the war, the gross indebtedness of the civilized nations of the world grew from \$27,000,000,000 to more than \$200,000,000,000. The indebtedness of Great Britain grew from 4% to 44% of that country's entire national wealth and Russia's national debt reached about the same proportions. The indebtedness of France grew to about 45% of her national wealth. The indebtedness of Germany was more than 50% of her wealth at the end of the war and that of Austria-Hungary had become about 60%. In comparison with the enormous debts of her allies, that of the United States at the end of the war seems very insignificant inasmuch as it amounted to less than 8% of her national wealth, and as an offset we hold nearly \$10,000,000,000 of obligations of foreign governments, so that the net drain upon the people of this nation will not be over 6% of the sum total of the assets of the nation.

"The available statistics received up to the present time show that the total death losses during the war aggregate about 7,500,000 men. Of our allies France lost 1,385,000 men, England 706,000 men, and Italy 460,000 men; Russia lost about 1,700,000 men. About 50,000 U. S. troops were killed in battle. The losses of Germany and Austria-Hungary and their allies, aggregate 2,750,000.

"None of the allied commanders, American, French, English or Italian, believed that a military victory was possible in 1918. Hence, at the time the armistice was signed military plans in the United States were progressing on a prodigious scale. These plans contemplated that by July 1, 1919, there would be 4,000,000 American soldiers in France. To transport and maintain this vast army, 16,000,000 tons of shipping would be required, and the construction of HRDL HRDL H H plans of the government included the construction of sufficient ships to furnish the required tonnage. Had the war continued until the middle of the summer of 1919, this nation would probably have suffered a loss of 500,000 American soldiers with many hundred of thousands of disabled and wounded. The outlay required to train, equip and transport and feed this vast army would have been not less than \$20,000,000 per month. It is quite obvious therefore that the sudden collapse of the German military power resulted in a saving to the American nation, of not less than \$15,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000. Moreover, every red-blooded American citizen must not fail to remember that Germany's collapse was directly due to the magnificent fighting qualities of the hitherto untrained American army.

"During the brief time that the American army participated in the active hostilities of the war, 3,313 Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded for gallantry in action to American officers and soldiers. If we may believe the glowing accounts which we have received of the unsurpassed valor of the American troops in the battles in which they were engaged, we may well say that these soldiers who received the Distinguished Service Crosses were but a type of hundreds of thousands of other American soldiers that fought with the utmost bravery and gallantry."

BIG FLY CROP PROMISED

Two flies unless annihilated now will produce 4,353,654,672,000,000,000 of their death dealing offspring by the time warm weather arrives.

And outside, in the rain, the yellow car sank deeper into the mud that held it like the strong detaining hand of Fate.

And sure, but

THE HAND OF FATE

By HILDA MORRIS.

It was raining that morning and a gray pall of ennui seemed to hang over Cissy's empty day that stretched ahead. Of course, she should not have felt bored with so many things to do—dusting, cleaning, sewing, all the tasks demanded by the care of her brother Tom's new house. But she was bored. Girls of twenty-two want more than household tasks to dream of, and more than blank gray landscapes to look out upon.

Tom's house was a new and attractive one, built at the very edge of a new "addition."

Cissy stopped to lean upon her broom and wipe away a tear as she gazed out at the flat prospect. If only something would happen! Anything to break the monotony. She strained her eyes to look down the road that led toward the city. If someone would even drive past it would be something. And she looked as she saw the faint specter of an approaching automobile. It was a miserable day to be abroad, the roads were deep with mud and the puddles. But the low yellow racer came on at a good pace, apparently disregarding anything so trivial as the weather.

"Why, it's Morton Sims' car!" Cissy said aloud to herself. "I wonder what he's doing out here."

Morton Sims was the brother of Tom's fiancée. Cissy had met him once or twice in town.

He got out and pulled and puffed; he got in again and tried to over-ride Fate; he got behind and tried to push, but the car stuck fast. Cissy watched, in a growing flutter of interest and determination.

"If he can't get it out," she murmured to herself, "perhaps he'll want to come in here to phone or something. I ought to ask him to." Very shyly she opened the front door and called to him.

"You seem to be stuck," she said. "Would you like to come in and phone for another car to pull you out?"

"Why, Miss Morrow!" he exclaimed, turning from his inspection of the yellow car. "I didn't know that you lived here! Yes, I do seem to be stuck fast, and I should like to use your phone, if you don't mind."

The phone was in the hall, and Cissy fluttered back to the fire while he used it.

"They can't send out another car for an hour or so," he explained. "I don't want to be a nuisance, Miss Morrow. I'm afraid—"

"Oh, you must stay here by the fire!" she exclaimed quickly. "You look soaked through now. Why do you drive on such an awful day, anyhow?"

He laughed a little bitterly. "Because I was bored. This is a holiday, you know, and the office is closed, and my rooms are awfully bleak and gloomy on a day like this. A fellow gets lonely sometimes."

"Yes, I know," she assented quickly, and then there fell an odd silence between them.

"You have a pleasant place here," he commented. "It's Tom's, I suppose. Christine has told me about it, but I never knew exactly where it was. Christine is awfully in love with your brother."

"Of course! Who wouldn't be?" she laughed back. "And Tom is awfully in love with your sister, too. And so am I."

"I'm sure you'll get on together." "Oh, yes, but I shan't stay with them. It wouldn't be right. Young married people ought to have their homes to themselves. I shall go away."

"Where?" he asked, as if it were a matter of vital concern to him.

"Oh, I don't know yet. To be a nurse, perhaps, or a teacher."

Cissy's eyes were on the fire, and she did not know that he was watching her, noting the little quiver of her chin as she spoke.

"Oh, I wouldn't do that," he urged a little awkwardly. "Nurses have an awfully hard time, and I can't imagine you as a teacher. There's just one thing that you ought to do, and that is—"

"What?" Cissy thought she knew what he was going to say, and her color deepened.

"You ought to be keeping a house of your own, and making it look like this one. You ought to be married."

"Oh, of course," she laughed. "That is what they say of every girl."

"Yes, but you are different. You haven't known me very long, Cissy, but I have felt, ever since that day that Christine first introduced us, as though I had known you from the beginning of time. I've watched you everywhere. I've dreamed about you, and—yes, even written poetry that I didn't have the courage to send. And I've asked Christine so many questions that she thinks I'm eaten up with curiosity. I guess there's no use trying to conceal it, Cissy; I'm in love with you. I have been for a long time!"

Cissy could not look away from the fire; her eyes were too full of mist and wonder for even him to see them. She spoke in a strange, trembling voice that, for happiness, she should not have recognized as her own.

"How very strange!" she said. "Because—because I've felt the very same way about you!"

And outside, in the rain, the yellow car sank deeper into the mud that held it like the strong detaining hand of Fate.

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FEW NEW FABRICS

No Distinct Changes in Materials for Spring Wear.

Gabardine, Tricot, Serges, Tricotine, Tweed, Homespun and Broadcloth and Variety of Silks.

As social life returns to its normal course more and more thought is given to dress. It is too early in the season for any very radical change in fashions to be established, but it is most interesting to watch the development of the individual ideas of the designers.

There will be no distinct change in materials, since as yet very few new fabrics have been made. A little of everything is seen, gabardine, tricot, serges, tricotine, tweed, homespun and broadcloth. Among the silks one notes a great variety and also fabrics of American make that are composed of silk and wool with a predominance of silk. Many new colors will make their appearance this spring, and there will be a wider variety to choose from than in recent seasons.

The new silhouette is a matter that is uppermost in the minds of the designers at the moment. It is predicted by a few of those in a position to note the trend of the times that the mode will gradually emerge from the extreme simplicity of the last few seasons and once again the more complicated silhouette will be in evidence.

The advance models, however, give no indication of this change. A majority of the tailored suits of summery aspect are built upon severely plain lines, slim and straight as those of this winter. The coat, for instance, may be built without the slightest curve at the waist line and the front left open to show a long sweater-like waistcoat which has no visible fastening. The skirt is also straight and slim, and while there is a slit at the back to give its wearer more comfort in walking the material crosses over so that the slit is not visible.

Very pretty simple one-piece frocks of silk, tricotine or wool in light weight and in light colors or all white are noted.

A smart little model was fashioned from a lovely, soft creamy white gabardine with large collar and cuffs of white silk. The frock was caught in loosely at the waistline by a white silk cord which tied at the back and extended half the skirt length, the ends being finished with tassels. The back of the skirt was made with four deep folds slightly gathered in founce effect.

There are numerous cape models of light weight woolen shown for the benefit of the southern trade. They are made in various styles and of various materials.

SOME FASHION NOTES.

The new vest collars are made of pique.

Tailor-made suits are almost classically plain.

Iridescent embroidered tulle is popular for evening robes.

The spring hats display brims wide at the sides.

The best waists have their collar idea repeated in their cuffs.

'Tis said the new skirts will hang six inches from the ground.

For sport wear are the Buster Brown waists developed in volle.

Long tight sleeves are usually seen on the simpler woolen frocks.

The deep oval neck line is filled in with a tiny vest of sheer material.

Organdie is still excellent for frocks, but little trimming is used.

PETITION

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County.

In the matter of the organization of West Extension Irrigation District in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, in the State of Oregon.

To the Honorable County Court of Morrow County, Oregon:

The undersigned petitioners respectfully show: That petitioners are more than fifty or a majority of the owners of land irrigated or susceptible of irrigation within the boundaries herein-after described and desire to provide for the construction of works for the irrigation of the same and to provide for the reconstruction, betterment, extension, purchase, operation or maintenance of works already constructed and for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness on account of district lands to the United States under the Federal Reclamation laws, and petitioners do now propose the organization of an irrigation district to be known as West Extension Irrigation District, within said counties and state under the provisions of Chapter 357 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1917.

That the lands of your petitioners are included within what is known as the West Extension of the Umatilla Project built by the United States Reclamation Service and are susceptible of irrigation from the waters of the Umatilla river as a common source and the major portion of said lands are included within the boundaries of Morrow County and a small portion thereof are included within the boundaries of Umatilla County, in the State of Oregon.

That the boundaries of said proposed irrigation district are described as follows:

of Section 28 in Township 5 N. R. 28 E. W. M.; thence running along the west line of said Section 28 in a northerly direction 5175.7 feet more or less to the south boundary of the right of way of the main canal of the West Extension of the Umatilla Project as now permanently surveyed and constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Service; thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along said boundary line of the right of way of the said main canal a distance of 26.16 miles more or less to the west line of the E. 1/4 of Section 23 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M. at a point distant 2840 feet more or less and in a southerly direction from the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 23; thence northerly along the west line of the E. 1/4 of said Section 23, 2840 feet more or less to the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 23; thence continuing in a northerly direction along the west line of the E. 1/4 of Section 14 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M., 5280 feet more or less to the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 14; thence easterly one and one-half miles along the north boundary line of Sections 14 and 13 to the N. E. corner of Section 13 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M.; thence continuing easterly along the north boundary line of Section 13 in Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M. a distance of 5807 feet more or less to the N. E. corner of said Section 18; thence northerly along the west line of Section 8 in Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M. 3797 feet more or less to a point on the south bank of the Columbia river; thence in an easterly direction along the south bank of the Columbia river 21 miles, more or less, to the west bank of the Umatilla river; thence along the west bank of the Umatilla river in a southeasterly direction 4 miles, more or less to the south boundary line of Section 28 in Township 5 N. R. 28 E. W. M., at a point easterly and distant 1094.4 feet more or less from the S. W. corner of the said Section 28; thence westerly along the south boundary line of said Section 28 1094.4 feet more or less to the S. W. corner of said Section 28, the place of beginning.

EXCEPTIONS:

Saving and excepting the following described tracts of land in the County of Morrow, State of Oregon, lying within the above described boundaries, to-wit:

In Township 5 N. R. 27 E. W. M.: All Sections 29, 30 and 31 lying north of the north boundary of the right of way of the Main Canal of the West Extension Project, except the N. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of said Section 30.

In Township 5 N. R. 26 E. W. M.: All Sections 16, 17, 18 and 19 lying south of the south bank of the Columbia river. All of Section 20 and W. 1/2, Lots 2, 5, and 6, and W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 21, and the S. E. 1/4 of Section 26 and the S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 and S. 1/2 of Section 27. All of Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and N. 1/2 and S. W. 1/4 and W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 35 and the N. 1/2 of Section 36.

In Township 5 N. R. 25 E. W. M.: All of Sections 25, 35 and 36 lying south of the south bank of the Columbia river.

In Section 2 the following described area: Beginning at the N. W. corner of Section 2; thence easterly 2647.26 feet; thence S. 0 deg. 09 min. 30 sec. W. 105.6 feet; thence S. 63 deg. 24 min. 39 sec. W. 1483.0 feet; thence S. 72 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. W. 1183.0 feet; thence S. 28 deg. 04 min. W. 412.5 feet; thence N. 0 deg. 13 min. 30 sec. E. 1485.66 feet to place of beginning.

In Section 3: The N. W. 1/4 and the following "described area: Beginning at the N. E. corner of Section 3; thence S. 0 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. W. 1485.66 feet; thence S. 82 deg. 51 min. W. 710.4 feet; thence S. 67 deg. 15 min. W. 1685.5 feet; thence N. 82 deg. 58 min. W. 386.3 feet to a point on the west boundary of the N. E. 1/4 of Section 3 and distant 453.8 feet, N. 0 deg. 13 min. E. from center of Section 3; thence northerly 2186.2 feet to the N. W. corner of N. E. 1/4 of Section 3; thence easterly 2640 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

All of Sections 4 and 9 lying north of the north boundary of the right of way of the Main Canal.

All of Sections 5 and 6 and the N. W. 1/4 of Section 7.

In Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M.: Section 1, E. 1/2 Section 2, S. 1/2 and S. 1/2 N. 1/2 Section 9, S. 1/2 Section 10, N. 1/2 Section 12, N. 1/2 of N. 1/2 Section 16, E. 1/2 Section 17, all E. 1/2 Section 20 lying north of the north boundary line of the right of way of the Main Canal and all of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 14 lying north of the north boundary line of the right of way of the Main Canal.

The boundary description of said proposed district, excluding the exceptions mentioned above, covers an area of 14,000 acres of which 6460 acres are now under public notice for water with 106 acres of vested right land also under public notice;

and there are 1203 acres of vested right lands yet to come under public notice; and this totals 7,769 acres which are now entitled to water.

That it is the intention of petitioners to elect the first board of directors from the district at large.

That duplicate copies of this petition are to be circulated for the purpose of securing the requisite number of signatures by land owners and the said duplicates are to be attached together and treated as one petition for the purpose of presentation to the above entitled court.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that all of said lands included within the limits of the proposed boundaries as described aforesaid and including the exceptions mentioned herein, be organized into an irrigation district to be known as the West Extension Irrigation District, under the provisions of the Chapter 357 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1917.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1919.

Adolf Skoubo, O. B. Olson, H. Hoskie, E. K. Mulkey, Frank Cramer, C. C. Coykendall, Thos. Grim, Pyrom Powell, F. H. Rieks, Nancy J. Rieks, Geo. Rand, L. M. Davis, J. E. McCoy, J. W. Brackenburg, V. Loomis, L. B. Smith, C. W. Grim, H. C. Wolfe, M. F. Caldwell, C. N. Caldwell, D. R. Bronnell, A. E. McFarland, Frank V. Carella, M. C. Burchett, C. H. Dillabough, Chas. Nizer, L. H. Carpenter, S. H. Boardman, F. L. Brown, T. E. Heppner, H. J. Cason, Thos. Brew, D. R. Pikes, Effie Bullack, R. P. Pikes, A. Ford, J. G. Camp, A. W. Cobb, Leslie Packard, Claude Walker, Ray L. Brown, J. W. Walker, C. H. Atteberry, J. P. Long, Jas. W. Long, Ernest Brown, Frank Partlow, Glen Brown, John Brungard, J. C. Ballenger, Jesse O. Lower, Alta Marshall, Frank Otto, R. Wassmer, J. R. Johnson, Geo. E. Mefford, F. E. Burnes, S. Atteberry, John Partlow, John S. Crooks, M. L. Williams, Chas. Hango, W. O. King, N. Hatch, J. A. Lytle, Joe Curran, H. Weston, Frank Otto, Eugene Cummins, C. E. Hein, John McHugh, H. C. Harrison, Harmon Montgomery, Ray L. Brown, M. K. Fleckinger, Royal Rands, Ingvard Skoubo, Ira A. Berger, Paul Smith, John Brungard.

NOTICE

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County.

In the matter of the organization of West Extension Irrigation District in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, in the State of Oregon:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby notified that the undersigned, petitioners in the above and foregoing petition for the organization of an irrigation district to be known and styled as West Extension Irrigation District, under and pursuant to Chapter 357 of the General Laws of the State of Oregon for 1917, will present the above and foregoing petition to the Honorable County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, at the chambers of said County Court in the court house of said county, Heppner, Oregon, on Monday, 5th day of May, 1919, at the hour 10 o'clock of said day, that being a special meeting of said court and for the purpose of hearing and considering the said petition; and you are further notified that the undersigned and foregoing petition together with a plat showing generally the proposed boundary of the irrigation district proposed to be formed in said petition and the lands included within said boundary will be filed with the County Clerk of Morrow County, Heppner, Oregon, on and after the 1st day of April, 1919.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1919.

Adolf Skoubo, O. B. Olson, H. Hoskie, E. K. Mulkey, Frank Cramer, C. C. Coykendall, Thos. Grim, Geo. Rand, L. M. Davis, J. E. McCoy, J. W. Brackenburg, V. Loomis, L. B. Smith, C. W. Grim, H. C. Wolfe, M. F. Caldwell, C. N. Caldwell, D. R. Bronnell, A. E. McFarland, C. Burchett, C. H. Dillabough, Chas. Nizer, L. H. Carpenter, S. H. Boardman, F. L. Brown, T. E. Heppner, H. J. Cason, Thos. Brew, D. R. Pikes, J. G. Camp, A. W. Cobb, Leslie Packard, Claude Walker, Ray L. Brown, W. O. King, N. Hatch, J. A. Lytle, Joe Curran, H. Weston, Frank Otto, Eugene Cummins, C. E. Hein, John McHugh, H. C. Harrison, Harmon Montgomery, Ray L. Brown, M. K. Fleckinger, Royal Rands, Ingvard Skoubo, Ira A. Berger, Paul Smith, John Brungard, E. Hein.