

GATE CITY JOURNAL

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Senator Chamberlain has had
reported favorably from the com-
mittee on public lands a bill mak-
ing subject to homestead entry
land in Malheur county withdrawn
or classified as oil lands.

If a protective tariff is such a
boon to the American workman
why is it that, as a rule, those
industries which receive the
highest protection pay the least
wages and their workmen, prac-
tically all of whom are foreigners,
live in the most abject squalor
and misery? The steel and tex-
tile industries are instances of
this class and investigations made
within the year have disclosed
conditions that are a disgrace to any
civilized country.

The Vale Enterprise is
shrouded in gloom because of
the impending reduction in the
tariff. Come out of it, neigh-
bor. Higher wages are paid
and people are generally more
prosperous in free trade Eng-
land than in high protection
Germany. Let's give the new
bill a fair trial, and if it doesn't
work, then we can build a tariff
wall around the country and be-
tween the townships therein
and fairly revel in luxury.

The Journal has received
from the O. S. L. Company, for
free distribution, a number of
copies of "Farmers' Bulletin No.
533," issued by the government
printing office on the subject,
"Good Seed Potatoes and How
to Produce Them." The com-
pany is very anxious to get
these into the hands of potato
growers through Oregon Short
Line territory at the earliest
possible date in order that they
may benefit from the instruc-
tions contained therein. Much
valuable information is con-
tained in the bulletin and a
copy should be in the hands of
every potato grower in the
Snake valley. Any farmer can
secure one absolutely free of
charge by calling at the Journal
office.

MIGHT START SOMETHING.

The beneficiaries of the tariff
who are planning to close down
their plants as an object lesson
showing the disastrous effects
of a low tariff would do well to
learn a lesson from history. Such
an act might start something
that would make their last con-
dition seven times worse than
their first. The refusal of
France to enact a few allevia-
tive measures resulted in the
Reign of Terror and the chang-
ing of the government from a
despotism to a republic. The
effort to force slavery upon free
territory resulted in the aboli-
tion of slavery.

President Wilson has an-
nounced his purpose of investi-
gating all shut-downs to ascer-
tain if industrial conditions
were responsible. When this
mild measure fails to prove
effective Uncle Sam may find
it necessary to take over some
of these idle plants and operate
them just to show that it can be
done. The old bluff of closing
down industries in case of re-
duction in the tariff worked all
right when the government was
in sympathy with the move-

ment, but with a hostile admin-
istration it would be well for
the high tariff patriots to look
before they leap.

TARIFF BILL MISREPRE- SENTED.

A copy of the Underwood tariff
bill as it passed the house has
come to hand. The reading of it
shows that it has been greatly
misrepresented by the protection
papers. The agricultural sched-
ule is not the thing at all it has
been represented to be. The
duties it imposes are nearly all
ad valorem and show exactly what
the "protection" is. In the
Payne-Aldrich bill they were so
mixed between ad valorem and
specific that it took an expert to
tell what they were. The Under-
wood tariff levies 10 per cent on
cattle, 10 per cent on sheep and
ten per cent on horses, with an
additional tax of \$15 on all horses
valued at over \$200.

When it comes to grain, there
is a tariff of 10 cents a bushel on
wheat, ten cents on barley and ten
cents on oats. If the Canadian
farmers can ruin those on this
side and pay ten cents a bushel to
get it into the United States they
must be a pretty smart set of fel-
lows. They will have still greater
trouble if they undertake to "ruin
the Yankee farmers" by flooding
them with beans, for Underwood
put a tariff of 25 cents a bushel on
them.

There does not seem to be any-
thing that farmers raise, from cat-
tle and horses to straw, dandelion
root and acorns, there is not a
tariff levied upon it from 10 per
cent ad valorem upwards, says the
Omaha World Herald. If the
American farmers cannot compete
with the Canadians with such a
handicap in their favor, they
must be a very inefficient set of
men. There does not seem to be
anything to the claim that the
American farmers are to be
"ruined" by the Underwood tariff
bill. It is more likely that the
whole uproar has been made by
those who have no interest in the
American farmer for the purpose
of getting him to back up high
tariff on manufactured goods.

PLEADS IGNORANCE.

In a circular letter, which the
beneficiaries of the sugar tariff
are sending forth to the press,
the statement is made at the
outset that "the sugar industry
of the United States is now
threatened with destruction." Next
in line comes the state-
ment "that every civilized coun-
try in the world is trying through
bounties, tariffs and otherwise
to raise enough sugar for its own
consumption." Now, nobody,
not even a tariff reformer, is
anxious to see any useful Amer-
ican industry "destroyed," and
Puck considers the sugar indus-
try a very useful one indeed. How-
ever, we should like to have it
explained to us where the dan-
ger of destruction comes in
if, as the sugar people say, the
other countries of the civilized
world are forced to use bounties
and tariffs "to raise sugar for
their own consumption." Are
those the countries which are
going to import sugar into the
United States in sufficient quan-
tity to ruin our own sugar in-
dustry. Already put to strains
to get enough sugar for them-
selves, are they suddenly to ac-
quire enough of it to supply not
only themselves but the United
States, too? As we understand
it, the world produces barely
enough sugar for its own con-
sumption, so with the sugar in-
dustry of the United States "de-
stroyed" and out of business,
the world's demand for sugar
will greatly exceed the world's
supply. Who is to supply the
American consumer of sugar if
the American sugar industry
goes to the wall by reason of a

slashed tariff? Government fig-
ures, recently given out, say that
the United States consumes one-
fifth of all the sugar raised in
the world. Is this demand to be
supplied entirely by other coun-
tries, the countries which now
with so much difficulty raise
barely enough sugar for them-
selves? If so, the foreign con-
sumer must go without his
sugar, for obviously there can't
be sufficient for both. Just be-
cause sugar is put on the free
list, ninety millions of people in
what is known as the United
States of America are not going
to lose their liking for it. The
demand will be here, and some-
body will be privileged to sup-
ply it. How can foreign coun-
tries do it if they are put to all
sorts of expedients to supply
their own home demand? And
if the supply of foreign sugar is
so limited, why need the Amer-
ican sugar industry be "de-
stroyed" when ninety millions
of people are in the market for
sugar? We wish to plead ig-
norance.

FULFILLING A PROPHECY

The present movement of
Jews returning to Palestine
does not mean immediate ful-
fillment of the Hebrew prophecy
that they will reclaim the land
of their ancestors, says Rabbi
Levy of Beth Israel Temple,
San Francisco. But he admits
that the movement may be in
preparation for fulfillment of
the prophecy.

The prophecy, says Rabbi
Levy, will not be fulfilled until
the world is at peace and men
"become as little children."

The rabbi was speaking in
Los Angeles before an organiza-
tion to assist those who wish to
return to Palestine. He recent-
ly returned from there and has
great faith in Palestine's fu-
ture.

"The desire of the Jew to re-
turn to Palestine," he said, "is
as old as the ages, but it has
been recently given an impetus
by the work on Zionism by
Theodore Herzl. Now there
are more than 150,000 Jews
living in that country who have
returned since the publication
of that work. Of course all of
the Jews cannot return, for the
land is not large enough. But
that is not the plan. Those
who return are mostly those
from the countries where
they are oppressed, though a
good many have returned from
this country."

Palestine has 9800 square
miles, an area unable to sustain
the 12,000,000 Jews of the
world. Herzl's impetus was
given to create a sentiment fav-
orable to making Palestine the
oppressed Jew's legal home,
thus affording him the advan-
tages of Turkey's offer of protec-
tion. The movement has its
practical as well as its religious
side.

Rabbi Levi said that results of
the movement so far are satis-
factory. The Jews in Palestine
are making a comfortable living
and are happy. Those who are
going back are doing more than
satisfying a sentiment of proph-
ecy. They are advancing them-
selves.

"Palestine is the place for
young men of brains and brawn
to show their worth," said Rabbi
Levy.—Portland Journal.

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W. B. Hoxie can tell you of
some good land investments close
by. See him.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office,
Vale, Ore., April 29, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that
Frank W. Murphy, of Vale,
County of Malheur, State of Ore-
gon, has filed in this office his
application to enter under the
provisions of 2307 of the R. S. U.
S. the following described land,
viz: Lot Five (5) of Section
Thirty (30) Township Twenty (20)
South of Range Forty-Seven (47)
East of Willamette Meridian, con-
taining eleven and five-hundredths
(11.05) acres.

Any and all persons claiming
adversely the lands described, or
desiring to object because of the
mineral character of the land, or
for any other reason, to the dis-
posal to applicant, should file
their affidavits of protest in this
office on or before the 14th day of
June, 1913. BRUCE R. KESTER,
Register.

Notice.

To R. H. Sears:
This is to notify you that unless
you appear and claim the personal
property left by you on my prem-
ises, to wit, lot 3, block 28,
Teutsch's addition to Nyssa, Or.,
said personal property being de-
scribed as follows: Two beds,
four chairs, one sewing machine,
one cook stove, one folding cot,
one table and dishes and kitchen
utensils and various small arti-
cles of household use on or before
the 2nd day of June, 1913, and
pay all charges, liens and claims
against the same, to wit, \$30 rent
and \$30 storage charges, the said
property will be sold at public
auction in the town of Nyssa,
Malheur County, Oregon, on the
said 2nd day of June, 1913, to the
highest bidder for cash.

Dated this 18th day of April,
A. D. 1913. M. A. THOMASON.

Vale 01757

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon,
April 22nd, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that
Archie Sinclair, of Owyhee, Ore-
gon, who, on April 4th, 1911, made
homestead application, No. 01757,
for (as amended) s½ nw¼, lot 3,
sec. 5; and s½ ne¼, section 6,
township 21 s, range 46 e., Willa-
mette Meridian, has filed notice of
intention to make Final Commuta-
tion Proof, to establish claim to
the land above described, before
the Register and Receiver, U. S.
Land Office, at Vale, Oregon, on
the 28th day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
William W. Smith, of Owyhee,
Oregon; James G. Pinkston, of
Owyhee, Oregon; Walter H. Pink-
ston, of Owyhee, Oregon; Thomas
Ramsey, of Owyhee, Oregon.
BRUCE R. KESTER, Register.

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Nyssa, Ore.

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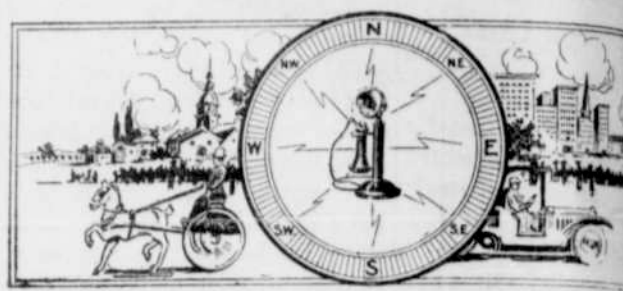
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