

GATE CITY JOURNAL

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A one-legged man may be
able to make good, but he never
gets there with both feet.

Everybody knows by this
time that framing tariff bills is
not as easy as falling off a log

Astronomers are at a loss to
explain why a newly discovered
comet has no tail. Perhaps it
lost it on the election last fall.

There are two sound reasons
why there will be no war be-
tween the United States and
Japan. First, one country doesn't
want to fight; second, neither
does the other.

"Mr. Taft raps primaries," a
headline says, which is a re-
minder that turn about is fair
play. A year ago the primaries
were busily engaged in rapping
Mr. Taft.

The United States contemplates
making its own armor plate and
New York City has designs on
beating the ice trust by making
its own ice. Why not try those
experiments? They are good.

The announcement in the On-
tario Argus of last week, men-
tioned as exclusive in the next
issue, of a train service from
Ontario to Homedale June 1st
has the merit claimed for it. Its
entire exclusiveness is granted
and the truthfulness of the an-
nouncement is also of the Argus
brand. Read the Journal for
facts.

A splendid foundation has
been laid by the State Immi-
gration Commission in the
work of attracting farmers to
Oregon from the countries of
Northern Europe. A series of
conferences with the Germans,
Norwegians, Swedish and Dan-
ish people has resulted in out-
lining the work to be accom-
plished and in securing the com-
plete co-operation of substantial
people of these various nation-
alities now resident here.

That the Willamette valley is
the one section of the United
States that can raise sheep equal
to those of England, was the
statement made by Prof. Thos.
Shaw, agricultural expert for the
Great Northern Railway, in a
recent talk at Salem. He also
said that here in this state con-
ditions are such that pork can
be produced for less cost than is
the case in the corn belt of the
Middle West, while butter can
be produced for 50 per cent less
than in New England.

More interest is being shown
in eugenics, the science of grow-
ing perfect babies throughout
the state since the first eugenics
show was held last year at the
state fair. The first test of babies
has just been held by the Par-
ents' Educational Bureau, of
Portland, and this promises to
become a regular institution.
Babies are given a careful sci-
entific examination and defects
pointed out to parents with in-
structions as to how they may
be overcome. Parents who in-
tend entering youngsters in the
coming shows next fall find
these preliminary tests helpful.

SHOWS DEFECTS IN FARM BUTTER MAKING

Four main defects in farm but-
ter as compared with creamery
butter are pointed out by O. G.
Simpson of the dairy school at
the Oregon Agricultural College.
He says:

"The main defects in farm but-
ter, as compared with creamery
butter, are bad flavor, staleness or
rancidity, two many shades of
color, and unsuitable packages.
The flavor is of the highest im-
portance, and no matter how good
the butter is in other respects, if
the flavor is wrong, it is classed
as an inferior article.

"No matter how skillful the
butter maker may be it is impos-
sible for him to make a strictly
first-class butter out of poorly fla-
vored or tainted cream. Cream
may become tainted from four
causes — bacterial infection, ab-
sorption of flavors, food eaten, or
disease in the cow. The bacterial
infection may come of unclean
cows or stables, unclean condition
of milkers, unclean utensils, or
keeping the cream in unclean sur-
roundings, especially in a tempera-
ture above 60 degrees.

"Absorption of flavors takes
place with remarkable rapidity
when milk or cream is allowed to
stand in an atmosphere where
odors are present, especially when
the milk is warm. Foods that
have strong tastes and odors, such
as onions, decayed silage, old
stalky kale or turnip tops should
not be fed within a few hours of
milking. Experiments have shown
that milk will not possess the

flavors of such foods if not drawn
for eight or twelve hours after
feeding. Cows that are abnormally
heated or excited before milking
give a tainted milk. Many dis-
eases also affect the cow's milk.

Olive Oil for Leather.

Leather furniture, especially when
placed near the register, is liable to
dry and crack. An excellent method
of keeping it from looking old and
showing cracks is to go over the leath-
er with a soft rag dipped in olive oil
and then going over the whole surface
again with a dry rag. It is not neces-
sary to go over the leather more than
once in three or four months, just
enough to keep it soft.

10,000 Boys Off London Streets.

A new set of by-laws regulating
street trading by juveniles has been
approved by the London county coun-
cil educational committee. If the by-
laws are sanctioned by the council
no boy under fourteen and no girl un-
der sixteen will be permitted to en-
gage in street trading. It was stated
that the effect of the new regulations
would be to take 10,000 boys and
1,000 girls off the streets, where they
were now trading.

Cooking Hint.

Whenever you are baking cookies
pin a piece of muslin over the bread
board, stretching it tight. Flour the
muslin well, and you can roll the
dough as soft and thin as you please.
A piece of muslin around the rolling
pin is another improvement.

Mistaken Kindness.

Permitting relatives or fond friends
to give a child sweetmeats is mis-
taken kindness—in many homes of re-
finement children are taught not to
accept offerings of this nature. The
early years of development depend so
materially upon strict diet.

That Exiled Whisky.

Kentucky is sending 20,000 barrels
of whisky to Europe to mature. It
would not seem necessary to send it
so far—and yet it has to go a long
way from Kentucky if it ever hopes
to reach old age.—New York Mail and
Express.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Special Correspondence to the Journal.)

Washington, D. C., June 2.—
The large protected interests in
the country have become so
alarmed at the iron hand with
which President Wilson holds
his party together in the senate,
which insures the passage of the
pending tariff bill at an early
date, thereby lessening the cost
of living that they have sent a
powerful lobby to corrupt con-
gress and defeat the pending
tariff bill if possible. The coun-
try at large is fully impressed
with the fact that this bill is
drawn absolutely in the interest
of the whole people of this coun-
try and not in the interest of
the "malefactors of great wealth"
as Roosevelt calls them, which
has been the case in all tariff
bills for more than 50 years.
Those democratic senators who
have been wabbling and getting
weak in the knees have been
"hearing from home" in unmis-
takable terms and they have
been told and are receiving let-
ters every day by the hundreds
telling them that if they vote
against the present tariff bill, or
if they vote to amend it so as
to make it objectionable to Pres-
ident Wilson that they will be
left at home when their terms
are up and their political careers
not only ended but blasted for-
ever and branded as traitors be-
sides. It is the power of these
letters direct from the people
that is enabling Wilson to hold
his party with its narrow major-
ity together on the tariff bill.

New Currency Bill.

When President Wilson called
congress together in special
session only one committee was
named, which was the Ways and
Means Committee and which
has conducted the tariff bill
through the house. The fifty
odd other committees have not
been named, but Carter Glass of
Virginia, who has been working
hard on the currency bill, will
of course be chairman of the
committee on banking and cur-

rency. President Wilson has
indicated to Leader Underwood
that he desires to be consulted
in making selections to serve on
this committee and his wish
will be gratified. The president
is very anxious for the currency
bill to be passed at the special
session and the country agrees
with him on this subject. The
indications are that we will har-
vest another bumper crop this
year which will probably require
one billion dollars to move and
when the time arrives for mov-
ing a great crop the demand is
so great for money that other
lines of industry actually suffer
for the want of capital. The
new currency bill will provide
means whereby the currency
will automatically expand in ac-
cordance with the requirements
of business. Our statesmen have
been clinging to the idea until
recently that gold and silver
were the only means for supply-
ing currency but from a sci-
entific standpoint that idea is now
out of date, for in the future our
money will be based on property
and not on the precious metals
as heretofore, and the banks can
hereafter deposit not only gov-
ernment bonds, but any kind of
high class security such as the
bonds of the great Pennsylvania
Railroad Company or the Great
Southern System, with the treas-
ury department which will then
issue bank notes for circulation,
which will relieve any financial
panic that we may ever have to
meet. If we had had proper
laws on our books for furnishing
elasticity to our currency the
panics of 1893 and the one of
1907 would never have occurred
and they should certainly never
occur again. We have been
foolishly taught that the period-
ical panic is unavoidable but
this is nothing more than silly
twaddle. Panics have never
been known to occur in Eng-
land, France or Germany in
times of peace and those coun-
tries cannot begin to compare
with us in resources and indus-

United Commercial Travelers

Convention, Boise, Idaho, June
9th, 10th and 11th. Excursions
via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on
sale from points west of Pocatello
June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. All
other stations June 8th to 10th
inclusive. See agents for further
particulars.

Excursion to Boise

June 8th to 10th, inclusive.
Via Oregon Short Line Railroad
for Inter-Mountain Goods Roads
Association. Limit June 16th. See
agents for rates and further par-

Good Old Joke.

Perhaps it is time to print again the
London fog story which once won a
prize offered by a London paper: "A
merchant received a telephone mes-
sage one morning from one of his
clerks. 'Hello, Mr. Smith,' said the
clerk over the wire. 'I cannot come
down to the shop this morning on ac-
count of the fog. I have not yet ar-
rived home yesterday.'"

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tion re pianos from J. Boydell,
the exclusive dealer direct from
factory. No middleman. Part
cash; balance good note. All
fully guaranteed.

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relinquishment or homestead. Can
be gotten 50 per cent less now
than in six months time. Call on
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for information. We have them.

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Stock Ranches, Orchard Tracts,
etc. Boydell & Sexton.

Dry lands from \$3.00 per acre
up—Under water systems from
\$40 up. Oregon-Idaho Real Es-
tate Co. Boydell & Sexton.

Serial No. 07846

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Boise, Idaho,
May 12, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that
Charles W. Cowins, of Nyssa, Ore-
gon, who, on November 27, 1909,
made Homestead Entry No. 07846,
for N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, Township 7
North, Range 5 West, Boise
Meridian, has filed notice of in-
tention to make Three-Year Proof,
to establish claim to the land
above described, before L. M.
Lyon, United States Commis-
sioner, at Payette, Idaho, on the
25th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Klaus Smith, William A. Inman,
Orin L. Brown, Lewis Orrell, all
of Nyssa, Oregon.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON,
Register.

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.

Serial No. 05595

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Boise, Idaho,
April 17, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that
Justin S. Lageson, of Nyssa, Ore-
gon, who, on March 2, 1909, made
Homestead Entry No. 05595, for
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 21, Township 7
North, Range 5 West, Boise Mer-
idian, has filed notice of intention
to make final Three-Year Proof, to
establish claim to the land above
described, before L. M. Lyon, U.
S. Commissioner, at Payette,
Idaho, on the 26th day of June,
1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Clyde E. Hurd, of Fruitland, Ida-
ho; Thomas F. Adams, of Fruit-
land, Idaho; William A. Inman, of
Nyssa, Oregon; Charles W. White,
of Fruitland, Idaho.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON,
Register.

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University of Oregon, Eugene

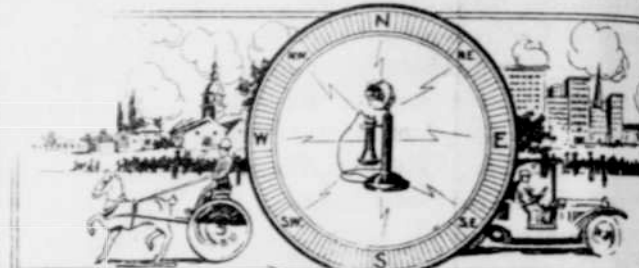
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south the possibilities for
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to our patrons. You will like
the flavor and the strength of
our Wines and Liquors, and
after the first trial we shall
expect you to become a regu-
lar patron.

L. B. TETER, Ontario



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The Quinn river valley

FARMER AND HOUSEWI
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at Will Give Them Much
Needed Instruction.

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for itinerating housekeep

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have been in existence in t
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German states and have be
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to provide such an itinerati
for every county in Prussia.
Consul-General Simon

inger Pigeons Exterminated.
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completely exterminated (a
to a government report). U
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of nesting passenger pigeon
formation, however, proved h
on investigation, and it i
ly established that of the va
of wild pigeons that forme
the eastern United State
now but one survivor, a fi
rd eighteen years old in cas
in the zoological garden c
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Dying by Organs.
been discovered that if a bu
ing dies after an ordinary ill
is not a violent death he doe
all over and all at once. He
ave a diseased liver, heart o
of this may be the cause of
but it has been found that if
dead organ could have been
by a healthy one life might
been maintained indefinitely
on imagination or speculation
been confirmed by the most
experiments by the ablest
scientists in the country—
Puck.

Buster Fitted.
who got the nomination—
who looked like Daniel Web-
the. The feller that looked
like money."—Puck.