

# GATE CITY JOURNAL

Published every Thursday at Nyssa, Oregon

## THE JOURNAL PUB. ASSOCIATION

Entered as second-class matter April 14, 1910, at the post office at Nyssa, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, in advance .....\$1.50  
Six months, in advance ..... .75  
Three months, in advance, .... .50

THIS PAPER REPRESENTS FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE



GENERAL OFFICES  
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO  
BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

ONE CENT POSTAGE.

A nation-wide campaign has been inaugurated to secure a one-cent letter rate through the postoffice. The preliminary work is being conducted under the auspices of the National One Cent Postage association. Many newspapers are enlisting in pushing forward the propaganda of cheaper rates, while a still larger number are opposing as inexpedient at the present time a reduction in the receipts of the postoffice department from this source. The recrudescence of this question from time to time, and the insistence of those advocating it, backed by a subsidized press through the potent influence of the advertising department and the cash drawer, in which the brainery of some newspapers is at the behest of the men who manipulated the payroll, exposes the big mit of big business. The postoffice department is, for the first time since its creation, a self-sustaining segment of the great wheel of government. To reduce by one-half its present receipts from this source would again place it in the dependent list, a supplicant for the necessary funds to prolong its existence. Needed reforms, new schemes for still greater efficiency in this department in the past have been passed up on the plea that lack of sufficient funds make it impossible to do that which the people would like to see done. To rob one department of government to enable another and a more important arm of government, to exist, is in accord with the idea of robbing Peter to pay Paul. To successfully cut in half the present letter rate the postoffice department, to continue its efficiency and serve the people as was intended in the beginning, would necessarily be compelled to load the resultant deficiency upon some other commodity handled by the service. The magazines and the newspapers have felt the pinch and injustice of this under other postmaster generals, notably Mr. Hitchcock. In his eagerness to proclaim the postoffice as self-sustaining for the first time in its history, he forced many magazines and other periodicals to utilize fast freight trains in the dissemination of this im-

portant mail. To create a still larger surplus and an additional gewgaw in his cap of dignity he no doubt would have consigned these moulders of public opinion to the tender mercies of the pony express or the more prosaic bull team of the prairies. There is less demand for a reduction in postal rates than there is a fast growing insistence that the telegraph and the railroad and some other public utilities be taken over by the government and run in the interest of all the people and not for the pecuniary benefit of the favored few. The greater the deficit can be made to appear in the postal department because of a reduction in the postal rate the stronger will be the argument that will be advanced by those behind the National One Cent Postage association in its fight against governmental control of the telegraph and other public utilities.

The erroneous idea that might ever did make right is again being indulged in by the miners in the troubled coal fields of Southern Colorado. That the end justifies the means, the officials of the miners' union in that section declares their intention to cut off the state's coal supply from outside sources. The sufferers, to be sure, will be the women and children and coworkers in other lines of activity in Colorado, and from these the coal miners themselves expect to be replenished by brotherly contributions to the empty larder during the winter months. Refusing to mine the coal themselves, the miners insist that the mines of other sections shall not be permitted, through the free masonry of orthodox unionism, to supply needed fuel during the rigors of the approaching winter months.

The Hill system contemplates putting in a line of steamers between Pacific Coast points and Europe within the next fifteen months. This fact, no doubt, will be agreeably received by European laborers who have an eye on the United States as a field for the exploitation of their prowess in the field of labor. Competition will naturally reduce the cost of steerage passage to this country, a surplus of labor means a reduction in the price of that commodity, and thus Mr. Hill and his coworkers will be enabled to get a modicum of muscle and brawn at a figure which will yet spell great gobs of gloom and trouble for somebody.

The daily market report contains something that, to the layman, is as opaque and void of penetration as a well baked brick. For instance, eggs are quoted at \$11.75 to \$12 per case. To the average man, unaccustomed to the hen and her ways and the dubious ways of the commission merchant who handles the product of Biddy's activities, a case may contain a gallon, a tierce, a bundle or a whole passel of hen fruit. But as to how many eggs are considered a "case" is a case that requires elucidation to the uninitiated. Some cases of eggs, no doubt, would smell no sweeter than if enumerated by the dozen. So, what's the difference?

## A GLEAM OF SANITY

That sanity, apparently, has assumed a place in the operation of the Interior Department, under the administration of Secretary Lane, augurs well for the best interests of the homeseeker and homebuilder in the West. The red tape that heretofore hedged about the autocratic department of a pseudo democratic government is rapidly disappearing, and it is not assuming too much to predict that the vacant domain of the great West will soon resound with the activities of that class of empire builders who have made the world better because of their having lived in it. Simplicity, directness of action and the enforcement of the laws in spirit as well as in word, and a liberal interpretation of the intent and purpose of those who frame such laws, should be the aim of the department heads at Washington. Such, heretofore, has not been the case. Every hair-splitting obstacle, every impedimenta in the law's enforcement, have in the past characterized the department's dealings with the Western homeseeker. The hegira of landseekers to Canada from the United States a few years ago was the result of the senile administration of the Interior Department and the proneness of bureau officials to entail all manner of unnecessary trouble upon homeseekers in quest of lands. The enactment of the three-year homestead law was due solely to the desire to counteract the tendency of Americans to seek a vine and figtree in a land where the entanglements of red tap and departmental arbitrariness could be avoided. The people of the country should be grateful to Secretary Lane because of his avowed intention to inject more of common sense into his department and the obliteration of red tape and circumlocution as necessary features of official efficiency.

From a recent Associated Press report we learn that the State department at Washington has been asked to assist Paul Pferdner of Portland in getting information for Senator Lane regarding the making of denatured alcohol in Germany. That this inquiry was not undertaken earlier is due, no doubt, to the activities of the Standard Oil lobby at the capital. The fact that the waste products of the household and the farm can be utilized in the manufacture of alcohol suitable for generating power for many and varied uses, and that, too, at a nominal cost, has no doubt had the effect of stimulating the great oil company in its desire to suppress the tendency to learn more of the method of manufacturing this economical power producing commodity. The manufacturers of gas, gasoline and other engines of the consumptive cough variety have also shown a remarkable degree of inactivity, since denatured alcohol can now be produced without government supervision, and for a fraction of the cost of gasoline, in not preparing to meet changed conditions. To adapt the present type of engine to the requirements of alcohol, many changes no doubt will have to be made in their construction. This evidently has not been done, and the neglect to do so speaks little for Yankee ingenuity and that spirit of progressive effort which has heretofore kept pace with the needs of the times. However, it should not be forgotten that it took forty years of patient and unceasing effort to write the pure food laws in the statute book, and we should not complain that the Standard Oil company is able to stave off for a time the coming of denatured alcohol as

the last hope for a cheap power-producing production on the farm, in the shop and for whatever use an economical fuel can be used.

The currency question and the tariff question should be removed from the pale of partisan consideration. The two are too intimately interwoven in the fabric of the country's life to be made the subject of political advantage or personal expediency. The people are becoming exceedingly weary of being made the vicarious goat of tinhorn political montebanks and that other eminently respectable class of the favored few who would sacrifice the prosperity of the masses through the shambles of greed. The lust for privilege and unrighteous gain, of conscienceless graft and injustice, may triumph against the protests of the weak for a period, but the ultimate ascendancy of equality, of right and of humanity is as sure to come as that day follows the silence and darkness of night. That the under class has heretofore borne the consequences of ill-advised and corrupt legislation, is patent to all who read and think and have the manhood to recognize the evils that have become as poisonous fungi on the body politic. It is an axiomatic truth that it were well to refrain from doing that which your adversary would have you do. Special interests have long had the ear of the legislator, the judge and the executive, and the interests of the favored few have been looked after with the tender solicitude born of the knowledge that the vulture is considerate for its kind. The signs of a change for better conditions are appearing on every hand. An accounting is yet to be made between the classes and the masses, and it is dollars to doughnuts that when that time does come the masses will have come into their own. That a readjustment of present conditions will be made is as sure to come as that wrong cannot always prevail—that justice will yet resume dominion over the actions of men, and the scepter of the House of Greed will cease to represent the unholy alliance between the law-makers of the land and those who would despoil the people of that which is their only inheritance—the opportunity to work and a just share of that which they produce.

## PROFESSIONAL

- C. E. McREYNOLDS  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Homedale - Idaho
- W. B. HOXIE  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Office at residence  
Nyssa - Oregon
- DR. J. J. SARAZIN  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Office between Second and Third on Main street.  
Nyssa - Oregon
- P. J. PHILLIPS  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Nyssa - Oregon
- C. C. WILSON  
LAWYER  
Real Estate Insurance  
Nyssa - Oregon
- W. H. BROOKE  
R. W. SWAGLER  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
Wilson Bldg - Ontario, Or.
- McCULLOCH, WOOD  
& ECKHARDT  
Attorneys-at-Law  
Ontario - Oregon
- MALHEUR COUNTY  
ABSTRACT COMPANY  
THOS. JONES, MANAGER  
VALE, OREGON
- Abstracts of title to all lands and town lots in Malheur County.

## STATEMENT OF THE MALHEUR COUNTY BANK

NYSSA, OREGON

At the Close of Business October 21, 1913.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$ 79,400
Overdrafts	400
Bonds and Warrants	20,000
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	9,000
Cash on hand and due from banks	24,400
	\$113,916
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$ 25,000
Surplus	5,000
Undivided Profits	3,452
Deposits	80,339
Certified Checks	225
	\$113,916

KNOWN FOR ITS STRENGTH AND SERVICE

## THE Merchants' Lunch Room

Next door to Postoffice

## Billiard Hall

HARRY EARP, Prop.

## Lumber and Building Material

of all kinds

ROCK SPRINGS AND HIAWATHA COAL

The Empire Lumber Co., Ltd  
NYSSA, OREGON

## NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

SPOKANE  
November 17-22

Excursions via  
Oregon Short Line Railroad

TICKETS ON SALE  
November 14, 15 and  
16; LIMIT, November  
30th.

See any O. S. L. Agent  
for rates and further  
particulars or write:  
D. E. BURLEY,  
General Pass. Agt.  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

## YELLOWSTONE WHISKEY

Clear and pure is every glassful of wine or liquor that you buy here, because we are very particular in buying from wholesale houses so that we may conscientiously sell to our patrons. You will like the flavor and the strength of wines and liquors, and after the first trial we shall expect you to become a regular patron.



L. B. TETER, Ontario

## PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

LEUCK & COOK, Props.

General Blacksmiths

Wagon Work and Horse Shoeing

Plow Work a Specialty

LET out your steed! He wants a feed, and also wants a rest.  
I nspect our hay and oats, some day. You'll find we keep the best.  
V acant stalls and "Horse Highballs"—we buy, sell, trade or rent,  
E ach rig is right; we treat you white, or you don't pay a cent!  
R obes that's clean; no help that's "green"—we've fired every slob!  
Y ear in and year out we go the route. We're always on the job.

## EAST SIDE LIVERY BARN

SMITH & McMANIS, Props.

FREE

Stio

Free to th  
with the nan  
Stove.  
For two n  
dian Head Sc  
them.

NYSSA

Oregon-Ida

Laths, Lu  
Windows  
Cement,  
ing Paper

We carry a comple  
RIAL. Let us figure you

The Ny  
FEED AND

WILMER &  
ST-GASS TURNOUTS  
ALSO S

Good Avenue

Nyssa H

Fresh an

Home-Cured Bacon

We Carry a Full Supply of

School Supplies  
Books  
Pencils  
Tablets  
Inks, Etc.

oster's Drug Store

PATENTS

Trade marks and copyrights obtained or no  
Read model, sketches or photos and de  
Application for FREE SEARCH and report  
responsibility. Book references.  
PATENTS BUILT FORTUNES for  
our free booklets tell how, what to invent  
and how to make money. Write today.  
J. SWIFT & CO.  
PATENT LAWYERS,  
233 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.