

GATE CITY JOURNAL

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BROWN BROS.

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WANTED—A CANNERY

Mr. H. G. Monce is emphatic in expressing his belief that a cannery is needed at Nyssa. He has 2000 cherry trees heavy with luscious fruit and will be fortunate if he finds a sale for half the crop. There are many other local fruit and vegetable growers in the predicament that Mr. Monce finds himself. It is easy to grow big crops here but to dispose of the perishable fruits and vegetables before they spoil is the rub. A cannery properly managed, would go a long way toward solving the problem.

Home grown peaches and cream are adding a lot to the joy of life in Nyssa lately.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who claimed that so much firing in Europe caused heavy rains in Nyssa.

Mars and Cupid seem to have entered into a conspiracy to rob Nyssa of her young people. Mars takes the boys and the girls surrender to Cupid.

A good road up Succor creek will serve a large number of deserving settlers and make more secure Nyssa's place in the sun. Long live the county court!

Germany has already spent twenty-three billion dollars on the war and still there is no indemnity in sight. It is a crushing even for the thrifty, industrious Germans, and there is more to come. Their Kaiser comes high, but they seem to think he is worth it.

TWO BADLY NEEDED LAWS

(Oregonians)

Two pieces of legislation are necessary before the government will be fully equipped to deal with problems growing out of the war. A law should be passed establishing the eight-hour system, at least for the duration of the war, and establishing a plan for adjustment of labor disputes without strikes. A law should be passed giving the federal government full power to suppress such lawless organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World.

Demand for the eight-hour rule has tied up many sawmills and logging camps in Washington, and seriously obstructs production of lumber for army camps and ships. Employers would grant it if the same rule were enforced in competing lumber districts. A federal law, applying to Southern as well as Pacific Coast districts, would meet this objection if strictly enforced. Congress should pass this law, so that we may get on with the war.

Workingmen should be patriotic enough to see that strikes are an obstacle to prosecution of the war and are thus a help to Germany. If means were provided for just and prompt settlement of their claims, they should waive the right to strike for the duration of the war. The only losers would be those union officers who have a selfish interest in promoting strikes.

The way would then be open to deal with organizations like the I. W. W., the real aims of which are to make trouble where there is no cause, to disorganize industry and to help the enemy. It is absurd to pretend that the states can deal with them, for they are interstate in their scope, and one state no sooner becomes too hot for them than they wander

der to another and start fresh trouble. They are criminal conspiracies and should be treated as such by the arrest of their chief officers in Chicago, New York or wherever they may be found, and by pursuing them from state to state. I. W. W. literature directly incites to crime and the favorite means of causing strikes are threats, assault and destruction of property. Genuine labor unions disown and despise them and would gladly be rid of them. They have been tolerated too long in peace, and should be stamped out without mercy when they obstruct war activity.

CHIPS

The soldiers fighting on the Euphrates have come to the conclusion that that story about the Garden of Eden was a myth.—Boston Transcript.

The active participation of the Crown Prince in the present crisis suggests the belief that the Kaiser is thinking less of a place in the sun than of a place for the son.—Pittsburg Post.

Any one who supposes German military authorities would keep silence about it if they really had Kitchener as a prisoner gives them undue credit for reticence and modesty.—New York World.

Bad as it is, the Russian situation may be less dangerous, with the Germans striking at the heart of the country, than it was in the anxious weeks of truce on the front while German agents sought to effect a separate peace.—New York World.

Great Britain's best reprisal for airplane raids upon defenseless cities would be the same kind of raids upon the bases from which the German aerial squadrons operate. Either way the distance is the same, and it is no more difficult for London to bomb Zeppelins than for Zeppelins to bomb London.—New York World.

The French-Canadians appear to be neither French nor Canadians.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

That Russian "drive" always seems to be pulled off on a circular track.—New York Morning Telegraph.

The Kaiser has spoken slightly of America. But that isn't a marker to what America has said of the Kaiser.—Philadelphia North American.

German air squadrons have been trying to locate the encampment of American soldiers in France. If they will only wait while the troops will save them the trouble.—New York World.

If the Kaiser really expects any credit from the world at large for attending church services, he might run over to Belgium every Sunday and listen to a sermon by Cardinal Mercier.—Wall Street Journal.

It is easy to understand Colonel Roosevelt's action in refusing to take breakfast with Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago. Breakfast is a meal drab enough without extraordinary annoyances.—Kansas City Star.

"Hits on objects aimed at were observed," is the official report from Berlin on the air raid on Paris. The actual result was the bombing of a Red Cross hospital and the killing of doctors and nurses. By German testimony, then, this was the object it was sought to attain.—New York World.

About the only argument in favor of autocracy that appeals to Americans is found in the fact that under an autocracy the so-called German-American press would not be permitted to misrepresent the American government, malign the nation's allies, and encourage the nation's enemies.—Chicago Daily News.

"Stop, Look, Listen!"

What is a safe rate of speed for an automobile?

Anyone who has ever ridden in a machine will be interested in the answer as given by a recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times, and picked up by the Southern Pacific company in furtherance of its "Stop, look, listen!" campaign.

The writer says:
"Thirty miles an hour on a country boulevard with a clear road ahead and no tracks to cross, may be considered a safe speed, but thirty miles an hour inside of the city limits is altogether too fast.

"Likewise twenty miles an hour on a city street, between crossings, might be considered a reasonable and safe speed, but twenty miles an hour over a street crossing in the downtown district is so dangerous that ordinances have been passed to prevent such recklessness. Here, according to traffic officers, a speed of eight miles per hour is none too slow.

"Safe speed, then, is a matter of location largely, and even eight miles an hour is too fast when crossing a railroad track, unless the driver knows the way is clear.

"It takes an instant to slow up. It may take a moment, to 'stop, look and listen.' It might require a loss of two

minutes to set the brakes, walk ahead and see if the road is clear, return to the car and drive safely on. Two minutes time at the most, and one or more lives saved. Isn't it worth it? Does the occasion ever arise, unless it be when the driver is on a life and death mission, that circumstances justify crossing a partly or wholly obscured track, without stopping to ascertain whether a train is in sight or the way is clear.

"Slow up. Don't speed, even in the country. Don't speed in crossing the city streets. Don't speed in the business districts. And above all, don't speed or even drive slowly across a railroad track unless you know the way is clear."

Have your stock inspected before shipping or driving out of this state. Penalty \$250 to \$2500. J. BOYDELL, Deputy.

FONG LEE LAUNDRY

First St., Near Main
Nyssa, Oregon
GOOD WASHING
GOOD IRONING
All Work First Class—Try Us

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution in attachment duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of Malheur County, Oregon, dated the 11th day of August, 1917, in a certain action in the circuit court, for said County and State, wherein A. E. Wade recovered judgment against Andrew J. Hegdale for the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon from the 9th day of July, 1913, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the further sum of One Hundred and Five Dollars, attorneys fees, and costs and disbursements herein.

Therefore, notice is hereby given, that I will on the 19th day of September, 1917, at the north main entrance of the court house, in Vale, in said county and state, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Lots Two, Three, Four and Five, Section Thirty-one, Township Twenty, South Range Forty-seven, East Willamette Meridian, in Malheur County, Oregon.

Taken and levied upon as the property of said Andrew J. Hegdale, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment in favor of A. E. Wade and against the defendant with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may hereafter accrue.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1917, at Vale, Malheur County, Oregon.

BEN J. BROWN, Sheriff.

By E. H. TEST, Deputy.

First Pub. August 17, 1917.

Last Pub. Sept. 14, 1917.

BIDS WANTED

Scaled bids will be received by P. Tensen, chairman of Nyssa School Board, up to August 27, for the following:

(1) Erection of coal house on school grounds (for specifications see H. T. Francis at Boise-Payette Lumber Co.'s office).

(2) For janitor's work for year 1917-18 (For duties of janitor see chairman of the board).

(3) For drivers of school wagons.

There will be three wagons and three routes. Routes are as follows:
Route No. 1—Starting at C. A. Marshall's, thence by Bunche's, Dean's, Dunn's and on to school grounds.

Route No. 2—Starting at A. M. Johnston's, thence by Duncan's, Ward's, Canham's and James Beam's on to school grounds.

Route No. 3—Starting at Alex McDonald's, thence by John Ray's, P. Tensen's, Monce's and on to school grounds.

Send in sealed bids to Chairman P. Tensen not later than August 27.

P. TENSEN, Chairman.

R. J. DAVIS, Clerk.

Adv.—August 17-2t

The Oregon Agricultural College

Where trained specialists with modern laboratories and adequate equipment give instruction leading to collegiate degrees in the following schools:

AGRICULTURE, with 15 departments;
COMMERCE, with 4 departments;
ENGINEERING, with 6 departments, including Civil, Electrical, Highway, Industrial Arts, Irrigation, and Mechanical Engineering;
FORESTRY, including Logging Engineering.

HOME ECONOMICS, with 4 major departments, including training in the Practice House;
MINING, with three departments, including Chemical Engineering;
PHARMACY.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, offers instruction in the principal departments of vocal and instrumental music.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, enrolled 1085 cadets in 1916-17, and was recommended for O. A. C. from the Western Department of the U. S. War Department as one of the fifteen "distinguished institutions" of higher learning. All cadets will be furnished complete uniforms by the U. S. Government and the junior and senior cadets, enrolled in the R. O. T. C., will be given commutation for subsistence at the six weeks' summer camp.

REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 8, 1917. Information on request. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

"Swat That Fly"

PROTECT YOUR HOME AND FAMILY.

AVOID DOCTOR BILLS.

BUY ONE OF OUR NEW

SCREEN DOORS. WE HAVE

A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE

JUST IN.

CALL AND SEE

H. T. FRANCIS
Sales Manager

Nyssa, - Oregon



For Sale or Trade—One corner lot, on Main, for auto, piano, hay press or anything of value. Address Box No. 6, Homedale, Idaho.—Adv.

DAIRY HERD FOR SALE

Eight head of high grade Holsteins. As two-year-olds and took third place in the Canyon Malheur Cow testing association last year. Freshened this year at 70 to 78 pounds of milk per day; now averaging 50 pounds per day. For sale for cash to a single buyer. Adv. A3-31 C. C. HUNT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Malheur, has appointed the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Susan H. Lackey, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the said estate may present the same, with proper vouchers, to the said administrator at his residence at Nyssa, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

JOHN D. LACKEY,

Administrator of the Estate of Susan H. Lackey, deceased.

Dated at Nyssa, Oregon, this 3rd day of August, 1917. Aug3-31

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Malheur County.

Wm. E. Lees, plaintiff, vs. Thomas C. Lyons, defendant.

To Thomas C. Lyons, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified that Wm. E. Lees, the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 1249, issued on the 1st day of July, 1916, by the Tax Collector of the County of Malheur, State of Oregon, for the amount of five and 85-100 dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1912, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: North one-half of the south one-half of Section 29, T. 21 South, Range 38 E., W. M., in Malheur County, Oregon, less 7.18 acres for O. & E. right of way.

You are further notified that said Wm. E. Lees has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

Year's tax, 1911; date paid, May 15, 1913; tax receipt No. 415; amount, \$21.89; rate of interest, 15 per cent.

Year's tax, 1913; date paid, August 1, 1916; tax receipt No. 1380; amount, \$3.70; rate of interest, 15 per cent.

Year's tax, 1914; date paid, August 1, 1916; tax receipt No. 1877; amount, \$6.99; rate of interest, 15 per cent.

Said Thomas C. Lyons, as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that Wm. E. Lees will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend in this action or pay the amount due as above shown, together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable Dalton Biggs, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Malheur, and said order was made and dated this 14th day of June, 1917, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 15th day of June, 1917.

All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned.

WM. E. LEES,

Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Address Ontario, Oregon.

First pub. June 15; last Aug. 17, 1917.

WE BELIEVE IN PREPAREDNESS!

Whether for war or hot weather, and have just received a shipment of the very latest in—

Hot Weather Stoves

Burn either Oil, Gasoline or Distillate

They are a boon to the housewife during hot weather. See them at our store.

The Century Refrigerator

Besides being convenient, will soon save its cost by preserving food that would spoil, a big item in these days of near-famine.

On Display in Our Show Windows

Nyssa Hardware Co.

Reduce the High Cost of Living by Eating More Beef-- OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Nyssa Meat Market H. BURBIDGE, Prop.

TAKE A KODAK WITH YOU

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

FOSTER'S DRUG STORE

NYSSA, OREGON

WILLS' AUTO TRUCK

Hauls Anything
Any time
Any where...

CITY AND COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED

G. B. WILLS Nyssa, Oregon

FOR SALE

I have for sale one 28-acre Ranch, all in cash, one 6-horse power stationery engine and one 12-horse power boiler, cheap

P. M. Warren, - - - Nyssa, Oregon

R. H. MCNEE

EXPERT MACHINIST

All kinds of Mechanical Work done promptly and guaranteed. Engines a specialty. AUTO REPAIRING.

Shop at Residence, One Block from Depot, Nyssa, Oregon

The Ontario Laundry

SOFT WATER—BETTER WORK
Leave bundles at Gibson's Barber Shop

Nyssa Barber Shop

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Hot and Cold Baths

NYSSA OREGON

SUMMARY OF THE FOOD CONTROL BILL

Section 14 of the food control bill relating to wheat prices and regulations, vital to the Pacific Northwest, is as follows:

Section 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of such stimulation for in this security authorized from time to time he is authorized to give public money and fix and to give public money of what, under special conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price in order to assure such production a reasonable profit, the President thereupon, fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain crops for wheat as established under the United States grain standards approved August 11, 1916, the price shall from time to time be fixed and promulgated such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and the terms and conditions of purchase and payment, and differences for the several standard grades of wheat, and the principal markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent as the standard grade of wheat for the purpose of this section. In the regulations the President shall fix the terms and conditions of purchase and payment, and differences for the several standard grades of wheat, and the principal markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent as the standard grade of wheat for the purpose of this section. In the regulations the President shall fix the terms and conditions of purchase and payment, and differences for the several standard grades of wheat, and the principal markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent as the standard grade of wheat for the purpose of this section. In the regulations the President shall fix the terms and conditions of purchase and payment, and differences for the several standard grades of wheat, and the principal markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent as the standard grade of wheat for the purpose of this section. 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