

YOU will find the progressive, helpful service offered by this Strong, State Bank useful in the managing of your personal and business affairs. It is one of the advantages of making this your banking home.

MALHEUR COUNTY BANK

"A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER."

Capital and Surplus \$40,000.00

NYSSA, OREGON.
H. J. WARD, President. JOHN RAY, Vice President. J. H. WOLF, Cashier.

GATE CITY JOURNAL

Published every Friday at Nyssa, Oregon, by BROWN & SHEETS

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, in advance \$1.50
Six months in advance .75c

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918

Notice to Advertisers.
All copy for changes of advertisements should be in the hands of the printer not later than Wednesday noon to insure its insertion in the following issue.

NO MERCY FOR TRAITORS.

How long are the plotters against the safety, welfare and honor of these dominions to escape the punishment that fits their crime? Day after day arrests are made which reveal dangerous and criminal activities. A recent case is that of a chemist in the employ of the United States geological survey, charged with being implicated in an attempt to blow up a cable station in Hawaii. The penalty will be internment for the war, says Philadelphia Ledger. Is this adequate? Will it discourage others who are ready to engage in similar acts of treachery? There is difficulty enough under our lax methods of detecting German agents. Even the revelations which followed the dismissal of Bernstorff have not sufficed to stir the government to energetic efforts to break up the spy system. Many of the crimes committed have been crimes of violence in which lives have been lost. In other words, the authors of them have been guilty of murder. To burn down a munition plant or blow up a ship at sea gets the offender only a prison sentence at best. If there is not law enough to deal with these odious miscreants as they should be dealt with, then in heaven's name let the necessary legislation be passed!

If ever a country was given a fair chance to reshape its destinies, it was Russia. Finland to the northwest, although perpetually dissatisfied under Russian rule, did nothing more than talk of a separatist movement during the early months of the revolution. The Ukraine nationalist movement almost died with the czar's abdication. Russian Armenia and the Caucasian tribes had preferred the Slav yoke to Turkish atrocities, and now they look forward to a just, peaceable, prosperous era and eventual autonomy settled in the court of nations, not on the battlefield. Poland, that storehouse of tragic memories, was under the Prussian heel and could only wish the revolution well. In fact, John G. Holme writes in Asia, everybody wished Russia well except the hungry men who ruled the central empires. Even the visionaries who have practically encompassed the ruin of the country would have sacrificed their lives and everything they had, except their political theories, to make the revolution a success.

People of fashionable suburban residence districts surrounding Burnaby, British Columbia, probably are as fond of pork as others, but do not want meat production to be conducted at their expense. The city of Vancouver, it seems, contemplates the establishment of a municipal piggery, and the Burnaby folks complain that this would involve the carting of swill past their property, reducing its value to a far larger extent than would be offset by any possible gain to the public resulting from the addition to the stock of pork. Those familiar with the habits of the pig declare him to be a clean animal but often he is raised by careless, untidy people.

Clothiers are worrying for fear that the false economy of men will ruin them. They should remember that a man likes just as well to be dressed up, with some place to go, as a woman.

"Consumers Watch the Price of Beef," says a headline, but nobody knows what for, unless they like the sensation of chronic dizziness.

A German air raid may be a good tonic for more action, but it is rather hard to swallow.

A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

A man who uses an account against another as camouflage to add 10 or 20 cents just because the account may bear it, and no questions asked, is as much a criminal as the tapper of a till, and yet it is done every day by people who regard themselves as honest. It is a Christian duty to be rigidly honest to the final penny, and never to take a cent that does not mean an adequate service performed, says Ohio State Journal. But somehow or other in these days, when moral duty is so widely preached, there is an evident tendency to think that smartness is something akin from justice and that one has a right to be smart even if he is unjust. Now there is no hope for a change in the habit of the sharpers, but there ought to be in all who deal with these sharpers, to see that they are honestly treated and that everything they pay for represents full value in service or material. A man who permits himself to be cheated is little different in a moral standpoint from the cheater himself. He is simply a participant criminal every time he allows another to impose upon him with an adequate consideration in a trade.

In supporting the government's bill for full control of the production of wheat the French minister of provisions urged the need of increasing the growth of grain. Wheat production in France has been increased during the war, but only sufficiently to provide supplies for an additional fifteen days. The vessels which France is using to import wheat are greatly needed to bring in other things. If the bill is passed, the government will be prepared to supply seeds and fertilizers to farmers and to compel land owners to grow wheat, fixing a minimum acreage. It will please Americans to know that the French government is making such a strong effort to increase food production. That makes it easier to bear the food restrictions which are on us.

During the Civil war in the United States a number of locomotive engineers earned distinction for heroism by running trains in dangerous territory. Frequently they were under fire, and commanding officers found occasion to praise their coolness and courage, says Illinois State Journal. The same patriotic spirit which animated the engineers of the '60s persists in the craft. President Stone of the Locomotive Brotherhood has just submitted to the war department the names of 400 engineers who volunteer for the most dangerous service of the war—that of piloting the great tractor tanks across No Man's Land on the French front.

Vacant lot cultivation is one of the most admirable means of adding to the food supply. The land used is that which would otherwise be idle and so, generally, is the labor. No land is taken from another field of productivity and the gardeners utilize spare moments that might otherwise be wasted. Much food was produced by the vacant lot gardeners last year. Much more can and ought to be produced this year.

The destruction of London by the Zeppelins was a failure, the starvation of England by the submarines was a failure, the drive on Paris and Calais was a failure, the attempt to stop American troops from reaching Europe was a failure, only the rape of defenseless Belgium was a success, and yet Germany wants the United States to recognize that she has won the war.

The professor of anatomy in the University of London who sees mystery in the discovery in Australia of the skull of a man and the bones of a dog supposed to date back to times adjudged prehistoric should be informed that doubtless the man was a hardy Chinese adventurer and the dog his faithful chow.

The more we think about it the more we are convinced that one energetic man with a hoe can do more to solve our food problems than 100 pool-room loafers who cuss the government because they can't land on a port-house twice a day for seven days a week.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick
Member Federal Farm Loan Board

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is a spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have not had the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extras a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot. In a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No-Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No sabers rattled insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went in to this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned for the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the Government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our Government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Harney and Malheur Counties:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the position of Joint Representative from this district in the next session of the Oregon Legislature, subject to your will as expressed in the coming primaries.

If nominated and elected, it will be my aim to promote legislation that will enable the State to provide means for the care of families of enlisted men; to provide protection for Oregon homes and industries, and to carry out our part of this war to a successful and early conclusion.

I will also promote and work for legislation that will tend to increase the production of food stuff and prevent profiteering in the marketing of the same.

I believe that our first and most important business is to win this war, and next to that, the encouragement of the production of food production, and if nominated and elected my efforts will be devoted to this policy, as well as other needed and meritorious legislation.

P. J. GALLAGHER,
Ontario, Oregon.
(Paid Advertisement.) 30tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Malheur County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Judge subject to your will at the primary election on May 17, 1918.

If nominated and elected I will during my term of office work for the good of Malheur County without fear or favor, and believe every part of Malheur County should receive its prorata share of good roads improvement, in the same way that Malheur County should receive its prorata from the state, and will work to that end.

H. L. POORMAN.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Malheur County:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Judge of Malheur County, subject to your will at the primary election, May 17, 1918.

Business efficiency in the County's business, based on business principles will be my aim in office if nominated and elected.

Good roads to be a consideration for all parts of the County.

C. C. WILSON,
Nyssa, Oregon.
(Paid Advertisement.)

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Malheur County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election as County Judge, subject to your will at the primary election on May 17, 1918.

The county debt has been paid off, its credit restored until its warrants are worth their face, all under my administration.

GEO. W. McKNIGHT,
(Paid Advertisement) 37tf

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination for the office of County Clerk of Malheur County, Oregon, subject to the will of the Democratic voters, at the Primaries, May 17th, 1918.

ARTHUR M. MOODY
(Paid Advertisement.)

Six and eight-cylinder Oldsmobile cars—the car of service, comfort and beauty—see Henry Fields, distributors.—Adv-n9

PROFESSIONAL.

JACOB PRINZING, M. D.
Surgeon and Diseases of Women

W. J. WEESE, M. D.
Internal Medicine

EDGAR S. FORTNER, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 12 and 2 to 5

Office over First National Bank
Telephone No. 33 J. Ontario, Oregon

DR. J. J. SARAZIN
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office between Second and Third
on Main street.
Nyssa - - - Oregon

W. H. Brooke - P. J. Gallagher
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Wilson Bldg. Ontario, Or

R. W. SWAGLER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Rooms 12, 14, 15
Wilson Bldg.

ONTARIO - - - OREGON

C. C. WILSON
LAWYER

NYSSA - - - OREGON

P. J. PHILLIPS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

NYSSA - - - OREGON

GRAIN BINS

The Spokesman Review of Spokane reports that the United States is short 8,000,000 grain bags this year. We have more grain planted in this territory than ever and the farmers must arrange to take care of this increased crop.

We have arranged with the Coast Culvert and Flume Co. to handle the

Armco Metal Grain Bins

and will be able to supply any sizes from 750 bu. up to 5000 bu.

These Bins are proof against rain, mold, fire, lightning, animals and other vermin not avoidable when grain is held other ways.

Let us figure with you
without delay

TROXELL IMPLEMENT CO.

ONTARIO,

OREGON

STOP A MOMENT

YOU who are without Telephone Service; compare its daily cost to you with many other things you buy each day. We believe you will find that it will save you money. Try it.

Malheur Home Telephone Co

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

Exterminate the squirrels by using Woodlark and Red Dragon Squirrel Poison.

We carry an excellent line of Box Paper and Writing Tablets.

DRUG STORE

Most anything you want for your kitchen or dining room can be found at

THE VARIETY STORE

Our 5-10-15 cent tables are covered with useful articles. We carry a good line in dishes, enameled ware, tinware, woodenware, etc. Wagons, carts, kiddie cars, velocipedes and toys for the children. Prices lowest. Come and see.