GATE CITY JOURNAL

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H. F. BROWN

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THE MUSCLE SHOALS GRAB.

It is a far cry from Malheur county to Muscle Shoals, Ala., and local problems naturally overshadow interest and consideration of the Muscle Shoals problem now before Congress. But the people of Malheur county have a duty to perform in this controversy. They should back up their own Senator McNary in his fight to thwart this attempted colossal steal of the taxpeyers' money.

During the World War the necessity for manufacturing nitrogen for explosives within the United States prompted the government to spend a vast sum in developing an immense power plant on the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The largest concrete dam in the world was built, two complete cities erected, miles of railroad constructed and improvements which cost the government over $105,000,000 were put in.

Nitrogen is highly important in the manufacture of explosives and this development was started as a war-time measure. But nitrogen is just as important in times of peace in the manufacture of fertilizer for agricultural lands. Since the end of the World War the government has had this problem to determine: Shall it retain and complete the Muscle Shoals property for the manufacture of fertilizer during times of peace and as an insurance for explosives should this country unfortunately be drawn into another war? Or shall it dispose of the property to private interests?

The real fight began when Henry Ford submitted a bid to take over this government property. For holdings which actually cost the government $90,000,000, not including the natural water-power resources, Mr. Ford offered the sum of $5,000,000. And providing the government would complete the rest of the property at a large cost, he offered to lease it for 100 years at a figure which would return the government less than three per cent on its investment. Nation-wide propaganda of a misleading character is being carried on to force Congress to accept Mr. Ford's offer. The senate committee on agriculture and forestry, of which Senator McNary is a member refused to recommend what it considered "the greatest gift ever bestowed upon mortal man since salvation was made free to the human race." Pressure is being brought to bear upon individual members of congress to influence them in favor of Mr. Ford's offer. Senator McNary's constituents in Oregon should back him up in protecting the property of the people.

In summing up the Ford offer, the committee has reported:

"The wonderful propaganda that has been carried on over the country in favor of the Ford offer has led the people to have an entirely erroneous idea as to what the Ford offer really is. It is difficult to harmonize our idea of Mr. Ford's fairness with his silence on this subject, when his name is so often used in exaggeration and misrepresentation as to just what he does offer to do. The country has been given to understand that Mr. Ford has guaranteed to reduce the cost of fertilizer by one-half. He has done nothing of the kind. He has made no guarantee of any kind in the way of the reduction of the cost of fertilizer. The country has been given to understand that he pays the government 4 per cent interest on its investment in the two dams. He does nothing of the kind. He has not made any such offer and no such proposition is included in his bid. Giving his corporation credit for every dollar that it pays, he will be paying to the taxpayers less than 3 per cent on the money which he uses out of the treasury of the United States, and when we consider that this loan runs for 100 years it requires even the stretch of the imagination to understand the enormous profit that his corporation secures in this one item alone.

"Assuming that a fair interst rate in the commercial world is 6 per cent, this would give his corporation a total gift of cold cash of $236,250,000, and if this money were compounded, as Mr. Ford asks the government to compound what he pays, the profit to the corporation at the end of the 100-year period would $14,500,000,000. This is more than half our total cost of the World War.

"The country has been given to understand that the Ford offer provides for the re-payment to the Government, within the 100-year period the entire investment that the government has made. His offer does nothing of the kind. On the other hand, the total payments included in the offer of both interest and amortization, amount to less than 3 per cent on the investment and he never pays one dollar of the principal. The people of the country have been led to believe that the Ford offer means a reduced price for electricity to the consumer. It means nothing of the kind. He has not agreed to furnish a single kilowatt to any home or town or any manufacturing concern except his own. The great city that is to spring up as if by magic will probably have its streets and its homes lighted by electricity generated from coal that is shipped in on the railroads. The mighty power at Muscle Shoals will be devoted entirely and exclusively to the use of the great corporation which Mr. Ford will organize.

"When we bring together the results that must follow from these two divisions of the Ford offer, the mind is dazed at the unreasonableness of the proposition, at the enormity of the gift. With the expenditure of no money, there is turned over to a corporation property of the value of more than $100,000,000, and the right and privilege to extort unjust profits from the citizens of this country without limit. Money is furnished by the unwilling taxpayers of the country to construct improvements of millions in value and to finance operations on the most gigantic scale in history not for the benefit of the people but entirely and exclusively for the benefit of one corporation. The inheritance of our children and our children's children is mortgaged, and the resources of our country are not only given away but with the gift is tied up cheap money obtained at the expense of the taxpayers, and the right to use it with but little recompense for 100 years time. There is nothing in the history of the world with which this can be compared. Civilization is without a precedent. If the Ford offer is accepted then the fight for conservation that has been waged by public spirited and patriotic men and women all over the country is not only lost and given away but those who are unwillingly compelled to make the gift are to be tared 100 years to make the gift more profitable. It is the greatest gift ever bestowed upon mortal man since salvation was made free to the human race."

SECRETARY SEES STATE

C. W. PUGSLEY TOURS LEADING DISTRICTS OF STATE TO LEARN CONDITIONS.

"As goes agriculture in Oregon so goes the town it supports," said C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary United States department of agriculture, after a tour of some of the leading agricultural districts of the state. In company with Paul V. Maris, director of the state college extension service, Mr. Pugsley inspected the intensive trucking of the Portland districts, diversified farming of the Willamette and McKenzie valleys, the big cattle regions of Central Oregon, the bonanza wheat growing of the Columbia basin, and the famous Hood River fruit belt.

"The interests of the town and country here are so intimately related that any slump in agriculture is immediately reflected in downgrade conditions in the town," he said. "The sooner chambers of commerce and other business men's organizations recognize this and get behind the farmers, the sooner will they see their own business make steady progress."

The assistant secretary believes that the best way for city interests to back agriculture is to stand for the prospertiy of farmers already in action rather than strive for more farmers with more dairy cows.

"Oregon chambers of commerce may well put into their platform one plank to the effect that their farmers shall be given the conditions of success," he said. "Unless the farmer has a margin of profit over the cost of production he cannot be a good customer."

It was pointed out by the assistant secretary that when the farmer fails to get a profit wherewith to buy, the factories reduce or stop production, labor is thrown out, transportation lines run empties, trade falls off, and everyone suffers. The tour was made to become acquainted with farm conditions here with a view to more helpful cooperation by the national department he represents in their solution.

CROPS GOOD IN MALHEUR.

Prineville Man Gives Good Boost to Warmsprings.

Bountiful crops of alfalfa, potatoes, grain and friut, throughout the Malheur section are reported by B. F. Johnson, representative of the Oregon and Western Colonization company, who returned (to Prineville) Thursday from a trip through the southeastern part of the state.

"I never saw so many potatoes as I noticed under the Warmsprings irrigation project in the Malheur section," says Mr. Johnson. "The first crop of alfalfa was badly damaged by the (alfalfa) weevil but the second crop will be great. On the up-lands there will be splendid crops.

"In Harney county alfalfa and meadow hay crops are abundant. Ranges at present are very dry."

"Everywhere people in these sections are going ahead despite the handicaps confronting them. Many are making applications for the loan offered by the Joint Land & Livestock bank."—Prineville Central Oregonian.

CLUB NEWS NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Club Members to Have Large Exhibit at County Fair.

From present indications the club members will have one of the largest departmental exhibits at the county fair. Fully 60 per cent of the 300 club members have expressed their intention of exhibiting their work.

The largest exhibits will probably be in the pig and sewing projects. The other projects of cooking, canning, home-making, corn, poultry and dairy herd record keeping, however, will be of good size and quality.

In nearly every community the club members are beginning to take stock of their work and study where it can be improved. In the pig clubs a little more grain is added to the ration, the vigorous application of soap and water is giving the hair a glossy appearance, and the pig is being taught the gentle art of conducting himself properly in the show ring. The corn club members are busy pulling weeds and irrigating and many an anxious moment is spent by poultry club members in deciding on what birds to select for the fair. Woe be the undersized and off-type rooster because in the next week or two he will surely be in the frying pan.

The girls are also beginning to study where their work might be improved. The competition is going to be keen and it will indeed be excellent work that places in the prize money.

Besides the general exhibit there will be several special exhibits. The sewing club at Ontario is planning a small booth to display their doll clothes project. The Valley View Poultry Club will have a demonstration on the value of a balanced ration for poultry.

FARM POINTERS.

Yield per acre is the most important factor in determining the cost of growing wheat in the big Oregon wheat belt, and it is the one over which the farmer has most control. Farm surveys by the agricultural college extension service show that wheat yielding 23 bushels per acre cost $1.23 per bushel to grow, while wheat yielding 14 bushels per acre cost $2.43 per bushel. Good seed of a right variety, early plowing, clean summer fallow, treatment for smut control and right date and rate of planting, are given by the Moro experiment station as important factors influencing yield, that may be largely determined by the grower.

Fall disking of stubble reduced the average yields at the Moro branch experiment station. Spring disking before early spring plowing does not pay, either.

Stubble not burned in the fall aids in holding the snow and letting moisture into the soil. Burning it is likely to deplete the soil of necessary vegetable matter and ultimately cause it to run together and become more subject to washing and gullying.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

The total increase in yield of wheat by early spring plowing of summer fallow over nine years at the Moro experiment station was 56.7 bushels per acre—a quantity equal to 2½ full crops on late plowed lands.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

All present commercial varieties of wheat for seed need treatment for stinking smut. For planting in dry soil the bluestone treatment is best. Seed treated with formaldehyde should be sown soon after treatment in moist soil for prompt germination.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

FARMERS NEED PRINTING

O. A. C. SENDS OUT CALL FOR SAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL ADS AND PRINTED MATTER.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 17.—"Farmers should use more printer's ink. Those who have used it, both in advertising in their home paper, and in letterheads, envelopes, posters and catalogs find that it increases their business and offers a convenient way of marketing their products at home."

This is the decision of the department of industrial journalism at Oregin Agricultural college, which is making a survey of farm advertising in Oregon, and which desires to obtain samples of successful advertisements and printed matter used by Oregon farmers. The department asks all rural newspapers to submit samples of other printing for farmers as well as advertisements. The material will be used to build up an exhibit at the college to stimulate the use of printer's ink by Oregon farmers, and to assist farmers who ask the college for suggestions and advice on advertising and printing.

That the business farmer is beginning to realize that he must use the columns of his local paper to advertise his product is indicated in a contest for rural newspapers of Oregon which was conducted at the recent convention of the state press association at Corvallis. In the papers which carried the largest amount of rural news service the farmers were users of advertising space. Not only did many editors cooperate in the matter of free publicity to the farmers, but actually gave preference to stories of unusual happenings in the rural communities.

Names for farms are becoming as popular as the use of advertising and printed matter, it is shown. The grower of produce is taking a tip from national advertisers and giving his products a mark of identification, which results in increased business and stimulates a local market, as well as serves as a trade-mark.

Fruit Growers Newsletter

August Codling Moth Cover Spray—It is difficult to time the August spray for codling moth in the same of moths, whereas the August spray manner that the earlier sprays are dated with reference to the time of emergence of the different broods must be used to prevent damage from scattering second brood worms resulting from late moths. If there were many worms earlier in the season, the damage is likely to be considerable, whereas if a good clean job has been done throughout the season, there should not be many August worms. The spray calendar with which you were furnished last spring gives August 10 to September 5 as the time for applying the August cover spray. It is a matter for individual judgment. However, if there were many worms in your orchard, it would be best to keep the apples covered, not delaying too long.

Spreader Recommended for August Spray—The Oregon Exepriment Station recommends the use of calcium caseinate spreader in the August cover spray particularly because it will prevent the blotching of the apples to a considerable degree thus making them appear better for the market. It also causes the spray to spread out over the surface of the apples giving better protection from worms.

Brown Mites on Prunes—Several prune growers have submitted samples of prune leaves lately showing brown mite injury. There may be some red spider mites also, although none of these have been noted on prunes. If your trees appear to need water when you know that they have had enough, the leaves folding up and appearing to be dying, better examine the leaves for mites. These mites are so small that they can be seen only by careful observation. They are of different colors ranging from white to brown. A glass will assist in finding them. The control measure recommended by the Idaho people at this time of year is lime-sulphur 2-100 four gallons to a 200 gallon tank). The regulation control is the regular lime-sulphur dormant spray followed by a properly dated spray of lime sulphur 2-100 in June followed by a second 2-100 spray 18 days later to catch the mites which were in the egg stage at the time of first 2-100 spray before they begin laying eggs. While it is not practical, perhaps, to make more than one spraying this late in the year, an application of lime-sulphur 2-100 now may save your crop this year and also prevent the loss of the leaves from the trees with consequent devitalization which would bring about a partial or complete failure next year.

Red Spider Mites on Apple Trees—Red spider mites are getting very numerous on some apple trees. This pest is different from the brown mites described above in that it spins a web over the leaves where it is working. In effect the damage is very similar. Brown mites may be on some apple trees also. The presence of the red spider is easily detected by the appearance of the trees because of the webs which give the trees the appearance of bing covered with dust or of drying up from lack of water. Along the road, the webs catch road dust in considerable quantity so that an orchard affected with the pest can be picked out quite easily without going into it. The remedy for red spider mites is the same as for brown mites described above.

L. R. Breithaupt,
County Agricultural Agent.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District N. 26 that a meeting will be held at the school house on August 21, 1922, at 2 p m. for the purpose of electing one director to succeed E. M. Dean and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

Mrs. H. R. Sherwood, Clerk.

Bids Wanted for Carryall Drivers

Sealed bids will be received by the school board of District No. 26 for Carryall drivers and truck drivers for the coming school year. The routes are the same as last year. Bids will e opened August 21, at 7 p. m. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Mrs. H. R. Sherwood, Clerk.

Shifting the Responsibility.

Another sign that the modern men are improving is that some now blame the federal reserve banks instead of their wives.—Galveston News.

THE HOME RADIO

How to Make and Use It — By A. HYATT VERRILL

XI. CONDENSERS

These appliances are a most important part of a wireless set, as without them the oscillations, even if detected by the instruments, would be very weak and faint. They are divided broadly into two classes known as Fixed Condensers and Variable Condensers, the former being the simplest, and the latter the most efficient, for while a fixed condenser is always of one capacity and can only be increased or decreased by adding to or subtracting from the number of sheets, the variable type may be altered or adjusted at will by a knob or handle, thus tuning or adjusting the receiving circuit exactly as a tuning coil is adjusted, but much more delicately, as the adjustment of a tuning coil consists in shortening the length of coil by jumping connections from one turn of wire to another to alter wave lengths, whereas, the condenser adjustment is slow, even and gradual and alters capacity; but it must not be forgotten that for wireless telephony receiving, both a condenser and some sort of coil or similar device must be employed to get satisfactory results. The simplest form of fixed condenser consists of a number of alternating sheets of tin-foil and waxed paper or mica, the alternate sheets of foil being connected by wires which are in turn connected with the terminals where required.

To make a fixed condenser it is only necessary to lay sheets of tin-foil between sheets of waxed paper and connect them. A very efficient little fixed condenser, to be used by shunting across the receivers of a small set, or as a grid-condenser with a vacuum tube set, can be made as shown in Fig 23. Have some smooth tin-foil, free from holes or tears, and cut two pieces about one inch in length and one-half an inch wide. Then, from thoroughly waxed paper—which can be purchased or can be made by soaking good quality writing paper in paraffine wax—cut three pieces 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide. On one of these pieces place a piece of the foil; then cover this with a second strip of paper, place the other strip of foil over this and cover with the last strip of paper. Be very sure that the edges of the tin-foil are well within the margins of paper and are accurately in line or centered. In fact, before placing them, it is wise to draw a square the size of the foil on each piece of paper, spacing it equidistant from edges, and arrange the foil to fit this, Fig. 24. Next cut two pieces of light wire five or six inches long (flexible stranded wire is best), spread the strands at one end of each piece apart and place one of these frayed and spread ends on the lowest piece of foil between it and the bottom paper. Next, place the other, frayed and spread the same way, on the upper piece of foil at the opposite end and with a few drops of hot paraffine fix them in place on the edges of the paper. Then, roll the whole, being careful not to displace the foil (this may be secured to each piece of paper with a few drops of paraffine at the edges) and form a small cylinder Fig. 25. Wind the cylinder tightly with fine thread at each end, as shown, or wrap with adhesive tape and dip the whole into hot paraffine. In using this condenser with a crystal set it is only necessary to shunt, or connect it, across your phone receiver wires, but if using it in a vacuum tube set you must use a grid-leak shunted across it. This is merely a piece of cardboard placed between two binding-posts or terminals and with several soft lead-pencil lines drawn across it from post to post. In order to be sure that a good connection is made, draw pencil marks about the holes where posts are to be inserted. The distance between posts should be not over five-eighths of an inch. Sometimes drawing ink (made of carbon, for writing ink will not serve) is used in place of lead pencil, but the latter has the advantage that the lines can be varied or adjusted to give best results by means of an eraser.

Variable condensers are much more difficult to make and while any ingenious boy can make them, it is usually cheaper to purchase them ready made. There are two common forms, one known as the sliding plate, Fig. 26, the other as the rotary, Fig. 27. The former consists of a number of metal plates, which slide back and forth in a frame, case or box provided with grooves and fixed plates. The rotary type consists of a number of semicircular plates of metal so arranged as to rotate or swing past a series of fixed discs. In each form, the air spaces between the plates correspond to the waxed paper between the strips of foil on the fixed condensers. By means of either of these two variable forms, fine adjustment of capacity may be obtained. Many people cannot understand the function of a condenser, but, broadly speaking, it is to store up electrical energy and then suddenly release it, as the current passing through is interrupted, varied or broken, or, in other words, to increase the oscillations.

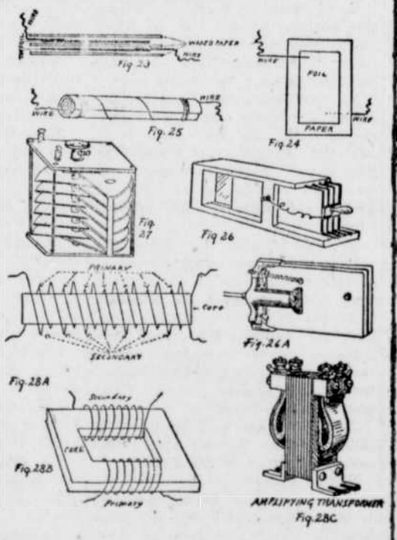
Although most small sets will operate with a fixed condenser and a variable one is not necessary, yet the variable type will always improve the receiver and will permit much finer tuning than a tuning coil of any type by itself.

THE HOME RADIO

How to Make and Use It — By A. HYATT VERRILL

XII. TRANSFORMERS

These are instruments designed to transform or change one kind of electrical current to another such as alternating current to a direct current, and are very useful and essential devices in radio telephony. There are many kinds of transformers, but all are built, or rather based, upon the same principles, which is that of inductance, or the formation of a current in a coil of wire by the passage of another current through another coil near it. As induced currents are only produced when the magnetic field is changing, the current induced by a transformer can only be secured by means of some mechanical device or by an alternating current. When the former is used the transformer becomes a spark-coil or induction-coil (see coils) and the means by which the primary current is alternately broken or interrupted is the buzzer or contact at the end of the iron core of the coil. But if an alternating current is run through the primary wires of a transformer no interrupter is required, as the magnetic field changes each time the current rises and falls. There are two general types of transformers in use, one known as an "open-circuit transformer" which is exactly like an ordinary sparking coil and consists of an iron core covered with two windings of wire known as the primary and secondary, Fig. 28, A. Very often, where such a transformer can be used, an ordinary spark-coil with the contact-breaker screwed down answers every purpose. The other type is known as the "closed-core transformer" and consists of a number of iron plates or laminations in the form of a hollow square and which are wound on one side for the primary and on the opposite side for the secondary, Fig. 28, B. Although either one of these types may be made at home, yet it is not advisable to attempt it. In the first place, several thousand turns of secondary wire are required and it is a tedious and difficult matter to wind these on evenly and well. Moreover, the number of turns of primary and secondary wire must be very carefully proportioned and must be worked out on mathematical lines in order to secure the proper reactance or the tendency to resist the flow of the alternating current. Finally, transformers are not expensive and the cheapest are far more efficient and are better made than anything that you can make yourself.



Cambric for a King.

In 1530 a purse of gold was offered in behalf of Henry VIII of England to the workmen who would produce the king's shirts. The prize was won by the weavers of Cambrai and the material was called cambric, in honor of the town in which it was made. So fine was the linen that there were 120 or more threads to the inch. Straightway it became the fashion for all fine underwear, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs and baby dresses to be made of cambric.

Machine-Made Sea Air.

A machine has been invented by means of which it is possible to produce sea air in the heart of a great city. It is being used in the treatment of various diseases.

Time to Do Something.

Four-year-old Bobby was stroking his cat before the fireplace in perfect content. The cat, almost happy, began to purr loudly. Bobby gazed at her a while, then suddenly seized her by the tail and dragged her roughly away from the hearth. His mother interposed: "You must not hurt your kitty, Bobby." "I'm not," said Bobby, protestingly, "but I've got to get her from the fire. She's beginning to boil."—The Argonaut.

Lucky.

Little Roger was being taken by his parents for a ride in their new motor car. As he looked out on the less fortunate people compelled to walk, he remarked, "Mother, ain't you glad we's us?"

SUMMONS.

Equity No. 1697.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MALHEUR COUNTY.

A. W. Ward, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lyman A. Green and Mary A. Green, his wife; George P. Green and Nora L. Green, his wife; Anastacio Abarategui; Beneccio Uriarte; Jacob A. Peterson and ——— Peterson, his wife; Ernest Wilson and Barney Wilson, partners as Wilson Bros.; S. F. Foster and ——— Foster, his wife; R. G. Newcomer, and ——— Newcomer, his wife; H. M. Housh and S. Anne Housh, his wife; Davidson Grocery Company, a corporation; Joseph F. Smith, as Trustee in Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Albert A. Glenn; D. Magill and Dick Tensen, Defendants.

To Anastacio Abarrategui, Benacio Uriarte, R. G. Newcomer, and ——— Newcomer, his wife; Albert Glenn; and Davidson Grovery Company, a corporation, of the above named defendants;

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause within six weeks from the 11th day of August, 1922, which is the date of the first publication of this summons; and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For judgment against defendants Lyman A. Green and Mary A. Green, his wife, for $5,081.24 and interest since April 23, 1912, at eight per cent per annum; and for $583.47 taxes paid, and for costs and disbursements; and for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage given by said defendants to secure said sums upon the following real property, to-wit:

All of lots one (1), two (2), three (3) in Block sixty-four (64); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5) and ten (10), in Block sixty-five (65); Lots Nine (9), and Ten (10) in Block sixty-six (66); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), in Block seventy (70); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in Block Seventy-two (72); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8) in Block seventy-three (73); Lots Fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), in Block seventy-four (74); Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), in Block seventy-five (75); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), in Block seventy-six (76); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-seven (77); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-eight (78); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-nine (79); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty (80); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty-one (81), Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty-two (82); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), in Block eighty-three (83); Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, in Block fifty-nine (59), all in Green's Addition to the town of Nyssa, County of Malheur and State of Oregon.

And decreeing the said mortgage to be a first lien on said property and prior to any right, title or interest therein which you may have or claim and forever barring and foreclosing you of all right, title or interest, lien or claim whatever in or to said property and every part and parcel thereof, except your statutory rights to redeem.

This summons is published in the Gate City Journal, a weekly newspaper published and having general circulation in this County, by order of the above entitled court made and entered on the 7th day of August, 1922, directing the same to be published for six weeks commencing with the issue of August 11th, 1922, and ending with the issue of September 22nd, 1922, and that the summons as published and a copy of the complaint be forthwith mailed to each of you at your place of residence if known.

DAVIS & KESTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Residence and Postoffice Address Vale, Oregon.

Bids Wanted for Janitor Work.

Sealed bids will be received by the school board of District No. 26 for janitor work during the coming school year. Separate bids are wanted, one including both buildings and the other for the brick building. Bids will be opened August 21 at 7 p. m. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Mrs. H. R. Sherwood, Clerk.

When Mexico Was Chipese.

Prehistoric Mexico was occupied and colonized by Chinese, according to archeologists whose researches have resulted in discoveries of incense burners and peculiar three-legged dishes made only by the Chinese.

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IN THE COUNTY COU
STATE OF OREGON
COUNTY OF MALHE

In the Matter of the Est
Hallowell, Deceased.

Notice is hereby g
Mary M. Hunt, the du
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estate of R. B. Hallowe
has rendered and pr
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Court, her final account
ministration of said est
with her report and
final distribution and h
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Monday, the 4th day o
1922, at the hour of
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MARY M
Administratrix of the
B. Hallowell, Deceas