GATE CITY JOURNAL

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H. F. BROWN

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At an early minimum time in covering the world the English flyers should include Turin.

Flood lights for the garage may be the next step in coping with auto bandits.

There's this about the musical numbers on radio programs: There are no encores.

One of the best chances for peace lies in these frequent ammunition plant explosions.

The clothing industry is said to be in a period of transition. From long ones to shorts?

It's a sure sign that you get mad over evolution without making a monkey of himself.

Those who are doing quite a lot of talking about women's dress have little to talk about.

If you wish to ascertain how little faith there is in this world, hang out a fresh paint sign.

Are the promoters of the pogo stick trying to make monkeys out of the innocent purchasers?

Painting the lily may be an impossibility, but painting a rosebud mouth is an everyday fact.

There is danger in having too much gold, says the treasury controller, but few of us need worry.

Those dentists who are urging jaw exercise evidently never attended a state political convention.

A slim-line tailored suit is one among a variety of styles, most of which conflict with a slim-line purse.

One of the strangest things in this world is how eager a man is to smoke after his last match goes out.

The flappers have organized. No doubt their motto will be, "Remember, girls, he's somebody's brother."

Another nice thing about being a radio soloist is that you don't have to buy a new dress for the concert.

Red, green and blue sports shoes are said to be the thing and, of course, they will demand clothes to match.

The world is rather clearly divided into two parts—those who want big loans and those who can grant them.

The way of the transgressor in these days of motor cars and cement roadways has many thrills before the finish.

As a rule, you can depend upon the man or woman who does an honest day's work to do an honest night's sleep.

Germany and Russia have abolished tipping. And the marks and rubles worth so little even the waiters don't seem to care.

However, if you have made plans for your vacation, it might be just as well not to wait for that predicted reduction in railway fares.

The one thing in the world that will make you feel friendly to a man practicing on a saxophone is to listen to another man arguing the tariff.

The movement for elevating the stage is a good thing. If successful we may be able to see over the heads of the girls with the puffed-out hair.

The citizen who finds his rake is missing always has two guesses between the one who lives next to him on the right and the one on the left.

If the movement to compel fishermen to confirm all their yarns is successful, one more source of summer entertainment will be broken down.

"Men do admire the handsome girl," says a beauty writer. Aye, there's the rub. And that's what keeps the divorce courts working overtime, too.

Lightning struck and felled a man who was walking along a road. It is entirely probable that the first thing he said after coming to was "Get his number."

Shoe manufacturers who "try to save certain women embarrassment by re-standardization of the size of shoes" may spare themselves the trouble. You cannot restandardize feet.

Face Danger Steadfastly.

Dangers are no more light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them; nay, it were better to meet some dangers half-way, though they come nothing near, than to keep too long a watch upon their approaches; for if a man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleep.—Lord Bacon.

Out of Place.

He could write a comic essay that would make you fairly roar and his after-dinner speeches were with humor brimming o'er, but when left to mind the baby his resources flatly failed and the funnier he tried to be the more the baby wailed.—Boston Transcript.

Scissors and Paste

"Freedom of Speech" Does Not Justify Anarchism.

Frequently is heard the assertion that "this is a free country." It is the retort that springs to the lips of any individual, or group of individuals, when he or she is reproached or called to account for action that is objectionable or detrimental to others. Some there are, doubtless, who actually believe that our constitutional freedom, the liberty of the individual, is equivalent to license to do anything to which there is impulse, without regard for the rights and privileges of others. And some know better, but assume the plea of freedom to justify acts that cannot be permitted because they rely upon it to appeal to the unintelligent and gain for them the support of those in the population who, when assembled in any considerable number, constitute a mob.

Of course, every intelligent person knows, and if he is honest he will freely admit that he knows, that, just as this nation is free and independent only within its legitimate rights, so every individual has his personal liberty circumscribed by the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens, and that the same is true of groups of the population.

To guarantee security of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all the inhabitants of this country is the purpose of the constitution and the statutes based thereon. It follows logically that acts which menace the life, restrict the liberty, or interfere with the pursuit of happiness of any inhabitant or group of inhabitants of the United States, cannot be permitted to any other inhabitant or group.

"A man's house is his castle," and under the Constitution he is secure therein from unreasonable searches and seizures. There is law to protect him from violent entry. But he may not in his home or on his premises engage in activities, or maintain conditions, that are an annoyance or a detriment to his neighbors.

Citizens are free to walk or drive in the streets, and go wherever they will, and because that freedom is for all, there cannot be to any the license to do anything that would obstruct or impede the progress of others.

Speech is free, but only for the expression of opinion; not for incitement to violence. The same is true of the freedom of the press. And upon the constitutional right to assemblage there are the restrictions that it must be peaceful and non-obstructive. When a crowd assembles, however peaceful it may be, if it obstructs traffic, it is made to disperse unless special permission has been given for the assemblage or for the doings that attract it—a parade, for instance.

And citizens are free to work wherever they can find employment that suits them, as long as they meet requirements, or to quit work that they do not like. Because they are, it is not and cannot be, the right or privilege of any person or group of persons, or any authority to compel any to work where they do not want to work, or to prevent them from working where they do want to earn their living and the opportunity is offered.

These examples of the limitations of freedom, of personal liberty, might be multiplied many times, but even these few are presented with an apology to the many to whom they are so familiar, so much matters of course, that they may wonder a little, at the first thought why we have presented them a t all.

The reason, which is likely to come to mind of all who wondered at first, is that there are always some who believe, out of ignorance, or have been misled to believe, that liberty is the equivalent of license.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

Congressman Burton Talks to Europe Straight From Shoulder.

Congressman T. E. Burton of Cleveland, member of the American Debt Funding Commission, was invited to address a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce of London. He took occasion to refer to the inter-allied debts, although he made it clear that he was speaking as an individual and not as a congressman or member of the debt funding commission. Mr. Burton was emphatic in his statement that the disposition of the people of the United States is to require payment of the inter-allied debts owing to America. He gave three reasons for this popular conclusion: First was the feeling that international credit and especially debts "have a certain degree of sanction—I might say of sacredness." The second is that the amounts loaned by the United States to the allies were provided by loans obtained from the people who furnished the money with no small degree of difficulty, involving personal hardship and sacrifice. The advances were not from an overflowing treasury, but were made possible by the action of the United States in becoming a borrower alike with these debtors and at the same time. The third reason stated by Mr. Burton is that the burden of taxation in America is quite as heavy if not heavier than that in the European countries whose obligations were held by the United States.

Mr. Burton might have added that while all of the allied countries emerged from the war with an award of large indemnities or vast concessions of enemy territory, and in the case of Japan with a big slice of territory taken from a nation that was not a party to the war, Uncle Sam asked nothing and received nothing. He was content with a belated recognition of a few of his badly mutilated 14 points, and even these poor remnants of humanity's confident demands have been more or less repudiated in the game of international grab instituted since the war. But at that the people will be pleased that Congressman Burton has stood up for the rights of his nation, and has not endeavored to turn over to Europe a pledge to cancel the American debt out of hand, with the key to the national treasury to boot. In this regard his luncheon address was in delightful contrast with the breakfast at which Mr. Cox and Col. House had with the British premier, and in which they told him in substance that if the allied diplomats see anything more that they want from Uncle Sam they have only to ask for it.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.

COUNTY STATISTICS

Malheur County Real Estate Transfers Recorded October 7th to October 14th.

U. S. A. to David M. Miller, Lot 6, Sec. 19-21-47. 12-2-21.

Northern Pacific Ry. Co. to Jeremiah Collins & Co., SE¼SE¼ Sec. 5-16-45. 8-24-22. $410.

P. E. Chenney et ux to H. Christman et ux, SW¼SW¼ Sec. 13; SE¼SE¼ Sec. 14; NW¼, and W½NE¼ Sec. 24-27-38. 9-8-22. $10.

U. S. A. to Augustin Ponson, E½ Sec. 1-27-39 1-15-20.

U. S. A. to Lee Shelton, SE¼NE¼ Sec. 24-14-42; Lots 1 and 2, E½NW¼, W½NE¼ Sec. 19-14-43. 1-10-21.

U. S. A. to Lee Shelton, NE¼SE¼ Sec. 24-14-42; Lots 3 and 4, E½SW¼, W½SE¼ Sec. 19-14-43. 1-10-21.

Wm. H. Defrees et ux to Arthur L. Holland, 40 acres on Morton's Island. 6-2-17. $2000.

H. C. Eastham et ux to L. K. Bullock, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, Block 3, Hadleys 1st Add. to Vale. 9-20-22. $4000.

U. S. A. to Lewis L. Seward, SE¼NW¼, SW¼NE¼ Sec. 24-28-37. 12-17-1906.

U. S. A. to Mary I. Seward, NW¼NE¼ Sec. 24-28-37. 1-13-14.

Lewis L. Seward et ux to Frank Clement, NW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NW¼NE¼ Sec. 24; SW¼SE¼, S½SW¼ Sec. 13; S½SE¼, SE¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 14; N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, Sec. 23; N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼ Sec. 24-28-37. 10-4-22. $2000.

Frank Lynch et ux to Katherine Reberger, Lots 1 and 2, Block 28, Nyssa. 10-2-22. $1.00.

Complaints Filed in Circuit Court.

Bankers' Discount Corp. vs. Wm. Hanley. 10-10-22. Damages. $9,442.

Van Petten Lbr. Co. vs. Guy Johnston. 10-11-22. Recovery on note. $75.15.

Winnemucca State Bank & Trust Co. vs. Frederick A. Sage. 10-12-22. Replevin. $2,400.

Petitions Filed ni Probate Court.

Estate of Soloman Barnett. 10-9-22.

FARM POINTERS.

Ground limestone is best applied now previous to seeding the garin crop in order that the following clover crop secure the benefit. The lime is disked in after plowing the soil.

The base date for show pigs is March 1. In order to have pigs at that time it is necessary to breed sows the foce part of November.

Silage for stock is a form of succulence and not a balanced ration within itself. In feeding it, roughage such as alfalfa or clocer hay should be used or some other good nitrogenous feed supplied. When properly combined with other feeds silage is the means of promoting the health of the animal.

Poultry litter should be watched carefully at this time of the year and changed as often as it becomes damp and heavy. It has a tendency to hold moisture which soon makes the poultry house very damp. A damp poultry house always invites disease.

Where lights are used, now is the time to start them on the pullets. Lights are used for layers only—not for breeders. Artificial light sufficient to make a 12 hour day is generally used.

Why feed lice when sodium flourside is cheap and effective? It means more high priced eggs.

New Wheat Smut Control Limited.

Copper carbonate dust control of wheat smut is recommended by the O. A. C. experiment station only when adequate machinery for treating the grain by that method is available, and when the grower is able to put on a comparative test with the usual methods alongside. Before the grain is treated with this new dust method all smut balls should be carefully removed by fanning. Wheat that is conspicuously smutty is not suitable for seed, as uncertain results are likely to follow. A circular describing the copper carbonate method can be had on application to the experiment station at Corvallis, or from the local county agent.

College Hens Goin' Good.

The best results ever obtained at the poultry plant of the Dominion experimental poultry farm at Ottawa were through male birds obtained from the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station, George Robertson, assistant Dominion poultry husbandman of Canada, has written A. G. Lunn, professor of poultry husbandry. Requests have already been received from six of the Canadian branch experimental farms for breeding stock this year.

What Poetry Is Not.

Attitudes towards poetry are as various as its kinds. And the reader must have thought over these attitudes when he considered the problem of creating an audience or becoming part of one, says Jeannette Marks in the North American Review. Some excellent people, not ill-educated either, look upon poetry as one of the elegancies of life, withal a little superfluous. Others think poetry is sugar-water. It is, sometimes. So are some people, and there are no federal laws for putting them out of the way. Some men and women regard poetry as sentimental nonsense. In that it might be said certain types of poetry are like any cross-section of human nature to be found anywhere. The most damaging of all attitudes is that which holds that poetry is inimical to the facts of life and of science. Some poetry is. The greatest poetry, speaking the common speech of common human experience and love for nature, never is.

Sulphur Rains.

Strange stories are sometimes told of the wonderful things that have fallen in rainstorms. Occasionally it is frogs, again it is splashes of blood, or some mineral such as sulphur. Frequently there is a foundation for the stories, and investigation furnishes an explanation of the phenomena.

At Bordeaux for many years, in April and May, so-called "rains of sulphur" have been noticed, when the earth becomes spotted with what seem to be patches of sulphur brought down by the rain. This phenomenon was not long ago the subject of a scientific investigation, and it was shown that the supposed sulphur was really the yellow pollen of a species of pine, large forests of which exist south and southwest of Bordeaux. The rains referred to occur at the time of the flowering of the pines, the pollen of which must be carried to a great height in the air.

Odd Displays of Politeness.

The forms of courtesy and civility in Far Eastern countries have always been of the most extravagant nature. Abraham bowed himself to the ground to show his respect to strangers. So much time was taken up with polite salutation it is no wonder that when Elisha sent his servant in great haste on an errand he warned him "If thou meet any man salute him not and if any man salute thee answer him not again," there being no time to waste in ceremony. The Arab of today begins to bow as soon as he perceives a friend in the distance, inquires over and over again regarding the health of the family, kisses his own hand, kisses his friend's beard and gives thanks to Allah that they are no more permitted to meet.

Paris Fashion Notes.

In less strictly tailored suit models we often find the jacket of one material and color and the skirt of another. One Paris designer contrives an odd and original effect in a long black satin coat by entirely covering the silken material with heavy black lace. Every house in Paris makes silk suits, using crepes in all sorts of weaves, nearly always on the three-piece idea, the frock underneath frequently having short sleeves to make it particularly appropriate and comfortable for afternoon dancing. Sometimes the frock is all of one material, or its top part may be of georgette crepe or crepe de chine, either matching or contrasting in color.

[illegible]

THE HOME RADIO

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

XIX. A SIMPLE VACUUM TUBE RECEIVING SET

This set is one of the simplest that can be devised to use a vacuum tube detector and it may be set up by anyone at a lower cost than the ordinary crystal sets may be purchased ready-made. Moreover, tuning in this set is simplified to the minimum, there being but two adjustments to be made, the variable condenser and the rheostat. The whole set is plainly shown in Fig. 54, A being the aerial, B the ground, C the variable condenser, D the inductance, E the grid-leak, F the fixed condenser, G the grid, H the plate of tube, I the rheostat, J the six-volt battery, K the phone receivers and L the 22 volt B-battery.

The single inductance used is easily made by winding a pasteboard tube about three inches in diameter and two inches long with about forty-six turns of No. 20 double-covered, cotton-insulated copper wire. There should be a tap-off taken at the twenty-third turn (which is done by making a loop in the wire) and then the next twenty-three turns wound on. The fixed condenser and grid leak can be made as described in the article on "condensers" and the grid-leak, for best results, should be variable, which is easily arranged by using a paper and pencil leak and by adding lines or erasing them as described under "condensers." The fixed condenser should be about .001 mfd. and the variable condenser of from .0005 to .0007 mfds. Be sure to place the phone receivers and B-battery in series, the positive pole of the battery being connected to the tap-off on the inductance and the negative pole being led to the receivers as shown. In setting up and tuning you will very likely find it necessary to take one or two turns of wire from the upper end of the coil, which is easily done. In operating this set first bring the tube filament to a point where the oscillations produce a squeal or howl with the variable condenser set at zero. Then, by moving the condenser pointer over the scale slowly and carefully, you can determine the best point to receive signals. When this is determined, adjust the rheostat until the filament oscillates and then decrease the brightness a little. With a little practice and by marking the knobs you will be able to readily adjust the set very accurately and quickly.

IRONSIDE

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lofton and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lofton and family motored to Baker Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Elms spent the week end in Baker and Haines, where they visited Dr. C. D. Houser and wife.

Mrs. J. P. Smith was a Baker visitor with relatives the past week.

W. B. Lofton returned home Thursday from Portland, where he shipped several loads of beef cattle.

B. Plummer and son Edison left Wednesday for a hunting and trapping trip.

F. Smith of Brogan is hauling out lumber from Howard Bros.' sawmill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carlile and son Harry and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. White and daughter Norma, all of Unity, were overnight visitors at Ironside Wednesday night, returning from Brogan with a load of apples.

Mrs. H. C. Elms visited her sister Mrs. Julia Smith, at Brogan Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Boone and son Clarence went out to Fruitland Friday where he will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morf were Ironside visitors going to Brogan for winter apples.

Chas. Boone had the misfortune of cutting off the end of his thumb while making brake blocks Thursday.

C. F. Wise and sons shipped out a car load of beef to Portland Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cope were called to Vale Sunday to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. James Harvey, who is very ill.

John Woodcock has his threshing machine in repair afain thre hire for Locey Bros.

Mrs. Annie Pratt, Miss Ernestine Locey and Miss Ruth Howard, teachers of Ironside, South Fork and Grouse creek school, attend institute at Ontario this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rose went out to Vale Friday to get some dental work done. Fred Gardner accompanied them.

Mr. Cooper of Southern California was an Ironside visitor Friday enroute to Vale.

H. F. Elms of Unity was an Ironside visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Laport and family and Jody Laurence of Unity were Ironside visitors Friday.

WORLD ALWAYS HAD "CANDY"

Honey Probably Is Earliest Form of Sweetening Known, and It Was Made Use Of.

The Egyptians made candy as well as pyramids, and made candy without sugar. Sugar and chocolate were unknown to the Egyptians. They used honey as their sweetener, and flour and crude starch were the basis of their confectionery.

In the Middle ages what we would call candied fruits was the principal confection. They were boiled in honey. As a business the druggist was the first candy maker. Sugar at that time was considered a drug, and from coating drugs with sugar the pharmacist learned to coat nuts and other things. In the Sixteenth century sugared roses were considered the best of confections. It was not until the Seventeenth century that sugar became a big industry, and it was in the latter part of the century that confectioners were recognized as a distinct class. In the first half of the Eighteenth century the first real candy factories appeared. It was about that time that lemon and peppermint drops became popular.

Powerful Lighthouse Beacon.

The Langarra lighthouse has one of the most powerful beacons on the Pacific ocean. So bright is the illumination from the lighthouse that the half-but fishermen twenty-five miles distant can operate in the night without difficulty. A stranger entering the lens room would soon find himself ablaze unless made aware of his danger. So great is the concentration of sun's rays through the huge reflectors that in less than a minute's time a person's clothes become ignited. Heavy blinds have to be kept down during the day to prevent fire.—Vancouver (B. C.) Tribune.

ARCADIA

Larry Hamaker and family of Nyssa and Chester Lackey and family of Arcadia, took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barrett Sunday.

Miss Beth Howey, teacher of upper grades, began teaching her pupils to read note music last week.

Miss Mary Dall spent several days last week visiting Mrs. Lloyd Orie of near Nyssa.

Water will be turned back in the Shoestring ditch for a few days this week to aid the lettuce growers.

Miss Edna Warren of Nyssa was visiting in this neighborhood Tuesday.

Miss Beth Howey spent the week in Boise, visiting with her father, who is there from Beardstown, Ill., visiting a married daughter, who lives in Boise.

John Hunt is doing quite a bit of cleaning up at his sheep sheds. He is also doing some more improving on the sheds before bringing in the sheep.

Chester Lackey went to Nyssa on business this morning.

Robert Long was an Ontario visitor Saturday.

"The Church With a Welcome."
A. B. Weaver, Pastor.
Phone No. 90.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.

At 11 a. m. the pastor will preach on the subject, "God's Making of a Real Man."

At 7:30 p. m. the subject will be, "Seven Steps to the Palace of Contentment."

The Epworth League, with a membership of 50 enthusiastic young people, will begin its program at 6:30 p. m. There is room for more and they will give you a hearty

Cooking Utensils

COMMUN
SUPPER a
BAZAAR
Tuesda
Octobe
The big event o
son. DON'T M