

GATE CITY JOURNAL

Published every Friday at Nyssa,
Oregon, by

H. F. BROWN

Entered at the Postoffice at Nyssa,
Oregon, as second-class mail matter

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

Officers County P. T. A.

Mrs. M. M. Greeling, Nyssa, Pres.
Mrs. Ralph Haworth, Wade, Vice
President.
Mrs. F. C. Fry, Oregon Trail, Sec.
Miss Catherine V. Conway, Ontario,
Press Chairman.

"CREATE" VS. "MADE."

Mr. Chapman in his article last week resumes discussion of our claim that Genesis contains a double account of creation. His argument consists of two major propositions.

First, there is a difference in meaning, as used in Genesis, between "created," "made" and "formed."

Second, that the earth was "created" untold ages ago, but that it was "reconstructed" about six thousand years ago.

The first proposition is a hangover from last week. We showed at that time that the words are used interchangeably. In verse 1:23 God said, "Let us 'make' man in our own image," and the next verse says "So God 'created' man in his own image." Evidently there was no difference in the meaning of the two words as used here. Psalms 33:6 says: "By the word of the Lord were the heavens 'made.'" Mr. Chapman insists they were "created." In John 1:3 we read: "All things were 'made' by him." It doesn't say anything about them being "created" but the first verse of Genesis says the heaven and the earth were "created." There are innumerable passages plainly indicating that the two words are used interchangeably in describing the work referred to in the first two chapters of Genesis.

In claiming that the earth was originally created untold ages ago and that it was reconstructed about six thousand years ago for the abode of man, Mr. Chapman takes a slightly different position from most of his fellow religionists. Since science has conclusively proved that there were a few million years used in the formation of the earth that the Bible narratives do not account for, various explanations have been given to account for the discrepancy. The most popular is to claim that "day" means a period of time. We are surprised that anyone who pretends to a knowledge of the Bible would make the claim Mr. Chapman does. It can be so easily and conclusively disproved as to make the claim ridiculous. Listen!

"But from the BEGINNING of CREATION God made them male and female." Mark 10:6. This shows that creation took place at the time he made man and animals, not a hundred million years before.

All things continue as they were from the beginning of creation." 2 Peter 3:4. Mr. Chapman contends that a big transformation has taken place on the earth since creation.

... he which made them at the 'beginning' made them male and female." Matt. 19:4. Matthew evidently was of the opinion that man and woman were made in the beginning, at the same time the heaven and the earth were created. Mr. Chapman claims they were not made at untold ages afterwards.

In considering this and other questions that we have discussed it should be remembered that it is not atheistic or infidel doctrine that we have been advocating, but the views of the most eminent theologians in the land, men who have spent their lives in an intense study of the Bible with the purpose of learning the real truth about it, and not to twist and distort the text to support some preconceived idea. Below we quote from the Standard Bible Dictionary, under the heading "Cosmogony—The Biblical Accounts of Creation." The article was written by two eminent Doctors of Divinity:

"Besides a number of references in the poetical books, the O. T. contains two chief accounts of creation. . . .

Without attempting a detailed exegesis of Gn 1-2, the following points should be mentioned for their bearing upon the general subject under discussion: The Hebrew word "bara" (shape) Gn 1:1, while it here denotes the production by Divine power of something fundamentally new, does not necessarily mean "to create" ex nihilo. An original creation out of nothing is not denied by Gn 1, but the narrative begins no farther back than the picturing of a vast, dark, chaotic, watery mass. . . . Ver. 1 is rendered incorrectly both by AV and RV. It should be translated: "In the beginning of God's creating the heavens

and the earth, while the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, then God said: let there be light."

Thus it appears that the conceptions of Gn 1:2-4 are not those of modern astronomy, geology or paleontology. Other discrepancies might be noted, of which the following are perhaps the most obvious:

1. There is no reason for supposing that the Hebrew word "Yom" in Gn 1 is used in any but its ordinary sense of a day of 24 hours; but even if the writer used this word figuratively, the periods there mentioned could not possibly be identified with the geological ages.

2. The sun and stars are said to have been created after the earth.

3. According to Gn there is light and evening and morning before there is a sun.

4. Plant life precedes sunlight.

5. Birds precede all land animals, and vegetation is complete in its highest forms before animal life appears.

Attempts to reconcile these statements with the teachings of modern science have been marked either by a dogmatic denial of scientific truths or by a distortion of the plain meaning of Hebrew and English words. The efforts of the most eminent harmonists are remarkable only for their uniform failure.

"Read without prejudice or bias, the narrative of Gn 1 creates an impression of a haphazard and unscientific arrangement of facts. The efforts at reconciliation . . . are but different modes of . . . reading into it a VIEW WHICH IT DOES NOT EXPRESS." (The small caps are Canon Driver's) The preeminence of the religious conceptions of the narrative will be dealt with later; but we cannot, and need not, escape from the conclusion that, here as elsewhere in the Bible, the inspired writer shares the "scientific" beliefs of his contemporaries.

Mr. Chapman Discusses Bible Subjects

Boise, Idaho, March 8, 1896.

The Gate City Journal:

As to their being day before the sun we need to remember that God who made the sun, and gave it its light, could as easily make both light and day without the sun; indeed, this is exactly what he did, as the Scriptures state; and moreover scientific men now know that light can be produced quite independently of the sun. Gen. 1:3 and 5 tells us what took place three days before the sun appeared. "God said let there be light and there was light." "And called the light Day and the darkness he called night."

Moreover, the word used in Gen. 1:17, that God SET the sun, etc., on the fourth day is very significant. Next comes the "Flood story" another glaring example of a dual account. Let us see. Pairs of every species of animals except the tenants of the deep were to be taken for the preservation of their respective kinds. This was the general rule of admission, ONLY with regard to those animals which were styled "clean" three pairs were to be taken, whether of beasts or birds; and the reason was that their rapid multiplication was a matter of the highest importance, when the earth should be renovated from its utility either as articles of food, or as employed in the service of man. But, what was the use of the seventh. It was manifestly reserved for sacrifice, so that during Noah's residence in the ark, and after his return to dry land, provision was made for celebrating the rites of worship according to the religion of fallen man. (Thence came there wise and agreeable orders.)

Now as to the "Still another instance of a double account is the two reasons given for keeping the Sabbath."

With respect to the Sabbath, the learned are divided in opinion concerning its origin; some contending that it was sanctified from the creation of the world; that it was observed by the patriarchs before the flood; that it was neglected by the Israelites during the bondage in Egypt; revived on the fall of manna in the wilderness; and enjoined as a positive law at Sinai. Others esteem its institution to have been no older than the age of Moses; and argue that what is said of the sanctification of the Sabbath in the book of Genesis is by way of anticipation. To me (says Bishop Watson) it is probable that the memory of the creation was handed down from Adam to all his posterity, and that the seventh day, was for a long time held sacred by all nations, in commemoration of that event; but that the peculiar rigidity of its observance was enjoined by Moses to the Israelites alone. As to there being TWO reasons given for its being kept holy—one, that on that day God rested from the work of creation—the other, that on that day God had given them rest from the servitude of Egypt, says the bishop, I see no contradiction in the accounts. If a man, in waiting the history of England, should inform his readers that the parliament had

ordered the 5th day of November to be kept holy, because on that day God had delivered the nation from bloody intended massacre by gunpowder; and if, in another part of history, he should assign the deliverance of our church and nation from popery and arbitrary power, by the arrival of King William, as a reason for its being kept holy; would anyone contend that he was not justified in both these ways of expression, or that we ought from thence to conclude that he was not the author of them both? (Why not believe the record?)

T. B. Chapman.

(Continued next week)

Base Ball

Ontario vs. Nyssa.

The Nyssa high school boys went to Ontario Friday to play the Ontario high school team. The battery for the locals was Rambaud c. and Klinkenberg p. The lineup was as follows:

Name	P.	B.	A.	H.	E.	B.
F Rambaud c	500	1	1	0		
G Klinkenberg p	360	2	1	1		
L Haley 1b	333	0	2	0		
M Klinkenberg 2b	222	1	1	0		
R Cahoon 3b	333	0	1	1		
C Benton 2b						
G Newby lf	333	1	0	1		
H Hoxie cf	360	1	0	1		
R Thompson ss	267	1	1	1		
K Green rf	278	1	1	1		
G Pratt of	222	0	0	0		
	7	11	5			

Klinkenberg pitched the entire 10 innings, fanning ten men. Owing to his being in a slightly crippled condition Green was left on the bench, being used only as a pinch hitter. In the 8th inning Newby knocked the ball over the fielders and made a home run, after stopping on 3rd. When the ball hit the gravelled road the fielder made a dive for it but missed and it started down the road like a race horse. At the end of the 9th the score stood 5 to 5. Ontario went to bat making 1 run. Nyssa failing to score in her half, left the final score 6 to 5 in favor of Ontario.

Town vs. High School.

The Nyssa town team is rapidly getting whipped into shape. From 15 to 20 players turn out regularly for practice. The grounds are being put into good condition and the grand stand repaired to be in readiness for the league games soon to begin. The town team and high school played a practice game Friday. The score was 8 to 6 in favor of the former.

Nyssa vs. Apple Valley.

The Nyssa 8th grade played the Apple Valley 8th grade Thursday at Nyssa. The score was 18 to 6 in favor of Nyssa. Apple Valley threw in some high school players in an effort to stem the tide against them, but with out avail, as they only brought in two scores.

Early Adventurers

In the summer of 1793, Alexander Mackenzie, Montreal fur trader and explorer, crossed the Rocky mountains and what is now British Columbia, and came out upon the Pacific coast on June 22. He was the first white man to cross this continent by a route north of Mexico. At that very time Captain Vancouver was exploring and charting the coast of British Columbia.

No Precise Definition

The "dark of the moon" is that part of the lunar month when the moon is not visible. It may be considered as covering a period of approximately four days, two days before and two days after the time of the new moon. The rest of the lunar month may be called the "light of the moon." These are popular expressions and are not susceptible of precise definition.

Wanted a Change

Dorothy yawned and announced: "I do wish that school was over, and summer was over, and I had a new teacher." Her mother looked up and smiled. "Why do you wish all that?" she asked. Dorothy yawned again. "Well," said she, "I'm so tired of devising the same teacher!"

Rapid Growth

The little girl was kissing her father good night. "O daddy," she exclaimed, "aren't you scratchy tonight?" "Indeed!" replied the fond parent, stroking his chin. "It can't be so very bad. I seem to remember shaving this morning." "Did you, daddy? Well, then, it's—it's awfully bad for its age!"

Hawaiian Canoes

A Hawaiian "outrigger" canoe recently rescued three people from a disabled motor launch 14 miles out from Honolulu, despite a heavy sea. According to Hawaiian history, the island was settled by peoples from the South seas who made the trip in the same kind of canoe.

Baby Fish Food

All game fish live during babyhood on minute water lice that live on water vegetation.—Science Service.

Baseball Season Opens



Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

[The February issue of the Atlantic for 1925 carried a paper by Mr. Sisley Huddleston dealing with the general subject of "taking the profit out of war," which Mr. Huddleston called "An American Plan for Peace." The first-quoted phrase was put into the language by the War Industries Board toward the close of the World War through its efforts to eliminate all war profits. Mr. Huddleston's article came to the attention of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board and administrator of the non-profit plan, and (as he writes us), since it seemed to indicate a growing interest in the idea, induced him to invoke practical means to bring about a full comprehension of taking the profit out of war in the various great countries of the world. To this end he responded to a suggestion of Mr. Owen D. Young, of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, that he establish a course of lectures there to expound the War Industries Board plan in detail. Later he will proceed to make similar arrangements at leading universities in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. Agreeing with Mr. Baruch that the subject calls for public knowledge and discussion, it was natural for the Atlantic to turn to him for the following paper.—THE EDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.]

War was once described as Prussia's most profitable industry.

It needs only a scant examination of history to learn that other countries were open to the same indictment. The methods of the Robber Barons did not pass with the end of feudalism. Annexation by conquest did not cease. But when America entered the World War President Wilson fathered a doctrine that shall always govern us—that never a foot of territory would be added to our boundaries by force.

So, as America has taken the lead toward making impossible national profit through war, it too may be America's privilege to point the way toward making impossible individual profit through war. To take the profit out of war is to take a long step toward creating an economic detestation of war. The experience of the United States in the World War affords a basis for the belief that the plan herein discussed is practical. In fact, it is more than a belief—it is a certainty, although not widely known. The world is such a busy place, and the radius of human activity has been so greatly enlarged because of modern inventions, that it is not strange that there are but few people who are conversant with what was quietly but effectively taking place in this country in the mobilization and use of its material resources in the World War—a process that would have eventually eliminated all improper profits.

Strength is given to the public advocacy of industrial mobilization made by both President Harding and President Coolidge—Mr. Coolidge as recently as last October in his Omaha speech to the American Legion—by the fact that the plan they advocated as a part of the regular national war agencies had once been set up and successfully operated under the War Industries Board.

Preceding the President's recent clear exposition of this subject, some degree of public interest had been engendered by an exchange of letters between Owen D. Young (of Dawes plan fame), in behalf of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, and the writer. The correspondence resulted in the establishment of lectures at the Page School (of Johns Hopkins University) on this theme. Previously the Atlantic Monthly printed an article by Sisley Huddleston, who pointed out that Europe saw great strides toward peace in the American idea of "taking the profit out of war" in a systematic way. His basic reference was to the plan of the War Industries Board.

The resources of a country might be referred to as the five M's: (1) man power; (2) money; (3) maintenance or food; (4) material resources (including raw materials, manufacturing facilities, transportation, fuel and power); and (5) morale. The intelligence with which the first four are directed and co-ordinated as a whole will determine the fifth, the morale of the community.

In the war emergency it early became evident to those who were charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the resources that there was a just sentiment among the people against profiteering. Profiteering might be willful and profit making might be involuntary; but whatever its form, there was a just determination it should cease. So it became necessary to fix prices where the supply was limited.

and associated nations could draw from the United States—the last reservoir of men, materials and money—the things needed for the winning of the war at the time the things were needed and with the least dislocation of industry and the least disturbance of the civilian population.

II

The War Industries Board was organized like any other supervisory committee, with a chairman, vice chairman, members in charge of various activities, bureau chiefs and subordinate workers. It surveyed and sought to arrange the whole industrial war field under the plenary powers conferred by the President and the Congress. How well it did this is a story for others to tell. What it did is the basis of the plan I am here drawing.

It was comparatively easy to fix prices and to distribute materials, and indeed to stabilize the wages of labor in those industries in which prices were fixed. The labor situation, however, became increasingly difficult, particularly when General Crowder found it necessary to withdraw men for the proposed campaign of 1919 after 4,000,000 soldiers had already been taken.

Much has been said about the profiteering of labor. It is an unjust accusation. It is only fair to say that this condition was primarily brought about through the inexperience of the organization within our own governmental departments and by the furious bidding of munitions makers and ship builders for services. That situation, together with the increased prices of the things that labor had to buy with the results of its work, made it inevitable that labor must get higher wages.

So it became evident that the price fixing program had to go even further, and the War Industries Board, when the Armistice came, was proceeding with a campaign to fix the prices of all the basic things that labor had to buy. Some had previously been fixed. I speak of labor in a much broader sense than manual labor, for the unorganized so-called "white collar" part of our community—clerks, teachers, government employees, professional men—were less able to meet the situation than labor in the narrower sense. For the protection and relief of such groups certain plans were devised. To illustrate—

Immune of Influenza

No employee of the cinnamon warehouse connected with the London docks has ever had influenza.

High grade Piano near Nyssa will be sold to reliable party at big saving; \$10 monthly will handle. A real buy, write at once for particulars. Tallman Piano Store, Salem, Ore. a98t

For Rent—Three-room housekeeping apartment, furnished, at the Swan apartment house. j8ft

For Sale—Idaho Rural seed potatoes J. D. Lackey. m12

For Sale—Five milch cows. Will be fresh soon. Dick Tensen. m19t

Lost—Brown mare, brand E. O. on left shoulder. Sorrel horse, flax mane. Weight about 1000 lbs each. T. F. Coward. a2tf

Chiropractors

Drs. R. P. and Pearl M. Bradford, licensed in Oregon and Idaho. Career graduates. Consultation and examination free. Twelve years successful practice in the state. First door west of bank, Nyssa, Oregon.

Piano for Sale Near Nyssa—Beautiful high grade piano must be sold at once. Large discount, and terms \$10 monthly to reliable party. For particulars write Cline Piano Co., 66 Front St., Portland, Ore. a26t

For Sale.

Two burner electric range, 3-burner oil stove and oven, dining chairs, 9x12 linen rug, library table, chiffonier, sanitary couch, wide cot and mattress. Call at Star Hotel. a23t

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

E. M. BLOIGETT
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Practice in all courts
Nyssa, Oregon

W. B. HOXIE

INSURANCE

Office at Residence, Third and
Ehrgood Avenue.
Nyssa, Oregon

COLE, THE JEWELER

has moved one door west of the drugstore. We will carry a better stock of jewelry. Give us a chance.

J. A. Cole

Nyssa Oregon