

The Gate City Journal

BERWYN BURKE, Publisher

Published every Thursday at Nyssa, Malheur County, Oregon. Entered at the postoffice at Nyssa, Oregon for transmission through the United States Mails, as second class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$1.56
Six Months75c

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INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, OPTIMISTIC IN DISPOSITION—WITH NO INTERESTS TO SERVE EXCEPT THOSE OF MALHEUR COUNTY.

LIKE TO GO FISHING?

Sportsmen who feel there should be more fishing closer to home, have a golden opportunity at the Dunaway pond. It is pretty generally believed that by putting up a dam to hold the water, the old gravel pit at Dunaway could be made into a fine fish pond for the pleasure of men, women and children. Of course the fishing would not be for trout, as the water would be entirely unsuited for trout; but bass, perch and other spiny ray variety of fish would thrive in such a pond.

The Oregon Game Commission has authorized the expenditure of approximately \$300 for the necessary lumber and cement to build a spillway. It is believed that if an application was made with the Works Progress Administration; who will have the task of keeping the unemployed busy this winter; that the necessary dam could be built and work of stocking the pond could start next year. In addition to making a fine fish pond, its merits as a haven for ducks should not be overlooked.

OWYHEE SHARES IN FUNDS

The formal approval Monday of an allotment of \$1,500,000 for the completion of the Owyhee reclamation project means that this project received the second largest share of the \$18,350,000 approved by Roosevelt for reclamation work. The All American canal in Imperial Valley county, California received fifteen million. The Vale project received \$340,000 to provide a stable water supply for 30,000 acres. Across the line in Idaho, repair of Arrowrock dam which has been damaged by freezing drew an allotment of \$600,000 and the installation of 200 miles of sub-surface drains in the Boise project calls for an allotment of \$160,000.

These expenditures on western reclamation projects indicates that the New Deal administration realizes that the future source of agricultural wealth in the United States lies in the west. There has also been a rapid shifting of the industrial east toward the west, with more and more payrolls being added to the coast section. We in the inland can hardly expect to become an in-trial section but with an ample supply of water on naturally rich ground, it will be our duty to feed those engaged in manufacturing pursuits in the west.

Western consumers already take a large percentage of some of our products, notably, butter, eggs and livestock. Let us hope that the day will soon arrive when we will no longer ship our potatoes, peas, lettuce, apples, prunes, cherries and other products of the farm and orchard to eastern market where the long freight drag absorbs all profit to the producer except under very favorable marketing conditions.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS BY CLARK WOOD

Mussolini regards the Kellogg peace pact as a scrap of paper. Before long, the world may have the same idea of an Italian bond.

The new banking bill is a disappointment to us. It contains no provision to prevent a banker from shaking his head.

While Dr. Townsend by no means resembles a Hercules, he seems confident that he possesses strength enough to swing the next election.

What the Italians are likely to encounter is an Ethiopian in every sand pile.

The difference between us and Oregon is that she can borrow money now at less than two and two-thirds percent.

Despite the complaint about taxes, they're mostly on the up and up.

It would be regarded just now as a wonderful achievement on the part of Congress to strike out for a home run.

As times improve, so do the prospects that Roosevelt will repeat.

Constitutional Facts

AN HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE RELATION OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

By John T. Gano

What conclusions can be drawn from history as to the problem of the extension of the activities of the Federal Government? What aid, if any, can be received from the study of State and Federal relations in the past? Can we, from history, draw conclusions that will aid in the interpretation of the concrete issues now placed before us by the advent of the so-called New Deal?

These are the problems to which we now turn our attention. From our history we may, I believe, summarize our conclusions in the following five propositions:

(1) The sphere of action for Federal Government conceived of by the framers of the Constitution, has long since been abandoned and it is impossible and undesirable to attempt to return to it.

The economic development has been so rapid and diffuse that any attempt to return to the ideas of even the most ardent of the nationalists of the federal era would fail to give the government powers deemed almost universally to be desirable.

(2) The interpretation of the respective spheres of action of the state and national government can not be made by the consultation of the simple and general terms of the Constitution relating to the powers specifically delegated to the Federal Government.

The Constitution is not the mere document; it is that plus all the customs, traditions and judicial interpretations relating to it. Conceived in this manner, present problems must be interpreted not in terms of a strict interpretation of the wording of the original document, but in terms of what the Constitution is today.

(3) The decisions of the courts generally have followed the economic and social development. The formal process of amending the Constitution was made so cumbersome by the framers that rarely has constitutional modification come about in that way. As a consequence the greater burden of constitutional adaptation has fallen upon the Court.

While the early declaration that ours is a government of law, not men, may in a sense be true, it is equally true that the men compose the courts and that in their interpretations make laws.

Marshall, following the Federalist principles of the times, moulded the Constitution to coincide with those deals Taney, an ardent adherent to the States' Rights doctrine, moulded it in that direction in response, perhaps, to the opinion of the prevailing political power of the era.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm President Hoover's appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Bench was no accident. It was a frank recognition that the personnel of the Court determines the direction of constitutional development and that a proposed member of the Court must be in accord with economic and political philosophy of the day.

(4) Political parties have by no means been consistent in their positions as to the extension of Federal powers. Attitudes toward, and interpretations of, the sphere of Federal activity on the part of political parties seem to be closely correlated to the effects of a particular extension of governmental authority upon the economic interests which are dominant within the various political parties.

The character of the process of constitutional adaptation has thus depended upon the wise or unwise choice of statesmen reflecting in the political arena the economic interests they have represented.

(5) Not only has the Constitution been the result of evolution but each has been confronted with the problem of determining the direction of its growth.

The question of the relation of the States to Federal government has not been decided by the opinion of any one generation, because it is a question of evolution. Each and every stage of our economic, social and political development presents the problem in a new form and it becomes a new question.

We are now confronted with the economic problems of a new era, and while the evolution of concepts over the past hundred and fifty years plays an important and to some degree a determining influence, it is also true that the answer which American people gives to the economic, social and political problems with which they are now confronted will determine the relations between the State and Federal Governments.

Before the American people is the practical question as to the fundamental principles of the New Deal as a part of our constitutional system.

Should the American people accept the Federal authority involved in the economic and political program of the New Deal? If the program of the New Deal in accordance with the fundamental constitutional ideals?

The answer to these questions is to be found not only by an appeal to the past but by a very careful analysis of the economic and political problems involved in the light of present circumstances.

Mix This At Home With LEMON JUICE To Stop Agony of RHEUMATIC PAIN

If pains from Rheumatism or Neuritis are driving you crazy you can get relief with a simple remedy that you mix yourself, at home, with Lemon Juice. Simply go to your druggist and ask for a package of the REV PRESCRIPTION and mix it as directed, adding the juice of four lemons. You will then have a FULL QUART of the finest medicine money can buy for your pain. It costs only a few cents a day, and will often bring relief from pain in 48 hours. Hundreds of sufferers right in your own locality acclaim the glorious and amazing way it stops the pain. The REV PRESCRIPTION is pleasant and harmless to take, and you mix it right in your own home. No fuss, no bother, no cooking. Just add boiling water. Money back guarantee. Your druggist carries REV in stock or can get it for you from his jobber on short notice. Before you suffer a day longer or take a chance with "dope" or drugs, why not give this lemon juice treatment a chance? See your druggist today!

Man's Heart Skips Beats—Due to Gas

W. L. Adams was blasted so with gas that his heart often missed beats after eating. Adierka rid him of all gas, and now he eats anything and feel fine. Nyssa Pharmacy.—Advertisement.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of Section 69-301, Oregon Code Annotated, 1930, as amended by Chapter 446, Oregon Laws of 1933, that the

Malheur County Board of Equalization

will meet on the Second Monday of August, 1935, the said day being the 12th day of August, 1935, and shall remain open until the Fourth Monday in August, 1935, said day being the 26th day of August, 1935, at the County Court House, Vale, Malheur County, Oregon, to publicly examine the 1935 Assessment Rolls, and to correct errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, lots or other property assessed by the Assessor of Malheur County, all persons interested shall appear at the

time and place appointed. MURRAY MORTON, Assessor of Malheur County, Oregon, this 25th day of July, 1935. 8-1-35

NOTICE

That County Warrants not presented will be cancelled. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the following warrants will be cancelled and the payments thereof will be refused unless said warrants are presented to the County Treasurer for payment on or before August 31, 1935:

General Fund Warrants

Claimant	Amount	Number	Date issued
L. E. Palmer	\$ 6.00	8543	July 7, 1927
Frank T. Morgan	22.00	8764	Aug. 4, 1927
Geo. Upton	20.00	8998	Sept. 30, 1927
Mrs. Edith Riley	5.20	9027	Oct. 6, 1927
T. Ryan	2.90	9319	Jan. 5, 1928
James Miller	2.20	9364	Jan. 11, 1928
E. A. Fraser	25.00	9544	Feb. 29, 1928
Sarah Whitworth	15.00	9556	Feb. 29, 1928
Sarah Whitworth	15.00	9660	Apr. 30, 1928
Mrs. Emma Parrish	25.00	9756	

General Road Warrants

Claimant	Amount	Number	Date issued
Orlin Boston	\$ 1.00	850	July 7, 1927
J. A. Ditton	30.00	889	July 7, 1927
I. W. Hope	3.50	910	July 7, 1927
E. D. Corder	3.50	916	July 7, 1927
G. Ramsey	15.00	1237	Dec. 8, 1927
V. Ramsey	13.50	1238	Dec. 8, 1927

8-1-35

ROY DALEY, County Clerk.

NYSSA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

WE RECOMMEND THEM

LOTT D. BROWN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

NYSSA :-- OREGON

FACTS ABOUT NYSSA

Population, (1930) 821
Recent estimates 1000
Elevation 2186

City Officers

Mayor Don Graham
Councilmen Art Norcott,
Al Thompson, Dick Tensen, Dean Smith.
City Clerk A. R. Millar
City Treasurer Arthur Boydell
Marshal A. V. Cook
Watermaster N. H. Pinkerton
Health Officer Dr. J. J. Sarazin

County Officers

Commissioners Ora Clark,
E. H. Brumbach.
County Judge David F. Graham
Sheriff C. W. Glenn
Clerk Roy Daley
Assessor Murray Morton
Treasurer Mrs. Ora Hope
County Attorney M. A. Biggs
County Surveyor, J. Edwin Johnson
County Physician, Dr. Anna B. Pritchett.

County Officers

Coroner R. A. Tacke
Superintendent, Kathryn Claypool

Nyssa Public Schools

Superintendent Leo Hollenberg

Facts About Owyhee Project

Cost of Owyhee Dam \$6,000,000
7 1/2 miles of Tunnel \$4,000,000
Siphons, canals, etc. \$3,000,000
Owyhee dam storage capacity
..... 715,000 acre feet
Height of dam 520 feet
From lowest point of foundation to top.
Leading project city, Nyssa, Oregon
Elevation of land 2,250 to 2,500
Acres in Owyhee project, 100,000 acres
Principal products hay,
corn, dairying, stock raising,
grains, potatoes, clover seed, peas,
lettuce, onions and carrots.

A. L. FLETCHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

NYSSA :-- OREGON

DR. E. D. NORCOTT

DENTIST

Office Phone 35F2
Residence Phone 35F3
X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

NYSSA :-- OREGON

Nyssa Aerie F. O. E. No. 2134

MEETS WEDNESDAY NIGHT

AT EAGLES HALL

Visiting Eagles Welcome

WARREN McHARGUE, Pres.

DON M. GRAHAM, Secretary

CITY TRANSFER

TRUCKING

and

TRANSFERRING

Phone 15 and Phone 28

C. Klinkenberg

What is the yardstick for a cigarette...

Take mildness for one thing—how does it measure up for mildness?

Chesterfields are milder—not flat or insipid, of course, but with a pleasing flavor.

Then take taste for another thing—does it have plenty of taste?

Chesterfields taste better—not strong but just right.

In other words, They Satisfy—
that's my yardstick for a cigarette.



Chesterfield... the cigarette that's MILDER
Chesterfield... the cigarette that TASTES BETTER