

GATE CITY JOURNAL

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A UNITED STATES.

We of this country are a United States. Our history proves this beyond all question. Our relations with Germany have demonstrated it again. We as a people are today practically a unit upon two vital questions—first, that we desire no war with Germany; second, that we do propose to stand unflinchingly for the principles of international justice. In his address before the congress, April 19, the president expressed the feeling of the country when he confessed that his decision had been reached "with the keenest regret," and that "all sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

If it were our ambition to go to war we could have done so long since. There has been provocation a-plenty in the "relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce" and in the inability of the Imperial German government to limit or restrain its warfare against freight and passenger ships. What we prophesied last August has come to pass. We have notified the German government that unless it immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German Empire altogether. This is not a declaration of war: it is not even a severance of diplomatic relations. It does represent, however, the collective judgment of the people of this nation.

We have tried to maintain in this country an attitude of official neutrality. We have stood for the protection of neutral life and trade. We have viewed with profound concern the evidences of impudent behavior toward a number of neutrals. We are now hoping that we shall not be obliged to abandon our neutrality in order to preserve the rights of neutrals. It has been our purpose to stand for the principles of international law without giving unnecessary offense. It has been our desire to maintain friendly relations with both sides. Whether we shall be able to maintain these friendly relations with both sides is at least a serious question. Neutral rights have been infringed by both, but American lives have suffered because of the actions of but one. We of this country are not only opposed to the submarine warfare against the trade and lives of neutrals; we are opposed to the treatment of Belgium, of Poland, of Serbia and of Greece. We are doing the best we can to keep alive the sanction of opinion behind the law of nations. We are interested not only in our own rights, but in the rights of every nation. We shall never agree that any nation can, under any circumstances, commit unlawful acts against an innocent and unoffending state, whether that state be this or another, and go unchallenged.

The issue between Germany

and the United States has been and is, Shall the lives of non-combatants be safe upon the high seas, or shall they not? International law says they shall be safe. When president Wilson wrote his note of January 21 last the German government agreed that liners would not be sunk by its submarines without warning and without safety to the lives of non-combatants. To have obtained such a ruling from the German government was then a very great victory. We dare to hope that the American note of April 18, 1916, will make this victory secure and permanent. In any event, the nations now at war should have learned by this time that in questions relating to international justice this is a United States.—Advocate of Peace.

The stewing of rhubarb is heard in the land.

Truth in a nutshell is not always what it is cracked up to be.

Our country may need its young men, but baseball first yelled for help.

A man usually has to change cars several times on the road to success.

We do not want Mexico. We want merely a peaceable and sanitary neighbor.

Still, it were better to raise one's boy to be a soldier than to be a pool-room loafer.

You might even say that what this country needs is some scientists of the deepest dye.

One Noble Peace prize isn't nearly enough for the man who manages to pacify Mexico.

A London boasts of "British staying powers." That's what made conscription necessary.

All the heroes are not in the trenches. Some of 'em are still eating their brides' biscuits.

What has become of the old fashioned girl who used to help her mother wash the dishes?

According to Billy Sunday "every devil that hell can spare is in Baltimore," so why should we worry?

No state is so infatuated with its favorite son that it will not listen to reason—or to political expediency.

If certainly is pathetic, the way the grafters who always disliked Wilson are knocking and trying to roast him.

An exchange says that Vila can barely read an write, but does not mention what college he graduated from.

In the meantime where is the genial alliance of South American States that was going to save Uncle Sam the trouble of pacifying Mexico?

There is no use in blaming teachers of elocution for the way congress wastes its time in talk. Most of the congressional talk is not even elocution.

It is naively put forward that submarines must attack unarmed vessels because unarmed vessels are the only kind they can attack with safety to themselves.

"Soldiers' wives are entitled to separate allowances," says a British writer, "and if they are killed, to pensions." This shows that pronouns can be more fatal than bullets.

American meat barons and the British government have come to an agreement at \$20,000,000. This shows us that the great powers can get along with one another when they choose to do so.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Portland—Portland-Alaska Steamship company starts line of steamers from here to Alaska.

Two ships leave Columbia with five million feet of lumber for China and Australia.

Portland shipyard has contracts aggregating \$4,000,000 and will employ about 1000 men in the near future.

Waldport—Crab cannery, employing 25 men earning from \$5 to \$7 a day canning crabs and clams. Fifteen or twenty girls are also employed earning from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

Actual construction work on Teel Irrigation project in Umatilla county to commence, financed by Canadian company.

Bandon—Lumber shipments for April totaled 3,853,184 feet.

Coquille—Fourteen cheese factories form association in Coos and Curry counties.

Astoria—On opening day of salmon season 1000 boats were at work.

For Sale—19 colonies bees. All in good condition. Extra supplies. Bargain. F. M. Mason, on Gamble Island, or address box 42, Nyssa, Or.

Eighth Grade Exams.

The uniform eighth grade examinations will be held throughout Malheur county June 1 and 2, 1916. Following is the program that will be followed:

Thursday—Arithmetic, Writing, Language, Agriculture and Spelling.
Friday—Physiology, History, Geography, Civil Government and Reading.
All requests for examination questions should be in the office of the County Superintendent not later than May 25.
FAY CLARK,
County School Superintendent.

F. A. Chamberlain, a rancher on the Black Canyon project, was a Boise visitor today on business. He reports that crop indications on the project this season are excellent and that the settlers are all sanguine over the outlook, as the reclamation department has taken hold of the project and are making surveys. He states the plan is to water the project from both the Fayette

and Boise rivers and that the residents on the project are looking for Senator Borah to get a sufficient appropriation to furnish water for the entire project and that within two years water will be amply supplied.—Capitol News.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Malheur County.
In the Matter of the Estate of Annie Mansell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Annie Mansell, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at his residence in Nyssa, Oregon.
THOMAS DIXON,
Executor of the estate of Annie Mansell, Deceased.
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