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WE SHOULD PREPARE FOR PEACE.

With truth and timeliness the Christian Science Monitor, a nonpartisan paper, says that "The Germans, even though defeated on the field, will come back into the commercial struggle with many advantages in certain lines, in the dye-stuff line especially." etc.

Of this there can be not the slightest doubt.

German dye factories were transformed into munition factories over night, and they will as quickly be changed back to the manufacture of dyes.

Hundreds of other German factories were adapted to the production of implements and essentials of war, and they will as readily be turned back to their original uses.

Not only in the production of dye stuffs, but in other lines, and, as the Monitor remarks, "with many advantages," Germany will come back.

Of course there will be a sentimental prejudice against German-made goods, and much of the German product will be sold without a trade mark, or with a misleading one.

But Germany will be here with the goods as soon as the war is over, pressing them upon our buyers with all the arts known to the salesman's profession.

What are we going to do about it?

There are many of us who believe that a protective tariff should be reestablished, not only for the purpose of guarding against a flood of German goods, but to guard against disastrous competition from any other country in Europe or Asia.

There are others, particularly the Democratic free traders, who believe we should buy where we can buy cheapest.

Long before we entered this war, there were men of foresight who agitated for preparedness. They were ridiculed, and denounced as "nervous and hysterical." In this time of war there are those who are agitating for preparedness for peace. They also are ridiculed and denounced as partisans who are trying to play politics.

See the Italians go to it.

Possibly the kaiser would like to pick out a king for Ireland while he is in the picking business.

In the expected contest between the government and the Pullman porter, a friend at the writer's elbow says he is placing his money on the porter.

Italy thinks the war can be closed this year, if the allies will give the Italians a full measure of support in their offensive against Austria. No doubt the full measure of support will be forthcoming.

What a glorious Fourth of July it would be if we could celebrate the liberation of the German people from the yoke of Prussian autocracy. —Los Angeles Times. Indeed. But it will be a litte early for this Fourth. Though it is coming now with airplane speed.

Will some one in the audience please indicate the locationof Col. Edward Mandell House?—Exchange. Don't be impatient. The number on the program that contains the name of Mr. House is down the list a little bit yet. But it wil be reached, and perhaps sooner than was a short time ago thought possible. Things connected with our part of the war are being speeded up, decidedly.

Princeton University has established a course of military study that will make it amost the equal of West Point, and it has the co-operation of the War Department in this new departure. This is an indication of our awakening in military matters. It will go far toward furnishing leaders for the training camps of the future. The training of Willamette University students by a Regular Army officer, which is expected to be done with the school this fall, will give Salem more of a military be done with the opening of school military air than it has had heretofore—although with about 1000 young men with the colors in the various branches of war service. Salem is already well in line in a military way.

Lord Channing, the only American-born British subject who has sat in both houses of the British Parliament, has just written a book called "Memories of Midland Politics," in which he gives a record of his services to his constituency and of political and social changes in the quarter of a century beginning in 1885 The son of Rev. William H. Channing, Lord Channing has come naturally by his devotion to the motto of an old Chartist banner which he remembers—"Justice for All." There is a certain fascination in the career of this American Channing who became an Englishman and has had a useful place in the cause of democracy and in numerous other good works.

FUTURE DATES

June 22, Sunday—War stamp rally at armory.
June 27, Thursday—District Convention Royal Neighbors of America.
June 29, Saturday.—Home-coming day.
July 4, Thursday—Celebration at Mehama.
July 4, Thursday.—Races at State Fair grounds.
July 9 to 14—Annual convention of Christian church at Turner.
August 26, 27 and 28—Western Walnut Growers' Association to tour nut groves of Willamette valley.

THE ONE BEST THING.

(Los Angeles Times).

The Times has said before, and it says again, and it will continue to say, every once in a while, that the very best thing the people of Germany can do for themselves and their children will be to force the kaiser to step down and out and take passage for Patagonia, after having first surrendered, witnout condition, to the allies.

Any kind of peace that would leave Wilhelm Hohenzollern in power would perpetuate the hatreds engendered by the war and instigate industrial discriminations that would cripple the commerce and paralyze the industries of Germany for decades.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

This is W. S. S. week.

The weather is still bone dry.

Though the "June rains" seldom fail.

The Italians are ambitious. They think they can bring the war to a close this year, if given the proper support by the allies. And perhaps they can.

Austria is trying to camouflage her near-debacle on the Italian front, by saying they retreated while the Italians were looking the other way. But it won't camouflage. No more than the ostrich hiding by sticking his head in the sand.

In other words, Austria is getting licked and all the world knows it.

And large sections of the Austrian people hope the licking may be complete and soon finished.

The German people are finding fault with Hindenburg, and they will not be satisfied. They want him to gain a great victory without loss of soldiers. And he cannot gain a great victory if he uses all the soldiers Germany has.

A shortage of hairpins is reported in England. What do the ladies hold in their mouth as a substitute when they are combing their hair or putting on a veil.

ZIONISTS SEE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR DREAM.

Plans for the establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine after the war will be the chief topic of discussion at the twenty-first convention of the American Federation of Zionists, which began its sessions in Pittsburg Sunday. Five hundred delegates, representing every Zionist society in the United States, have gone to Pittsburg to participate in the proceedings.

The convention is being addressed by eminent speakers, among them Lord Reading, the British ambassador to the United States, and Louis Brandeis, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The convention is the most notable in the history of the Zionist movement among the Jews of America.

It is in the nature of a jubilee gathering, for it is the first time that the advocates of Zionism have come together under conditions that promise an early fulfillment of their dreams.

With Palestine wrested from the hands of the Turks by the British and with the British government having already given what amounts to an official approval of the Zionist plans, the greatest obstacles in the way of the success of the Zionist movement have been removed.

Much still remains to be done before the project becomes an accomplished fact, but the Zionists feel that the most difficult part of their task has been put behind them. The chief work yet to be accomplished will be the raising of the necessary finances and the devising of a suitable plan for the government of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine.

The "Return to Palestine" has been a dream of the Jews the world over for centuries.

But it was not until some twenty-five years ago that the Zionist movement was founded and given definite shape by the late Dr. Theodor Herzl, the afmous Hungarian leader. In a single day Dr. Herzl sprang into fame by making the announcement that Zion must berestored, and that the holy land must be returned to the race to which Moses gave it.

Up to the time of the Dreyfus affair in France, which awoke such world-wide indignation and sympathy, Dr. Herzl had taken no special stand in regard to the Jews. But he was in Paris during the time of the Dreyfus trial, and almost at once began to work for what he called Zionism, and to publish a paper called the "Jewish State."

Dr. Herzl proposed the rehabilitation of the Jewish state, the resurrection of the old glories of Israel and Judah in one solid nation, having the old site for its abode.

He declared that it had become a solemn duty for the Jews to re-establish their nation.

They had fallen into a passive acceptance of their lives, he declared, and were showing no activity.

His first step was to issue a call for a congress to be held at Basle, Switzerland, in order that an exact knowledge might be obtained of the sentiment among Jews all over the world in regard to the teeempt to rebuild Palestine. The enthusiasm shown at this initial gathering encouraged the leaders to push the matter with zeal, and a second congress was held at Basle the next year, in 1898. Since then the gatherings have been held almost every year and the movement has spread to all parts of the world.

At the same time the Zionist movement has been vigorously opposed by many eminent Jews, who, in their prosperity among other peoples, have no desire to go back to the land that was desolated by Rome.

But the Zionist does not appeal to these.

His wish is to refound his nation with a "remnant," as did Ezra when he rebuilt the walls of the holy city.

The Zionist plan is to establish an independent state in Palestine, to be the home of the oppressed Jewish people of all lands and of other Jews who may elect to take up their abode there.

"Let us return to Judaism first," is the appeal of the Zionist, "and then to the land."

All Palestine needs is labor to make it a garden.

Its productivity is greater than that of California in proportion to its size.

The money to restire it is to be raised in Europe and America.

Already the Jews of America have begun the raising of a fund to aid in this purpose.

PROHIBITION IN PHILIPPINES.

The passage of the national prohibition amendment will cause weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in the Philippines. They have among the Moros a native drink called vino. It is made of the milk of the cocoanut. They put this milk out in the sun and let it stand there until it is fermented; then they add raw alcohol to strengthon it and plug tobacco to flavor it.

If a white man drinks it, one drink will cause him to steal, two drinks will result in his beating up his mother-in-law and three drinks will make him crazy. The Moro drinks but little of this delightful beverage. He makes it to sell to sailors and roustabouts and other people.. And enough can be purchased for 25 cents to make drunk the crew of a small ship. The Moro prizes the right to make and sell this charming beverage as he prizes the right to practice polygamy.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The official score for the first week of the fighting by the American troops on the Marne is as follows: Killed and wounded, 780; missing, presumably prisoners, 2; enemy prisoners taken, 986. That is a record of which America may be very proud. It seems almost too good to be true that the Americans should have taken nearly 1000 prisoners in their first week of actual fighting and have left but two of our own in the hands of the enemy. This record takes no account of the German dead—or of the wounded that they were able to carry away. The advanced guard of our Liberty Army has set a high standard for those who come after. Americans can not be blamed for boasting over a score like that.

Republican Committee Meets Saturday, July 6

Edward D. Baldwin, as acting chairman of the Republican state central committee, has set Saturday, July 6, as the date for the meeting of the committee when new officers are to be elected. The session will open at 11 o'clock at the Imperial hotel, Portland. In case Mr. Baldwin cannot be present he has designated David M. Dunne, treasurer of the committee, to call the meeting to order.

Mr. Baldwin is in Washington, D. C.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

THREE popular society girls, accompanied by a prominent young Salem matron, have enlisted in the local home service department and will give their services in berry picking. They are Miss Elizabeth Lord, daughter of former Governor Lord of Oregon, Miss Margaret Gray, Miss Mabel Robertson and Mrs. Chester Moores. The party will leave Thursday for the Gordon loganberry ranch at Liberty. They will motor back and forth each day during the berry season.

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IN honor of Mrs. J. J. Murphy of Portland who was the week-end guest of Mrs. William P. Lord on South High street, Mrs. Lord and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lord, were charming hostesses at a lawn party, Saturday afternoon. The spacious ground surrounding the Lord home lends itself beautifully to alfresco affairs. Rugs and rockers and chairs were brought upon the lawn where about forty guests were bidden to assemble. Mrs. Murphy formerly lived in Salem and those invited to greet her were mostly her former friends. The hours were passed gaily with knitting and chatting. Mrs. William Brown and Mrs. W. H. Eldridge cut the ices. Serving punch were the Miss Mabel Robertson, Margaret Gray and Catharine Carson. Mrs. Murphy returned to Portland yesterday.

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Mrs. William Brown and little grandson, Chandler, with Mrs. W. H. Dancy and Mrs. W. H. Eldridge will leave today for a week's motoring trip in the north. They will tour through Rainier park and visit at Camp Lewis, in Tacoma and in Seattle.

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Mrs. E. L. Guffin and her daughter Miss Lillian Guffin, have moved from the Court apartment and are domiciled at the home of Mrs. M. Scheurele, 395 North Fourteenth street, who is away for the summer.

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A family picnic was enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Weeks on the River road recently. The time was passed in a merry informal way. Varied shaped Canterbury bells and roses decked the tables which were placed on the surrounding porches, where a repast was served. Those present were the hosts and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beer of Gervais, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Steele of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beer of Gervais, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cline of Gervais, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Downey of Stayton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sawyer of Silverton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Weeks, Maud Beer, Valma, Eloise and Emily Cline, Emily Jane Downey, Lois June Weeks, Mildred and Wayne Weeks, Gerald and Harold Steele, Donald Sawyer and George William Cline.

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The tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ling, 494 Union street, was observed recently at their home, when a crowd of friends and relatives gathered to help them celebrate. Cards was played during the evening. As added diversions, Mrs. Renska Swart gave violin solos and H. H. Lucas sang vocal numbers.

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Mrs. Sherrill Fleming and two children Elizabeth and Richard of Chehalis have been visiting Salem friends.

Revelations of a Wife

The Story of a Honeymoon

A Wonderful Romance of Married Life Wonderfully Told by ADELE GARRISON

A WILLING GIRL MAKES A GOOD SERVANT

The chiming of the clock an hour after Dicky had gone to the studio after our gay little noon dinner warned me that I was not dressed and that the cooks whose advertisements I had answered might call at any minute. I I dressed and arranged my hair. Just as I put in the last hairpin the bell rang.

Two women, covertly eyeing each other with suspicion, stood in the hallway when I opened the door. To my invitation to come in each responded, "Thank you," and the entrance of both was quiet.. When they sat down in the chairs I drew forward for them I mentally appraised them for a moment.

One was a middle-aged woman of the strongly marked German type. Clean, trig, grim, she spelled efficiency in every line of her body. The other, a tall Polish girl, of perhaps 22, was exeremely neat, but her pretty brown hair was blown around her face and her blue eyes were fairly dancing with eagerness, in contrast to the expression of the other woman. As I faced them, the older woman compressed her lips in a thin line, while the girl smiled at me in friendly fashion.

"You came in answer to the advertisements?" I queried.

The oider woman silently held forth my letter and two or three other papers pinned together. I saw that they were references written in various feminine chirography. Her silence was almost uncanny.

"Oh! yes, Missie," the Polish girl exclaimed. I put—my what do you call it? My—

"Advertisement," I suggested smiling. Her good nature was infectious.

"Oh, yes, ad-ver-tise-ment, in the paper Sunday. Today came your letter. I guess hard times now. Nobody wants maids. I come right quick. I can do good work, very good. I have got good references. You got maid yet?

"Not yet," I answered and turned to the other woman.

"Thirty- five dollars a month, every other Sunday and every other Thursday out, no washing, no bedmaking, no children.

If there are only two in the family I will do all the cleaning." Her voice was metallic, her tone was monotonous, as if she were reciting a lesson.

"You must do first class work to demand so much money."

"That is not much." she looked coldly at me. "I am a first-class me how much you wish to spend each week. I will manage your house on that if not too small. I can cook and serve a dinner for guests without any help. I do not like anyone in my kitchen to help, even the madam. You read my references. They will tell you what I can do."

I turned to the other. "How much do you want, and what can you do?"

The Polish girl shook her head smilingly.

"If you take her, you no want me. I tell notting while she here. If you no take her, then she go, then I tell you everything.

According to all my theories and training I should have chosen the older woman. Efficiency has always been an idol of mine. It was my slogan in my profession. It is my humiliation that I seem to have none of it in my housework. The German woman evidently was capable of administering my household much better than I could do it. Perhaps it was because of this very reason that I found myself repelled by her, and subtly drawn by the lasm.

"Have you much company and does your husband bring home friends without notice?" The older woman's harsh tones broke in.

The questions turned the scale. From the standpoint of strict justice, the standard from which I had always tried to reason, she was perfectly justified in asking the questions before she took the place. But intuition told me life would be a dreary thing with this martinet in the kitchen.

"That will not trouble you," I said, for I do not believe I wish your services. Here is your carfare and thank you for coming."

I smiled to myself as I handed her the carfare, remembering the tiff Dicky and I had had on that very suject. Dicky's influence certainly was changing some of old rigid ideas. My puritan traing raised its head a moment to inquire whether my moral fibre was not weakening, but I put the thought from me.

The wofan took the carfare she had shown trough the whole interview. "I do not think I would like you for a madam either," she said quietly as she went out.

The Polish girl bounced from her seat the moment the dor was closed.

"She no good to talk to you like that," she exclaimed. "She old crank anyway. You not like her. See me—I young, stronk; I cook, wash, iron, clean. I do everything. You do notting. I cook good, too; not so much fancy, but awful good. My last madam, I with her one year. She sick, go south yesterday. She cry, say 'I so sorry, Katie; you been so good to me. I cry too. Read what he say about me."

(To be continued)