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WHY NOT HAVE THE YEOMEN HOME HERE?

This is booster day and evening in Salem for the Yeomen. J. H. Ezell, state manager, has his headquarters here and lives in Salem, and the state paper for this order is published in Salem. So Salem is quite a Yeoman center now.

But the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, for the United States and Canada, is looking for a site to establish a children's home, for the education of Yeomen children.

And they want about 1200 acres. They expect to pay for the site, and they want to select it with reference to health and climatic conditions, among other considerations.

The Yeomen of the United States and Canada expect to spend \$2,000,000 in erecting the buildings and establishing the home. They expect to erect a system of cottages—

A city of cottages.

They have \$200,000 in their fund now, and they are collecting from their members nearly \$30,000 a month, or over \$300,000 a year, for the proposed home—and they have already a \$5,000,000 endowment fund pledged for the home.

The purpose is to make the home free for the orphan children of Yeomen; to give them a grade and high school education.

The last national convocation of the Yeomen, at Denver, Colorado, with 398 delegates, gave to the board of directors full power to select the site and to build and establish the home. A. N. Farmer, chairman of the committee on selection of the site whose home is in Detroit, Mich., will be in Salem today. He is on a tour of the country, looking over the sites offered, and the full committee will be guided largely by his recommendations. They will look only at the sites pointed out by him as favorable, and then make the final selection. More than 300 sites have been offered.

And Medford and Roseburg have offered sites. Why not Salem? There are many advantages that may be offered by Salem. They will readily occur to any well informed reader.

And the location of this proposed home here would mean a great deal to Salem, in many, many ways. It would make a vast amount of business for this city and section, for all time. Untold benefits would grow out of such a contact and such an environment; to the children trained here, and to the city and community.

So why not have the Yeoman home here? There is yet time. Mr. Farmer will be in Oregon for several days. But the Salem Commercial club, our real estate men, individual owners of lands—

Everybody—Should get busy, right now, and stay on the job till the claims of Salem are properly presented.

"What has become of the old fashioned slogan that the tariff ought to be taken out of politics?" asks a writer in the Los Angeles Times. The slogan is not going to be needed very much longer. The changes in the conditions of the country will take the tariff out of politics. The people of the South, including the great majority of the thinking Democrats of that section, realize now that they need the protective tariff for what they grow and what they manufacture. All the rest of the country has long realized this. So the tariff will stay in politics only for political purposes, and only while some of the backward looking fossils of the Democratic party remain on the stage. The South itself will take care of them—those of them that do not fall out in the course of nature. The lowering or raising of the tariff rates by the

President, as proposed in the present tariff bill, or by a commission, as is done in England and France, will take the tariff out of politics, and make it a business question, which it should have always been. The United States is bound to come to this system, as it should. It will be better for all sections, and all the people of this country. It is the height of folly to allow the matter of tariff rates to disturb and hamper the business of this country. Common sense will surely finally prevail.

"Why not adopt the Marquis of Queensberry rules in the Senate tariff debate?" asks an exchange. Second the motion. Any thing to get the thing over; to get the bill through the barrage of hot air that is being put over against it, by a few Marathon wind-jammers in of that body.

Salem should go after that Yeoman home, and get it.

Did anybody ever see a neutral Irishman?

The berry pickers and the cannery laborers are among our most useful citizens.

The loganberry fields and the Salem canneries and packing concerns are still calling for more help.

Giff Winchot says he would spend \$120,000 more to win another victory in Pennsylvania. How brave a man gets to be when his wife has the money.

It is understood that all of the foreign nations, with the exception of England, will for years defer the payment of the interest on the debt they owe the United States. An individual could not get away with that sort of a proposition.

The action of the Montana lodge of Eagles against wine and beer is a valuable pointer as to how public sentiment is veering. It was supposed that of all secret organizations the Eagles would be favorable to drastic changes in the Volstead act.

The Herald, London's labor daily, is losing money at the rate of \$600 a week and the union printers on the other papers are meeting the deficit. Naturally a wage cut of 25 per cent on the Herald is accepted. A more curious anomaly would be hard to find in all the industry of Anglo-Saxondom.—Los Angeles Times.

THE GERMAN JUNKERS

All revolutions seem to follow very much the same routine of events.

The deposed monarchical party always plots for a restoration and often succeeds. But the period of the restoration is almost always brief. Either the ruling party falls again by another revolution or the ruler is so shorn of his power that he remains only as a shadow.

In France the democracy was followed by Napoleon; and Napoleon was followed by another Louis; by another Napoleon, and at length by a sane republic. In England Oliver Cromwell was followed by a monarchy that was stripped of royal power and eventually reduced to a name and a figurehead.

This routine of events is embedded in logic. Revolutionists, in the nature of things, are in-

flamed partisans—zealous—unsuited to the calm, judicial function of popular government.

Overthrown rulers are turned into one-sided partisans by the logic of events and they, too, become unsuited to the task of government. So the waves ebb and flow between them until the powers of government sink—or rise—to the control of a middle party directly interested in neither wing, but solely concerned with bringing about the peaceful administration of the country.

It was inevitable that the German monarchist party should attempt a revolt and a restoration.

To the Junker party of Germany the difference between a military monarchy and a republic is more than a mere form of government. It is the difference between two fundamentally opposite theories of life. To most of the governed in most countries the government is little more than a theory, dimly realized and seldom of direct personal contact. But to the Junkers the military government of Germany was a philosophy of life.

In the present instance it would seem that the attempt of the Junkers to destroy the republic and to restore the monarchy has been a failure. A characteristic of the German military caste is its utter inability to gauge the feelings and impulses of the human heart. Hence, as in the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, they make fatal blunders every time they come in contact with popular opinion.

Whether the Junkers eventually succeed or not depends largely upon the attitude of France and Russia.

It is only acute national danger that keeps alive the military spirit in Germany. The German people are essentially commercial. They consented to become a nation of soldiers because it was clear to even Germany that war would bring on simultaneous attacks at two or possibly three frontiers; that the only hope of German defense lay in rapid mobilization, and that this rapidity of mobilization could be accom-

FUTURE DATES

June 17 to July 7—Vacation Bible study school.
July 24 and 29, Friday and Saturday—Dallas Round-up.
July 29, Saturday—Marion county Sunday school picnic at fair grounds.
August 1 to 16—Boy Scouts' Summer camp on the Santiam river.
September 2, 3 and 4—Lakeview Round-up, Lakeview, Or.
September 13, Wednesday—Oregon Methodist conference meets in Salem.
September 21, 22 and 23—Fondation round-up.
September 25 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State fair.
November 7, Tuesday—General election.

Edited by John H. Miller

REMEMBER

PLAY

WORK

Camp Cookery

If your camping out in the woods, you might as well let the woods help support you. Not only will it give you fish and game to make your meat supply, but will generously give you vegetables and desserts as well.

There are greens, for instance. A "mess of greens" is a good standby for a meal. Of course you must be sure you know what plants to use. Dandelion leaves, dock and sorrel are good and are easy to recognize. When you have gathered enough of them, pick them over, wash and drain. Make a scalded salad by cutting

bacon into small dice, frying, adding vinegar, pepper, and a little salt to the grease. Then pour this, scalding hot, over the greens.

Corn cakes are good with

greens. Did you ever hear of corn

dodgers? Use one quart of meal,

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long and one and one-half inches

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Leave them there until they have browned a little, and then put them in your oven and bake thoroughly. Don't bake them too fast, and bake them long enough to be done inside.

For a desert, try bread and butter fruit pudding. Line a deep dish or pan, which has been well greased, with slices of buttered bread. Then put in a layer of any kind of fruit, sprinkling a little sugar over it, and dotting with small lumps of butter. Repeat these layers alternately until the dish is full. The layer on top should be bread.

Bake the pudding for a half to three-quarters of an hour, with moderate heat. Eat the pudding hot, with a sweet sauce.

For the sauce, melt a little butter, put in some sweetening, and flavor with grated lemon rind or nutmeg.

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

Redhead Gingerbread From the kitchen of the Carson house came the kind of odor that made every passerby sniff hungrily. It was the fragrance of fresh-baked bread, cakes, crispy doughnuts, and melt-in-your-mouth cookies.

Mrs. Carson was hurriedly wrapping up the bakery goods, while Wenona waited nearby. "I wish I could really do something besides delivering," she pouted. "That doesn't take much time. And you don't let me do anything else at all. I'd like so much to do something to help make money."

"Well," said her mother, matter-of-factly, "you aren't any hand at making cakes or bread, or

anything like that. You don't seem to have any knack about cooking. Too much of a tomboy, I

guess. Run along and play for a while, now."

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So Wenona made him a beautiful gingerbread man, with raisin eyes any everything. Tommy waited until he was baked, and then took his "man" gleefully home. A few minutes later Mrs. Stevens called up. "Tommy just showed me the cute gingerbread man you made him," she said. "I never saw one so cunning. I'm giving a children's party Saturday, and I wonder if you wouldn't make me a dozen?"

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plished only by intensive training.

It was the Russian-French alliance that kept military Germany under arms and on its toes, eager to march, for many years.

To the extent that the external dangers are renewed, to just that extent have the Junkers a chance to snatch back the reins of power and to restore the empire.

It is not at all likely that they will be able permanently to restore Junkerdom, Kaiserdom, or the status of a military oligarchy; but the pendulum may swing back temporarily to whatever extent that France pushes it over by use of unwise vengeance.

TITLES IN BRITISH COLONIES

Almost simultaneously Canada, South Africa and Australia protested against the conferring of titles by the king upon their respective citizens. The Canadian parliament politely intimated that they would prefer that no further titles were conferred upon Canadians. General Smuts in South Africa told the union house of assembly that he was in no wise responsible for the peerage which the king had conferred upon South African banker, and deplored the practice. New South Wales, Australia, was reported as declaring a knighthood with which an Australian had been royally complimented was "an insult to white Australia."

These are significant signs of the times. Even in England herself many notable citizens have recently been politely refusing titles. Balfour postponed the acceptance of his for years, and is understood to have been finally persuaded because the commons needed him in the house of lords "to inculcate a little sense into that body." Gladstone repeatedly refused one to the day of his death.

All the same, the war, which was fought to make the world safe for democracy, also occasioned the creation of many new peers. But there is a good deal of evidence to show that when world affairs calm down somewhat and domestic affairs can get a reasonable innings, kings and prime ministers are going to receive considerable discouragement in the matter of titular reward for services rendered. Aristocracy by no means stands where it did—excepting only among American heiresses.

THE REFORMERS

One of the leading cities of Iowa has passed an ordinance forbidding the pitching of horseshoes on Sunday. Day by day man is being more and more hedged about by his fellows. His privileges are being curtailed and his liberties impinged upon. Even polygamy and porch-climbing on the Sabbath are forbidden at Des Moines. It is distressing that in another Iowa city the national pastime of pitching shoes may not even secretly be indulged on the first day of the week.

REDS REFORMING

People who wish to send Christmas presents to Russia will have less trouble hereafter in the doing. We are advised through the postal authorities that some of the restrictions have been removed. The packages may weigh as much as 12 pounds, and will be received at the point of destination subject only to such penalties as the customs duties affix. The Reds are anxious to make the way clearer for their beloved Americans to mail them their birthday remembrances. Some one suggests that anybody wishing to send Trotsky a razor may now do so with perfect safety.

LADY LAWMAKERS

Mrs. Hooper of Oshkosh has also been nominated for United States senator. Some years back this would have been considered farce comedy, but it is the real stuff in these days. Mrs. Hooper happens to be the head of the League of Women Voters in Wisconsin, and if she can knock out Bob La Follette and a few others she may yet show up at Washington in a toga. That is a garment much like a nightshirt and knows no sex.

THE BIG PROMISER

Lynn J. Frazier, who defeated Senator McCumber for renomination in North Dakota, has a platform which would make almost everybody happy if it could be brought to perfection, but which would lead thinking people to the belief that he is either a demagogue or a softie. Among the measures Frazier would create is exempting homes from taxation, one which would guarantee everybody's savings and one furnishing free government insurance. These will do very well for starters. After a while he will in-

sist that the government guarantee not only the health of its subjects, but assure them of 100 years of existence. As long as the Nonpartisan League is out of power it can promise anything, but when its representatives essay to deliver any of their goods it is necessary to call in a receiver in bankruptcy.

BY THE CORD

The Japs are making shoes out of waste automobile tires and castings. It is easy to suppose that a person in such shoes would tire quickly.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Yeoman day in Salem.

Salem must go after that Yeoman home.

It would be one of the biggest things in or around Salem.

What man, or what several men, can furnish 1200 acres of good land suitable for such a home? Read the editorial about the proposed home in The Statesman of this morning.

The price being paid for dried loganberries is three cents a pound for the dried product. This was the price paid before the war. One thing that is back to normalcy.

The cooler weather after the warm days is appreciated. The weather man is predicting thunder showers in the eastern portion. A local weather shark thinks we are to get some show-ers with the change of the moon, day.

A Salem small boy has been studying arithmetic. He finds that one gal. is equal to four quarts, and he applies that rule to his sister—her capacity for ice cream.

German scientists have counted a number of hairs on the human head, and they find that the score only an average of 100,000 against 70,000 for the females. But possibly the men are married.

TOOPS CALLED OUT IN RAIL TROUBLE

(Continued on page 7)

When the president and secretary of the shopmen's local were arrested, charged with violating provisions of the Kansas federal court act.

Local men officials of the North Pacific conferred on a settlement at St. Paul. Two trains on the Southern Railway being into New Orleans were stalled.

From Boston came reports that maintenance of way men expected to titon their union heads to strike while railway clerks of the New York Central lines also announced they had voted to strike.

SPRINGFIELD, July 7.—Sev-

er hundred striking Southern Pacific shopmen manifested their spirit of temper late this afternoon when they formed at labor tents and marched to the shops, pushing pedestrians aside and halting traffic.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Fred J. Lee, superintendent of the car department of the Illinois Central railroad at Harahan, a few miles above New Orleans, was assailed at Carrollton avenue and Yazoo and Mississippi valley railroad crossing and one white man and three negroes were shot and wounded as the result of clashes tonight between men to be really strikers and company workers.

FOST FIRES TRAP 3

(Continued from page 1.)

fire at Hockey creek, in Stevens county, which was nearing the town of Alladin. This was declared to be the worst fire in this part of the state.

Closely today gave some slight hopes of rain, although the federal weather bureau here was unable to make any definite promises of relief from the drought of weeks. It has made the forests tinder.

Wind conditions in western Washington, although they were not so favorable as in the east part of the state, also assisted the fire fighters to keep the flames in check.

Worst conditions in western Washington were reported from Kittitas county, where a fire advancing along a front of five miles, near Rainer national forest, and in Cowlitz county where fire that had already covered 50 acres, was spreading south of the Cowlitz river.

Communication with towns in the forest fire district north of Spokane, Pend Oreille and in Stevens counties, was cut off this evening, both to forest fires and a major storm which arose in the afternoon.

Rain had to fall in Spokane about 6 o'clock and thunder and lightning continued intermittently all evening.

IN DISPUTE OVER ALLEGED WASTE OF U. S. FUNDS.



Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, a member of the American Commission to the Brazilian Exposition, who has been accused by a fellow commissioner of wasting money appropriated by the Government for commission work and otherwise loafing on the job.

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The Junior Statesman

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The Biggest Little Paper in the World

Edited by John H. Miller

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DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE

ANSWER TO
YESTERDAY'S
PUZZLE 15:

TRAP
ROSE
ASIN