

Editorial Page of The Capital Journal

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EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES

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A CHINESE MOB OF 400,000,000

A revolution not unexpected has started in China, and for all practical purposes it is also accomplished, since the revolutionists are stronger than the government. Ever since the republic was declared, in fact long before it, China has been divided into two distinct districts, those south of the Yang-tse river and those north. For centuries there has been opposition between the Chinese on the opposite sides of the river, with those of the north being the stronger in the proportion of about three to one. It is not only stronger in population, but is proportionally much the stronger in a military sense. The provinces of northern China are some of them under the control of governors who defy the general government, obeying its decrees when feeling like it, and when not so disposed telling it to go to. In the present rebellion these strong military governments have joined hands and by doing so control the situation. They even control the province in which Peking is situated, and have the government at their mercy. Another peculiar feature of the Chinese situation is that each of these governors has an army that owes allegiance to him instead of to the general government, and takes its orders from him, and from no one else. There is no such thing as patriotism, as we understand it, among the Chinese as a people, and consequently no cohesive government. The present government existed by sufferance of a few governors, and these have evidently concluded to set up a government of their own.

Apparently there will be a division of the country along the lines of natural demarcation the Yang-tse river. With no love of country, no common purpose, it does not seem possible any kind of government can long exist, for the governors will not long agree and will one after another leave the present combination and set up in business for himself. As the Chinese official looks upon office simply as a means of getting rich by milking it for all it will bear it is probable that instead of one or two governments there will be a dozen or more, and these will be wrangling among themselves until Japan, or some other nation, takes hold and solves the problem by absorbing the whole lot. This will probably be Japan's job, and it may also prove her undoing unless she can develop miraculous powers. A nation of forty millions absorbing another of 400,000,000 will find itself with an overloaded stomach that may cause a fatal spell of indigestion. However there may be some man come to the front strong enough to handle the diverse elements and again bring the masses under one control instead of allowing them to be bossed by governors. If such a man should show up he will find a large sized contract awaiting him for he will have to overcome the loyalty of the Chinese soldiers to their governors, which is the Chinese idea of patriotism. If the revolution results in war, then it might be said the world is at war, for there will be a ring of warring countries reaching clear around the world. Just now China is little better than a great mob with a few anarchistic leaders using it to accomplish their own purposes.

That Prussian officer who thinks Germany will make America pay indemnities soon overlooks the fact that the kaiser will have to come over here to collect them; and the coming is not good. The claim for indemnity will be much like a Salem lien for street improvements, perfectly good lien but impossible to collect.

The Russian provisional government was putting in effect the American idea of safety first, when it selected a dreadnaught as the seat of government at Port Kronstadt.

Interest in the special election yesterday was a minus quantity. For instance, at 10:30 p. m. there was a crowd of one young man around the Capital Journal bulletin board, and nobody at the Statesman office a block up the street. We beat them anyway!

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LIBERTY BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

The long delayed message sent by this government to Russia has finally been delivered. It is announced it will not be made public until another cablegram explains it. It is much like Josh Billings' description of sound, which is said to travel 1120 feet in a second. Josh said this was a mistake, and that its speed depended largely on what it was—"An invitation to take a drink would travel any distance instantly, while an invitation to get up in the morning would be half an hour getting up one pair of stairs, and then it was so weak it could not make itself understood.

Japan says she will not interfere in China, but will await developments. This is no doubt true, for the time is not yet ripe. When the revolutionists get to fighting among themselves it will be easier to step in and whip the other fellows into subjection.

Seattle folks had a soft snap yesterday, and may be having the same today, as all the jitneys are carrying passengers free, though they are permitted to "donate" such sums as they please just to help poor old John D. out on his gasoline sales.

It is stated that 81000 American doctors will be sent to the front in France. Now if twice that number of lawyers were transported to the trenches war would have its compensation after all.

Somebody ought to get busy and hurry along the plans for the Salem bridge. The delay since Polk county agreed to let Marion go ahead in its own way with construction work is beginning to be inexcusable.

By night Uncle Sam will have a census of practically all the males in his jurisdiction, who are between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive. Some quick work that.

Rippling Rhymes

by Walt Mason

THE FIGHTER

Our Uncle Sam is slow to fight, no warlike bluff he tenders; he first make sure that he is right, then busts his best suspenders. So loath is he to mix in scraps, he is so mild a fellow, that Bill and other bonehead chaps imagined he is yellow. "We'll sink his ships," said Kaiser Bill, "we'll drown his gents and ladies; he is too ladylike to kill, or start in raising hades." But when our uncle sees that peace won't dovetail well with glory, he sharpens up his trusty creese, and things are looking gory. Since first our starry flag arose, by war-worn soldiers greeted, our uncle's met all kinds of foes, and never been defeated. For when he draws his shining blade, defeat must never dim it; and though in carnage he may wade, he'll always go the limit. That's what his shining sword is for, to knock a foeman silly, and this will be no wrist-tap war; write that down Kaiser Willie. Oh, there'll be grief in German lands, and dark and gloomy weather, now Uncle Sam spits on his hands, and cracks his heels together.

REGISTRATION IS

(Continued from page one.)

Lansing, Mich., June 5.—In reply to an appeal from Sheriff Newcomb of Marquette county, Governor Sleeper today ordered troops sent to Negaunee, a mining town 12 miles from Marquette to prevent I. W. W. anti-draft rioting. According to information in the governor's office, there has been no violence but the I. W. W. and socialist anti-draft factions have mobilized and trouble is expected.

Legislator Arrested
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 5.—State Representative J. C. Thurmond of Tuskahoma, one of the oldest members of the Oklahoma legislature, was ordered arrested by federal authorities today, the result of an anti-conscription ordinance delivered at his home town. "I have not heard of any young men in this community enlisting and I hope they won't," Thurmond said, according to the reports to Governor Williams which resulted in the order for his arrest.

Two at Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—First arrests on registration day for propaganda spreading was announced today by Chief Barry of the secret service bureau here. Ernest Kuhlman and Charles Summers are in custody charged with circulating anti-registration matter. They were immediately ordered interned here and with this announcement came first knowledge in Milwaukee that a man has been designated a temporary internment camp.

One Arrest Made
Washington, June 5.—The first arrest of the day to be reported to the department of justice in connection with anti-registration activities was that of a man at Providence, R. I. The prisoner was taken immediately before a federal judge and limit bail demanded.

Twelve Arrested in Chicago
Chicago, June 5.—Twelve arrests have been made in Chicago in connection with the selective service registration before noon today. Two of these were white men charged with "interfering with registration." The others were negroes, taken off a train and charged with fleeing from the south to evade conscription. One of the white men arrested displayed a poster in his store near a south side polling place, urging young men not to register. Their names were withheld.

Troops Sent to Mining Town
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CONVICTS IN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY REVOLT

Set Fire to Five Buildings--300 Armed with Clubs Resist Militia

Joliet, Ill., June 5.—Three hundred convicts, herded together in one corner of the Joliet prison enclosure, armed with heavy cudgels and pieces of scrap iron were still defying prison authorities and the state militia, late today. In the meantime forty Illinois guardsmen, members of the first infantry, were facing them with loaded rifles ready to "shoot to kill." The guardsmen have been instructed to shoot to kill only in defense of their own lives. The convicts realize that orders have been given and are jeering and laughing at the soldiers. Five hundred of the inmates who participated in the morning rioting have been returned to their cells. Many of these were badly injured by being beaten with clubbed rifles. Nine men, two prison guards and seven convicts, are seriously injured. Of these three of the prisoners may die. A disturbance at the breakfast table this morning soon reached such proportions that the prison authorities could not cope with it. It appeared to be a general agreement among the convicts to attempt to make a drive for freedom. Hurried calls for help were sent to three companies of the First regiment, Illinois national guard, which has been guarding power plants and bridges near Joliet for several weeks. Three companies with loaded rifles responded. With the riot apparently under control, a new menace appeared at 10 o'clock when building fires broke out in the interior of the institution broke into flames. Five Buildings On Fire. At noon five buildings were reported to be on fire, three of which seemed to be doomed to complete destruction. The Joliet fire department was called out and the entire police department and reserves were summoned a short time after. Firemen, who were battling the flames were menaced by the convicts, who had armed themselves with clubs, bits of iron and anything else they could put their hands on. The firemen several times were forced to abandon fighting the fire to turn their hose upon the advancing inmates. According to reports, the trouble today started as a result of an order posted yesterday by George E. Bowen, acting warden of the penitentiary, to the effect that none but relatives of the convicts would be permitted to visit the institutions. There was a roar of catcalls and hisses when the order was announced. The grumbling last night finally subsided, but during the night leaders of the convicts apparently passed the word around that a general break for liberty should be staged early this morning.

STATE PRIMARIES ARE NOT YEAR DISTANT

Three Representatives and Senator to Be Named at 1918 General Election

Although the general election in 1918 is more than a year and a half away the party primaries are less than a year off, and numerous offices are to be filled throughout the state. The primaries will be held on the third Friday in May, or May 17, 1918. Numerous offices will be voted on at the next general election. The term of C. L. McNary, newly-appointed United States senator, to succeed Senator Harry Lane, who died, will expire in 1919, and the office will be voted on in 1918. The term of Senator Lane would have expired in 1919, but regardless of this fact an appointment is made to hold out until the next general election. Three representatives to be elected. Three representatives in congress will be elected to the position now held by W. C. Hawley in the First district, N. J. Simons in the Second district, and C. N. McArthur in the Third district. The term of Governor Withycombe also will expire in 1919, and his successor is to be elected next year. He has held office only four years and is eligible under the constitution to run again for the office at the next election. The term of T. B. Kay as state treasurer, however, which closes in 1919, ends eight consecutive years for that official in that office, and makes him ineligible to be a candidate for treasurer again until four years have intervened. Secretary of State Olcott was elected two years ago, so no successor to his office is to be elected until 1920. One Justice to Be Nominated. Only one supreme court justice will be nominated and elected next year. The position held by Associate Justice Wallace McCannam will be vacant at the close of next year, as he is holding by appointment. Other state officials who will see their terms close with the close of the next year are George M. Brown, attorney general; O. P. Hoff, commissioner of labor statistics; Frank J. Miller, chairman of the public service commission; James T. Chinnock, superintendent of water division No. 1, and George T. Cochran, superintendent of water division No. 2. Among the circuit judges, successors to Robert J. Morrow and George N. Davis, circuit judges of Multnomah county, are to be selected, as well as successors to the following circuit judges: Sixth district, Gilbert W. Phelps, Pendleton; Eighth district, Gustav Anderson, Baker. A successor also will be elected to H. H. DeArmond, district attorney for Deschutes county, who was appointed to that office by Governor Withycombe. State Officials to Be Chosen. Fifteen state senators and 60 representatives are to be elected throughout the state. Those senators whose terms will expire before the 1919 legislature, and whose offices are to be filled at the next election, are as follows: Bishop, LaFollette, Marion; Garland, Linn; Hughson, Lane; Cusick, Lane and Laves, Von der Hallen, Jackson; Hawley, Benton and Polk; Vinton, Yamhill; Dimick, Clackamas; Gill, Multnomah; Lewis, Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah; Lieneweber, Clatsop; Barrett, Union and Willamette; Steiwer, Umatilla; Strayer, Baker.

May Rainfall and River Stage for Past 17 Years

It is always pleasant to talk about the weather especially when the season has been something quite out of the ordinary. It goes without saying that this is a late season and that the weather for May cannot be compared with anything that has happened within the past quarter of a century. According to the government's official records kept at the office of the Oregon City Transportation company, the rainfall and the highest gauge of the river for May for the past seventeen years is as follows:

Year	Rainfall	Gauge
1900	.95 inches	4 feet
1901	1.25 inches	5.5 feet
1902	3.59 inches	7.9 feet
1903	1.05 inches	4.7 feet
1904	.48 inches	4.0 feet
1905	1.16 inches	4.0 feet
1906	1.85 inches	6.1 feet
1907	1.85 inches	3.1 feet
1908	2.48 inches	6.2 feet
1909	1.02 inches	4.7 feet
1910	1.80 inches	4.8 feet
1911	2.78 inches	7.5 feet
1912	2.47 inches	7.7 feet
1913	2.14 inches	5.5 feet
1914	1.91 inches	2.9 feet
1915	2.81 inches	6.1 feet
1916	2.58 inches	8.2 feet
1917	1.00 inches	8.9 feet

The rainfall for last month was much below the average for the past 17 years. However, on account of the heavy snows in the mountains this winter and the melting during May, the gauge of the river run higher on an average than any time during the past 17 years.

ALBANIA INDEPENDENT
Rome, June 4.—Recognition as an independent principality was accorded to Albania by formal proclamation of the Italian government. The government announced the independent government of Albania would be under Italy's protection.

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My Husband and I

By Jane Phelps

A GIFT FROM TOM'S SISTER

CHAPTER LXII.

The next morning about ten o'clock the door bell rang and when I answered it, an expressman stood there with an enormous bundle. "Mr. Thomas Randall Jr.," he asked, reading the address, then glancing at me. "For a moment I couldn't think, Thomas Randall sounded familiar enough, but the Jr. had an unusual sound. Suddenly it came over me that the bundle was addressed to baby. Without paying one bit of attention to the expressman who stood waiting, shifting from one foot to the other, I called for mother. "Oh, such a joke!" I explained when she joined me, "I had forgotten that I had a baby. This parcel is addressed to Tom, Jr., and I couldn't remember any such person." Both mother and the expressman laughed heartily. "I take it he's a little chap," the man said as he showed me where to sign. "If you'll wait a minute I'll show him to you," mother replied. "We think he is quite wonderful." I was annoyed at mother for making so free with the expressman, but I said nothing, and she brought baby, kicking and gurgling, to the door. Baby Is Admired. "He certainly is a fine boy, ma'am," she said, and reaching out he patted the tiny hand. "The misis and me had one, but it died." He said it quite simply, not at all as if he were asking for sympathy. "Why mother's eyes were full of tears, and I turned away. "Would you like to come in and hold him a minute?" she asked. "Would you let me, ma'am?" he turned to me. Perhaps he had sensed my unwillingness to have baby so exhibited. "Yes—come in," I answered, hesitating a little, yet quite won over by the man's manner. Then too, he seemed clean and respectable. He stepped just inside the door and mother laid Tom Jr. in his arms. He held him as easily as a woman would; and talked to him in a low voice that baby seemed to like; for he snuggled down against the rough coat most contentedly. "Oh, you ma'am," he said after a moment, as he gave the baby into mother's arms, "I'll have something to tell the misis tonight," and with an awkward bow he was gone. "Did you notice how he held the baby?" mother asked. "He wasn't a bit awkward." "Yes, I noticed," I replied absently, "but put baby down and help me open this bundle. I'm curious to know what's in it." When we had at last taken off the last layer of tissue paper, there were two pairs of the loveliest blankets for baby's bed; a mother goose spread, and a baby pillow of dainty embroidery and drawn work. A card fell out. "Love from Aunt Hazel," was all it said.

Nothing Too Good for a Baby
"Why it's from Tom's sister!" I exclaimed, "the rich one—I told you about," I said to mother. "What a lovely present," she replied, smoothing the soft blankets. "And if she is so rich she can afford them." "Oh, baby!" I exclaimed taking him from mother and making a nest of the blankets. I put him in it; then covered him with the dainty spread with the quaint mother goose figures. "Look, Norah!" I called, "come and see baby." "Sure they is none too good for him," Norah sniffed when I showed the wonderful gift to her. "Not a bit too good," she repeated. "When Tom came home they had to be shown again. He was delighted, more I think at the idea that at last his sister had designed to notice her small nephew, than at the beauty of the gift. I felt rather ashamed of the way I had spoken of Hazel, and said so frankly. I had thought she looked down upon me, did not think me good enough for Tom, and it had rankled. "Write her a nice note, and you might ask her to come over and see up the kid," Tom said. "She won't come, but it will do no harm to ask her. By the way, did Blacklock ring?" "No"—just then Norah called: "That man what called you up yesterday wants to speak to you, Mrs. Randall." Tomorrow—Carol Blacklock's Message.