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THE MORNING AFTER.

Oh, the sport awakes as the morning breaks, with a head like a load of brick; and his eyes are red in his aching head, and his poor old stomach's sick. His mouth is furred and he thinks some bird—a buzzard—has nested there; his throat is dry and he thinks he'll die, and there's free lunch in his hair. He notes with dread that he went to bed attired in his shoes and hat; and he sees a bear on his bedroom chair—but it's only the thomas cat. He groans and sighs as he tries to rise from his couch of misery. "This lets me out from the festal rout—it's never again," says he. To the joint he slinks for some saving drinks, the hair of the dog, you know; a few good jerks for his weakened works—he'll quit when the tremors go. But a slug of gin, when it's safe within, calls loud for a running mate; and the poor old sport takes another snort, and hits up the same old gait. And the sport awakes when the morning breaks as sick as a glandered horse; his eyes are red in his swollen head, his comrade is R. E. Morse. To fill your vat with the suds like that, to sleep in your hat and shoes: Do you call that fun, Oh, you sporty one, just getting the taste for booze?

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THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT IN BOISE.

The same old invisible government that ruled Boise before commission government was adopted and which is still, quietly and insinuatingly, trying to exert its influence even under that form of government, is the same invisible government which has influenced and largely controlled the administration of the state's public affairs.

Its agents have lately been forced into the open and have grown bolder here because they have been forced to fight for continued existence of their methods of governmental control and in order to win, or, at least, in the hope of winning, and seeing no other possible way of doing it, they have come out more or less openly and have made their final stand to defeat the people if they can.

That is why the Johnsons, the Clintons, the Cunninghams, the Fletchers and the Grunbaums, representing the mining trust, the timber syndicates, the wool trust, the brewery and wholesale liquor combine and the Oregon Short Line, have been more prominently connected with the management of standpat and reactionary Republicanism in this city this year, than ever before. It is also why their organ, the morning paper, which has always in the past been the most earnest supporter of Senator Borah, is not permitted at this time to come out in his support at all, but on the contrary, by small methods, indirection and insinuation, has attempted to do his candidacy harm. All that element will vote against the Republican legislative ticket in this county, but even at that they are now beginning to realize that they cannot hope to defeat Senator Borah, a least so far as this county is concerned, so it may be expected any day that they will permit their organ to speak a few words favorable to the senator and his candidacy. Until such permission is given, that paper will maintain a discreet silence.

The invisible government as represented at Boise is in the worst fix it has ever been in.

AN IMPORTANT POINT TO CONSIDER.

State Chairman Gipson makes an important point in his second letter to Joseph H. Peterson, Republican candidate for attorney general, in the chairman's effort to get a square-toed answer out of a wily politician. The point is that it is important for the voters to know whether or not a candidate for office indorses the manner and method of the nomination of Taft, because knowledge upon that matter becomes a great aid in determining the moral sense of such candidates upon political and public matters.

If, because of political or party expediency, a candidate can condone and indorse the theft of a presidency, which was the ultimate purpose of the theft of the nomination for Taft and which will be accomplished in so far as the support of Taft goes, then it can readily be seen that for party expediency such a candidate, if elected to office, could and probably would extend favors and give unjust and unlawful advantage to the privilege-seeking classes who can make themselves so potent in favor of or in opposition to any political party.

This is especially true of a candidate for election to membership upon some of the important boards of the state, such as the state land board, for instance, where so many favors and privileges can be extended to timber companies, Carey act companies and others and where it is so easy to bear down upon the poor settlers each of whom has but his one vote, whereas the manager of a timber company at least lays claim to controlling thousands of votes.

Taft's nomination was stolen for the purpose of ultimately making that theft the theft of the presidency also by means of appeals to Republican votes to "stand by the party." As we view the situation no voters, understanding the facts in the case, can vote for Taft without giving sanction to such theft and to such attempted theft and when a man of sufficient intelligence and with sufficient opportunity to secure the information to know the facts, such as candidates for state office, more particularly a candidate for attorney general, gives indorsement to such methods, or even by his silence does so, he thereby stamps himself as an improper person to be entrusted with great public affairs.

This is the point State Chairman Gipson makes in his

letter to Peterson and it is a strong point. The people have a right to know whether candidates for state office indorse the Taft nomination, because that knowledge will aid them in determining the moral fitness of such candidates to hold office in this state.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

Four years ago, it will be remembered, the Democratic party in Idaho was torn asunder by internal factional strife. The Republicans at that time could see more clearly than they can now and assembled in convention they solemnly informed the people of the state what their opinion was of a party so divided. An opinion expressed in the sanest moments and after calm deliberation, ought to be considered a good opinion and it ought to be as applicable now as then. The Republican platform for Idaho in 1908 contained this plank:

"We point with shame to the insult tendered the people of this state by the factional contest now being carried on in the Democratic party, and the complete surrender of principle and party policy to factional strife. The incompetency of the party and its unfitness to control the affairs of state, clearly appear by the acts and assertions of those claiming to be its leaders!"

Let those who believed the Capital News was merely making its statement without foundation in fact and without knowledge of the fact that Taft Republicans were intending to vote for Wilson, read Taft's appeal to such Republicans not to do so and be convinced. Would Taft appeal for his few followers not to desert him completely unless he knew they were about to do so? Wouldn't it be a bit surprising to have Roosevelt, for instance, issue an appeal to his supporters not to desert him?

The Evening Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron.

A LITTLE group of women were discussing the subject of race outside the other day.

One woman, who has been married four years and has a family to match, said with a good deal of vigor that she thought that these women who were married three or four years before they had any children at all were absolutely wicked.

And then, of course, someone spoke up with that familiar argument behind which so many young married women who avoid motherhood try to shelter themselves—"I think it's a good deal worse to have children when you can't afford to bring them up decently."

Now to my mind there's a good deal to that argument.

And yet I don't think it's any excuse at all for many of the women who justify themselves by it.

You think those two statements are inconsistent? Not a bit. It certainly isn't kind to bring children into the world when you can't afford to bring them up decently. But it is these women's idea of "decently" with which I quarrel.

By a "decent bringing up" they do not simply mean enough good food to build a healthy body, encourage education to develop an intelligent mind, and enough care and training to help form the kind of character a good citizen ought to have.

Indeed no. When they say they can't afford to have children because they can't bring them up decently, they mean they can't afford to usher them into the world with all the fuss and fandango with which the modern baby often makes his advent even into the most modest home; that they cannot afford to surround their children's babyhood with all the paraphernalia with which their wealthier friends make babyhood complex and unnatural; that they cannot afford to give them as children all the expensive playthings, the fancy frills of education, the fine gowns in which to

ape their elders, and the lavish supply of spending money which the modern child must have "because all the other children do."

The proprietress of one of those little shops at which the school children of the town do most of their trading told me it was really amazing how much money the children even of modest homes had to spend.

"There are dozens of children that have a penny or two every day," said she, "and some have a dime a day, and there's one boy from up your way that comes in with a quarter almost every morning."

I remember when I was a little girl another girl told me that she and her cousin, who was visiting her, were each to have a penny a day for a week. Ever after, that girl was a marked person to me—my youthful idea of a plutocrat.

And yet I had a very happy childhood. I wonder if children nowadays couldn't manage to have a happy and profitable childhood without all these luxuries and frills which we have come to consider part of "a decent bringing up."

Yes, my friends, it may be some excuse for avoiding motherhood that you really can't afford to bring up a child decently, but is it any excuse that you don't want to undergo the least self-denial or loss of freedom yourself, or that you can't give a child every luxury and pleasure and frill you might enjoy giving?

Real Estate Transfers.

G. A. Woodman et ux to D. T. Sullivan, \$1, lot 5 and west half of lot 6, block 32, Ellis addition to Boise.

Hans Mickelson et ux to H. J. McGirr, \$1400, lot 7, Brookside Place subdivision.

Victor Bernasconi et ux to Florence Creek, \$3000, lots 17 and 18, block 9, Lem's addition to Boise.

Florence Creek et al to Victor Bernasconi, \$2000, lot 5, Meadow Place sub-

ON THE TRAIL.



Birthday Calendar



If This is Your Birthday

There is a prospect of a pleasant journey or some change in your affairs which you will like, and in general your year will be a fortunate one. Be careful in managing the affairs of others, which may come under your care.

Those born today will be of good character and by their own industry and reasonable conduct will attain high positions.

division No. 2, William B. Walters to J. N. Kendall, \$1, lot 17, block 25, Brumback's addition to Boise.

Thompson & Carpenter Co. to W. F. Gralow, \$1, lot 5, block 14, East Side addition to Boise.

George B. Smith to George S. Smith et al, one-third interest in lots 12 and 13, Alamosa subdivision.

A. R. Cruzen Investment company to A. L. Jester, \$1980, lots 25 to 33 inclusive, block 8, Cruzen Mountain View addition to Boise.

Charles P. Hewitt et ux to J. Julius Lund, \$1, lot 2, block 14, Scott's third subdivision.

J. J. Lund et ux to Charles P. Hewitt, \$1, lots 6 and 7 and north 15 feet of lot 8, block 10, Locust Grove addition to Boise.

George Robb et ux to Isabell B. Cairncross, \$10, lot 1 and west 20 feet of lot 2, block 5, Krall's addition to Boise.

REAL ESTATE MARKET SHOWING ACTIVITY

The F. J. Garver Realty company has closed several good deals in the Wilson subdivision, near the Soldiers' Home, during the past week, and report making the following sales:

H. P. Congdon purchased three-quarters of an acre for \$875. Mr. Congdon has built a fine four-room bungalow on his tract and since joining the benedict brigade has made his home there.

A. H. Keith, a contractor, also purchased three-quarters of an acre for \$875 and will build a seven-room bungalow there this fall.

N. C. Elden purchased a lot and five-room bungalow in the same tract for \$1850.

L. A. Kalbus sold two lots in the sub-division for \$1500 and purchased from Mr. Garver a five-room cottage at 1818 State street for \$3500.

Walter Schilling sold his five-room cottage at Eleventh and Lemp streets and purchased from Mr. Garver one-half block of ground in the Bown addition to Meridian.

Two Views. (From Judge.) She saw a hat and liked it much—asserted that a stunner such as it she'd seldom seen before. The hat she liked was in a store.

She chanced to spy this hat next day. But passed it by in scornful way. The hat at this time, be it said, Was on another woman's head.

—Mrs. J. L. O'Connell.

The Evening Story

A DRY GOODS COURTSHIP

By M. QUAD

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Aunt Sally Warner, as she was familiarly called by everybody, wanted a new calico dress, and she went to Smith's dry goods store in the village of Clyde to price around and beat down and finally pay the price of 7 cents a yard. She was inspecting patterns when Uncle Elias Frisbie came in. When they had greeted each other she turned her back to the calico and said:

"Uncle Elias, you know I have had three husbands."

"I know it's three or four or five or along there somewhere. 'Pears to me you spend most of your time getting married and burying husbands."

"Elias," she says in tones of confidence, "I've made mistakes in my three marriages, and I don't want to make one in my fourth. I don't admit that there'll be a fourth, but if I should happen to decide to marry ag'in I don't want to be taken in. How is a widdler woman to judge a man?"

"Well, now, if I was thinking of marrying ag'in, which I ain't, as I've got an old woman and five young uns, I'd first hunt around for a soft pine shingle. Then I'd sharpen up my jackknife and sit down by my lonesome in some place where no durned dog or calf was likely to come rooting around, and then I'd whittle and think and think and whittle. Mebbe I'd whittle and think for a whole week, but when I got through I'd know that I was correct."

"But I can't whittle."

"No, but you can knit, and that's just as good. Who is the feller who is sparring you this time?"

"It's a man named Lemuel Johnston, and he's about fifty years old."

"And what have you made up your mind about him?"

"I haven't made it up at all. That's what I'm asking your advice for."

"I see. Well, I'll do the best I can. If I was a widdler woman and a man come along and appeared to have designs agin me I'd get out my knitting and watch him as he talked, and I'd remember certain things—to wit, namely:

"A man who sits cross legged most of the time is purty certain to be lazy."

"A man who stands around with his hands in his pockets will kick like a steer if dinner isn't ready on the minute."

"The man who comes courting and rings in poetry is going to raise a row after marriage if his wife don't like fat pork."

"The man who is narrow between the eyes and carries a sharp nose has a widdler's possessions figured to a cent."

"The man who sighs and shakes his head in a mournful way and wishes he could do more for the heathen in Africa is going to keep mightily close to your pin money after marriage."

"A freckled face man is generally a contented man, but whether contented with his lot or to let his wife build the fire in the morning is a thing you have got to find out later on."

"There are men who come courting who are soft spoken and move about like a cat. After marriage they will yell at the oxen so as to be heard a mile away."

"The boisterous man is apt to be hearty and good natured, but he will wake the baby up every time he comes into the house and let all the family quarrels be known all over the neighborhood."

"A man who sits and rubs his hands and smiles and uses precise language is thinking how much tea and coffee he will allow you to measure out for a drawing after marriage."

"A scowl between a man's eyes means concentration of thought, but the trouble is that you don't know what he has concentrated on. It may be love, and it may be speculation."

"A widdler woman in sising up a feller who has come sparring should take a good look at his mouth. If it is unusually wide his talk will never go much beyond cabbages, but if it's a woman's mouth he'll be a good hand at saying cutting things. If it droops at the corners he considers himself a sort of a martyr and ill used by the world, and whenever the bread is heavy or the potatoes not quite done he's going to break out."

"Then there's one more sort of man. He's the chap that boldly knocks on the door and stalks in when it's opened and says:

"'Are you the Widdler Warner?'"

"'I am,' says you."

"'Had three husbands, I understand?'"

"'I have.'"

"'Well, it's time you took the fourth, and I'm here to fill the bill. I am what I am and am worth about \$5,000 all told. I've got to drive along to the blacksmith's shop to get my wheel fixed, and I'll stop for your answer when I come back.'"

"'And does he stop?'" asked Aunt Sally.

"'He does.'"

"'And does the widdler consent?'"

"'After knitting and thinking for an hour or so.'"

"'And—and it is a happy marriage?'"

"'The chances are even up, and you haven't fooled away any time over the matter.'"

Aunt Sally turned to a piece of calico and wet it with her mouth to see if it was a fast color and then backed up to the counter to giggle and say:

"'Thanks, Uncle Sile. I reckon I'll go home and wait for that feller to come along!'"

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