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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE WALRUS.

"The time has come," the walrus said, "to talk of many things: of shoes, and ships, and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings." This happened in the good old days when walrus folk could preach, and carpenters had naught to do but ramble on the beach. It happened in the good old times when birds and beasts of prey could talk of more uplifting things than politics, all day. If we could find a walrus now that's blessed or cursed with speech, of income tax and I. and R. the tireless brute would preach. And it would roast the plutocrats and give John D. a jolt, and we would all be bored to death ere it had shot its bolt. How I regret the dear old times of which the poet sings, when animals and men could talk of cabbages and kings! For nowadays we never hear of aught but politics; of orators and managers and all their threadbare tricks. You hear about them in the street, and in the grocer's store; no matter where you chance to stray, you'll meet some windy bore who throws a harpoon at the trusts; you hear the tariff lashed; you, even in the synagogues the same old straw is thrashed. And so 't long for ancient days, and ancient ways, by jings, when Colonel Walrus talked a while of cabbages and kings.

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THEY ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

The desperate character of the campaign being conducted by the corporate wealth and special interests to retain control in the state is shown by their efforts at "finding something" on Mr. Martin.

They have been invited by Mr. Martin, by State Chairman Gipson and by all Progressives of the state to make all the investigation they desire. The reason for this invitation is that the life and work of Mr. Martin are known and they speak for him in the loudest appeal possible to the people to rally to his support.

His enemies and opponents, however, are not inclined to give his record, but they are showing their desperate determination to deceive the people by distorting the facts and by misrepresenting Mr. Martin. The latest effort is that whereby it is sought to connect Martin, to his detriment, with one McNicholas who was recently indicted by a federal grand jury in Ohio for alleged fraudulent use of the mails in the sale of bogus mining stocks. A state record was pulled showing that Mr. Martin was connected with this same McNicholas in a mining company in this state.

They were forced to admit that there was nothing known to connect this mining company with any that McNicholas was selling stock in, but still it was sought to show that Martin was allied with the same man.

The full facts, however, are very greatly to the credit of Mr. Martin, and they were so much so that even the morning paper which has been the ready instrument for both the old political parties in attacking him, was forced to print the telegram which showed the truth.

Mr. Martin's connection with McNicholas was solely for the purpose of protecting the people that McNicholas owed—solely for the purpose of protecting the alleged criminal's creditors, and not for the purpose of associating with McNicholas or of promoting any mining project at all.

These people have scoured the earth for something to spring against Mr. Martin. The fact that they have done so, combined with the fact that they have found nothing, proves conclusively that he is a mighty good man, for if he had ever made a serious mistake, if he had ever been tricky or deceptive, if he had ever been indiscreet, they have shown their willingness and determination to have told the people about it. That they have not told it to the people shows that he has been a remarkable man among men.

With candidates upon their own tickets bearing records such as theirs, these men must, indeed, be desperate to seek opportunity to attack any opposing candidate, much less a candidate whose personal, official and moral life has been so exemplary as has that of Mr. Martin. Those who have known something of the vulnerable character of some of the candidates supported by these same agencies have wondered and still wonder at the audacity of the attempt to attack Martin against whom they have been able to find nothing, and against whom their insinuations and misconstructions have not even been able to count.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Capital News has frequently been asked to discuss the proposed constitutional amendments. So numerous

UNUTTERABLE CONTEMPT FOR DWELLERS OUTSIDE THE GREAT CITY OF BOISE.

Mr. Martin, candidate of the Third Term party for governor of Idaho, by request of a very few people—300 or something like that—has not been in Idaho so very long. He used to live in the little town of Spencer, Iowa, a mere village. He now lives in Sandpoint, Idaho, another small place. Between the two he has gained the wide experience that befits him to handle the affairs of a multi-million corporation like Idaho!

Idaho Daily Statesman of Boise, organ and spokesman for the special and corporate interests of the state. In the issue of Friday, Oct. 25, 1912.

have these requests been that we have not been able to explain to all of them that we proposed doing so the last week of the campaign. But such has been the intention, and we today begin the discussion by taking up the proposed initiative, referendum and recall amendments. There are three proposed amendments, one applicable to each of these reform measures, and the people may reject any one and adopt the others, or they may reject them all.

All three are admittedly defective. They were drafted and submitted by the enemies of these reforms and these enemies so drafted them as to weaken them as much as possible.

So successful were they that there is today no friend of the initiative who is supporting the proposed amendment providing for this reform. It is so defective, so tied up with restrictions and impossible conditions that friends of that reform have decided to reject it totally. The chief objection is that it makes, as a part of the constitution, a requirement that before any measure initiated by the people can be adopted it must receive the approval of a number of voters equal to a majority of the number that voted for governor. In other words, the amendment is so framed that it makes no vote at all, count as a vote against the measure. If those who oppose any initiative measure wish to vote against it, they can do so just as well by staying at home as they can by going to the polls except when a governor is to be elected. This proposed amendment should be defeated.

Friends of the referendum are divided in their support of that proposed amendment. It is unsatisfactory and those friends of the reform who are supporting it, are doing so merely because they dislike to vote against such a reform whenever it is put up to them even though it is not such as they desire. We do not agree with this argument. We believe we can get what we want. If we cannot, then popular government is a failure. What we want is the right kind of an amendment whenever we vote to amend the constitution—not a half-baked, or half-hearted declaration, and this amendment is just such an amendment. The chief objection to it is that it leaves to the mercies and caprices of a legislature the details for working out the amendment. One legislature could require certain restrictions upon one measure submitted and other restrictions upon another measure, or another legislature could change or alter these requirements. If we had the initiative, the referendum would not matter so much, but the friends of the initiative are proposing to defeat that measure so the referendum may as well go with it until we can get a legislature that will give what the people want.

The recall provision exempts the judiciary from its application. This we believe is fundamentally wrong. To say that the judiciary should be exempted is to say that a corrupt or blindly prejudiced judiciary should be retained in office, or else it is to say that the people are not honest and capable enough to recall an official.

It cannot be successfully maintained that a dishonest or blindly prejudiced judge should be retained in office any more than that a dishonest, incompetent or prejudiced governor, or attorney general should remain in office.

And if the people are capable of recalling with wisdom and discretion a governor, an attorney general, a secretary of state or other officer, they can be trusted to use the same discretion in recalling an unjust, dishonest or prejudiced judge.

The enemies of the recall will be found voting for this amendment because they do not want it applied to corrupt courts and because they realize that such an amendment is coming sooner or later and they want one that will exempt their judiciary for them. We recommend that this amendment be defeated and a demand be made for the right kind of one. We believe that constitutions are made for protection of the people against encroach-

ments and abuses by the representatives of the people and not that they are made in order to limit the power of the people themselves. The purpose of this amendment is directed to limit the power of the people, and we do not favor any such proposal.

The constitution once amended in the unsatisfactory manner demanded by the special interest legislature which proposed these amendments, and it will be practically impossible ever to get the right kind of an amendment. We prefer to endure the evils we have a little longer, to permanently fastening upon ourselves any compromises which may and probably do contain greater evils than those we now have.

The Evening Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron.

HERE, that's just about as near as a newspaper gets to anything.

The author-man's wife threw down the paper petulantly as she made the bromidic criticism of the accuracy of newspapers.

The author-man's wife had been interviewed and she did not think the interviewer had quoted her correctly. It seems that he, the reporter, had asked if she did not think a certain thing was so, and when she had given a lukewarm assent, had quoted her as having of her own accord made emphatic statement to that effect.

And the author-man's wife was most indignant.

Justly, you say?

And yet think how many people do just that same thing.

"Gertrude says she doesn't think you have any right to do that, and that you are unreasonable even to think of it." So one friend of mine once quoted another.

It certainly sounded as if Gertrude were very much opposed, but I had good reason for thinking she had no such strong feeling, and questioning proved that just what I thought was true. Our mutual friend, after saying very warmly that she felt thus and so about my proposed move, had asked Gertrude if she did not agree, and she being one of those people who always agree with present company, had said she did.

Undoubtedly a great many things that one person quotes another as saying, are said in just about that way, and yet we blame the newspapers be-

cause they do the same. It is quite the fashion among cultured people to cry down the newspapers every now and then, which, quite aside from the justice of the accusation, seems almost as absurd as crying down what we see in our mirrors. For after all, your newspaper is nothing more nor less than a reflection of your tastes and your interests.

But to return to the justness of the accusation. As a rule I think the newspapers are not a bit worse than the people who criticize them.

We object to the newspapers' inaccuracy in quoting. I have already pointed out how often we also are guilty.

We inveigh against the scandal that the newspaper parades. If we never tell a juicy bit of gossip to our neighbor we have a right to complain. Otherwise not. And by the by, let me tell you that the newspaper is a good sight more careful about what scandal it repeats than most private individuals. It has to be—the libel law hangs over it.

We talk about exaggeration! If the average newspaper is any more inclined to exaggerate than the average individual I miss my guess. Besides, the newspaper exaggeration is often based on misinformation which the readers themselves give the newspaper reporters.

Take it big and large it seems to me that our newspapers are one of the most wonderful products of our whole civilization and deserve our admiration a great deal more than our criticism.

ARE NOT OPPOSED TO AMENDING LAW

Ada County Candidates Make Their Position on Black Law Plain.

In an attempt to defeat the Republican legislative ticket in this county, reports have been circulated and published in a local publication which so far has failed to support that ticket, but on the contrary had done everything possible to undermine and defeat it, to the effect these candidates are positively opposed to the amendment of the Black commission form of government law under which Boise is now operating. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The report is absolutely without foundation and is only circulated with malicious purposes, it is pointed out. The Republican legislative candidates are pledged

not to repeal the Black law or to so amend it as to take away its cardinal principles, the initiative, referendum, the recall and the guardian franchise provisions. They are opposed to the amendment of the law by its enemies and believe that if it should be amended the amendments should come from its friends.

The friends of the Black law realize that in the legislative candidates on the Republican ticket they have men who stand favorable to that law and are opposed to its repeal and the "drawing of its teeth," though the passage of vicious amendments. They are not misled by the attacks made upon the candidates. The attacks are said to be made to deceive those who were not familiar with the stand taken by the candidates prior to the primaries, but the friends of the Black law are making every effort to correct the false impression given out through the unreliable publication.

Make Their Position Clear.

Just how clear the candidates made their position prior to their nomination at the primary is shown by the statement of one of them from the following excerpt taken from the "The commission law is now in force in this city is right as to principle, and while it may need amending as to minor details, it should not be amended so as to ruin its good qualifications. It should be amended, if at all, by its friends, not by its enemies. Boise has the distinction of being the first city in Idaho to adopt the commission form of government. It is no more than fair, now that it has been adopted, to give it an impartial trial. Certainly it should not be ruined by amendment so that the very provisions the people wanted should be removed."

Birthday Calendar



If This is Your Birthday. A troublesome year seems to threaten you and yours. Attend to the health rules and remember that your birthday is ruled by Mars, the star of strength and courage.

Those born today will be strong, energetic and inclined to dominate. When these qualities are ruled by good sense, a fine character, worthy of respect and sure of success, will be formed.

If your watch passes through our repair department and does not give satisfaction we will give a new movement in exchange.

GON W. HESSE, Jeweler, Boise, Adv.

Just arrived; order your Boise, Rose, Shaker, Blackberry, etc., the fall planting from the Boise Floral Co. Adv. 17

The City Dye Works has moved their city office from 107 North Eleventh to corner Tenth and Idaho, No. 225 Idaho, Phone 215-W. Adv. 09

Notice. To all mail contractors of the northwest—we wish all Idaho mail contractors and carriers of rural routes to co-operate with the star route contractors in opposing the new parcels post law. For the purpose of perfecting an organization, a meeting has been called, to be held in Boise on October 28. There will be a discussion to determine the best method of getting the law changed or getting new contracts. A full attendance is desired. All other states in the northwest are requested to co-operate with Idaho. Address all communications to—Al Ostner, Boise, Idaho. O28 Adv

IDAHO PROGRESSIVE TICKET.

- For President—Theodore Roosevelt of New York. For Vice President—Hiram W. Johnson of California. For Presidential Electors—M. C. Olney of Bonner county, E. M. Harris of Fremont county, H. Harland of Canyon county, L. M. Earl of Bonneville county. For United States Senator—William E. Borah of Ada county. For Congressmen—Burton L. French of Latah county, P. Morrow Smook of Canyon county. For Governor—G. H. Martin of Bonner county. For Lieutenant Governor—T. O. Boyd of Twin Falls county. For Secretary of State—O. V. Badley of Canyon county. For State Auditor—C. C. Miles of Nez Perce county. For State Treasurer—John E. Yates of Ada county. For Attorney General—Adam Barclay of Lincoln county. For State Mine Inspector—F. H. Skeels of Shoshone county.

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The OWYHEE. BOISE, IDAHO. Largest and best Hotel in the State. European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Excellent cafe service. Prices moderate. Good music. Nothing better at our rates. LEO J. FALK, Manager.

THE IDAN-HA. BOISE'S LEADING HOTEL. Colonial Dining Room. Rooms \$1.25 to \$2.00. CHAS. GROUT, Mgr.

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First National Bank. —OF IDAHO—. Transacts a General Banking Business. Located First on Third Street.

THE IDAHO SITUATION



—Spokane-Review.