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THE CALL OF THE POOR.

Full soon the wintry winds will blow, and there'll be fifty kinds of snow, all standard brands of ice; then you must pony up a yen to help the poor and sad-eyed men who haven't got the price. It is a pleasure thus to stake the man whose children cry for cake if he's a worthy gent, with honest aims and record straight, who has been buffeted by fate until he's worn and bent. But little pleasure do we find in helping out the other kind who swarm in every town, the men who loafed when days were bright, and hid when work loomed up in sight, and held street corners down. The men who argued politics instead of laying stone or bricks and shedding honest sweat, may suffer on the wintry day and long for pies in vain but they deserve just what they get. If every able-bodied guy would hustle bravely in July he wouldn't starve in March; he'd have his bacon and his ham, his larder would be full of jam, and prunes, and kraut, and starch. The statesmen give us endless laws to fit most every burghouse cause, but what we need's a law requiring every healthy man to go and work as best he can, with hands instead of jaw. This thing of loafing should be made a felony, then bums, afraid of spending years in jail would strive to earn the grub they eat, the kippered oats, the shredded wheat, the oysters and the quail.

Over Moore

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HOW THEY MISUNDERSTAND OR DISTORT.

It is an unfortunate habit of some people of wilfully misunderstanding and misconstruing what those say with whom they differ. It is likewise unfortunate that the English language is so easily susceptible of such misconstruction. It is not an exact language. It is an adaptable one, suited to a free expression of ideas but he who uses it to express such ideas must face the danger of having his words given a meaning which he never suspected much less intended to express.

Much more than must a public man suffer from those who add to the natural opportunity for misunderstanding or misconception, a wilful desire to distort. This seems to be the situation in the case of Colonel Roosevelt. It makes no difference what he says, his statements are so construed as to give opportunity for criticism and his attitude is subjected to misconstruction. For instance, one newspaper, a rabid opponent of the colonel, speaking of the recent Progressive conference at Chicago said: "He did not formally accept the unofficial nomination for the presidency in 1916 which was tendered him, but he warned all others to 'keep off the grass.'"

Now, as matter of fact, every utterance of Colonel Roosevelt at that conference and every quotation from him in private conference with his associates, was directly to the contrary of this declaration.

The following quotations taken from him show the drift of all the advice that he gave or has given relative to candidacies and policies:

In the matter of leadership, we may trust the events of the next year or two to develop our ablest and most resourceful man; and for every position the leader must be chosen, not in the least with reference to his own desires, but solely with regard to the needs of the people.

No man should come into this party with the idea that he can establish a claim on it. He must be content with the opportunity it offers for service and for sacrifice.

All believers in genuine popular rule should heartily support the proposed constitutional amendment recently introduced by Senator Bristow.

Our purpose is to keep up a continuous campaign for social and industrial justice and for genuine government by the people, and for the people.

We hold with Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of the courts and the constitution.

It will be hard for any but those morbidly anxious to make opportunities to do so, to find anything in these declarations indicating any desire to force his own nomination upon the party, or as indicating a notice to others "to keep off the grass."

It has been beyond our ability to comprehend how from honest conviction, men who, when Roosevelt was regarded as less devoted to the welfare of the common people as distinguished from those possessing wealth and enjoying special privileges, praised and honored him beyond the lot of the average public citizen, can now, that he is openly declaring only for just and equal opportunities and enjoyments of privileges from all alike—the rich along with the poor, those who have enjoyed privileges just the same as those who have been deprived of them—be so bitter against him.

It may be that their bitterness is misunderstood, but that they are bitter there can be no doubt. Men who would be expected to maintain a fair and just poise relative to such public matters, have been known actually to lose their heads and to engage in bitter invective such as one would scarcely expect from the most ignorant and the most prejudiced, whenever they discuss Roosevelt and his present attitude. It might be better for them to study what Roosevelt really advocates and what the people are really demanding and use their abilities to help rather than to use them to impede what is certain to come sooner or later.

THE SEASON'S HARVEST.

Nature has been so bountiful this year that, according to the declaration of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, our farm products are the greatest ever recorded. His estimate of the total value is \$9,532,000,000. Mr. Wilson says that the most effective move toward reduced cost of living is the production of greater crops, and in this connection he makes the following prediction: "Our fields can and will increase steadily their output in coming years as ways and means of growing heavier crops become better understood."

The secretary's optimism must be a good deal of a shock to the people who are always predicting that con-

sumption is overtaking production so rapidly that it is only going to be a comparatively few years till we all starve to death. And yet he has both theory and practice to support him. The theory—which is rapidly becoming the practice—is that more scientific cultivation will produce bigger crops; the practice is found in Europe, where land that has been cultivated for hundreds of years produces more to the acre than our land does. We still have large areas of tillable land that has not yet felt the plow.

We still do much of our cropping in a haphazard manner, planting the seed when and where it is the least trouble to plant it and depending almost entirely on nature to make the crop what it should be. But nature weakens with neglect, and unless it has assistance is unequal to the task imposed on it. Man is not nearly so much at the mercy of nature in agriculture as has been supposed in the past. Much can be done to overcome bad conditions, and more and more is being done every season. Rain and sunshine are important, but knowledge and energy are just as important. For the best results all must work together. This is what the agricultural department and the agricultural schools and colleges are teaching. Results of their work are beginning to be apparent. When the lesson is well learned there will, with our vast area of arable land, be little fear of consumption's overtaking production, however fast the former may travel; and it is not unreasonable to expect that the learning will be rapid enough to keep production well in the lead in the meantime.

The Evening Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron.

THE other day I was comparing expense accounts with a friend and every now and then I came across an item which read "G. K. W." It always occurred at the foot of a column of weekly or monthly expenses and varied in size from nine cents to \$2.47.

Finally I asked the meaning of this symbol. "Oh, that's the money I can't account for," said she. "The money that I've spent for little things here and there. When there is a few cents in a day, or a few dollars in a month that I can't account for, I don't worry about it. I know it's gone and that's all there is to it, so I just say I spent it for goodness knows what, and charge it up to G. K. W."

An ingenious and ingenious method, isn't it? And although I condemn myself in the eyes of all accurate account keepers, I must admit that it appealed to me as a much more sensible way of getting back at those secretive little expenditures which take pleasure in eluding us, than giving them all the time they want.

However, I didn't bring this matter up to recommend the G. K. W. method. What it brought to my mind most forcibly was this—how much money trickles out of all our pockets through that little hole so aptly called G. K. W. It isn't the big, inevitable, regular expenses which one can definitely reckon that make it so hard to save. It's the incessant little here and there expenses that nibble up the dollars by nickels and dimes and quarters until all our surplus is gone.

The other day I allowed myself to take a rather expensive day's trip. I reckoned the fare, the cost of meals and a carriage, and placed the expense of the day at \$6, which I felt I could afford if I went without several things I had intended to buy. But I couldn't afford a cent more. When I reached home that night I had \$1.75 left from a \$10 bill. What had become of the \$2.24? Oh, it had been spent for a magazine, tips, sweet chocolate, newspapers, a souvenir, etc.—in short for G. K. W.

Has that ever happened to you? If

you are an average person I venture to say that it has, for G. K. W. is the robber of us all.

It isn't just the price of coal, or meat or rent, or even the very high price of babies, that keeps most young people from saving. It's simply because they don't reckon on G. K. W.

I had no right to take that trip at that cost. I should either have gone without the extras or stayed at home. And that is just the matter with the budget of a great many individuals. They should either recognize the demands of G. K. W. and keep down other expenses accordingly, or else refuse to yield to those demands. Otherwise G. K. W. will certainly eat up the surplus that should go for saving,—and quite frequently more.

PRESS COMMENT

The Truth About the Progressive Movement. (Washington Times.)

What can be said about the coming meeting of the Progressive party in Chicago that has not been said already?

The movement is not one calling for any defense. It needs no forced advertisement, because it is a thing that comes from the minds of the people.

It calls for no justification, because no man has invented the cause it seeks to serve. It is a "fact accomplished"; the political expression of the spirit of the times.

And it was as inevitable as any other phenomenon resulting from cause and effect.

Great and far-reaching wars are never the contrivances of ambitious statesmanship.

The revolution did not find its genesis in either political conspiracy or popular unrest. It was the only way of settling an issue that was changing the face of the world.

The flames of the civil war were not lighted by conspirators. They sprang from the fire in the hearts of men.

We did not make war on Spain—as some have said—because of the con-

ning plots of designing and greedy men. We did it because it was the only way to see whether the ways of Spain or our ways were to stand fast in this part of the world.

The case is put here theoretically, but the rhetoric lends it brevity, and takes nothing from its truth.

And it holds a philosophy that can be applied with equal logic to the progressive movement because that movement emerged by the force of facts from the breaking of the shell of the old conservatism.

Neither Roosevelt nor any other man brought the Progressive party into being. Its platform was a contract dictated of necessity; it was a covenant established on the needs of men.

In the service of that cause one man may fall and many men may waver from lack of courage or clear vision; but the Progressive party, as the vehicle of the new order, will move forward, because behind it there is the driving force of a contemporary thought that is as deep as it is widespread.

PIERCE PARK AND COLLISTER NOTES

A young babe of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jensen was buried from the home at Dry Creek cemetery, Wednesday, Rev. Alfred Erickson officiating.

Mrs. Charles J. Krommel is expected home this week from a two weeks visit at Rupert, with her daughter, Mrs. Ira Kessinger.

Rev. E. N. Murphy went to Mountain Home today returning this evening.

Willis Boyle is building a fine bungalow at Collister.

W. A. Jones sold his two-acre tract of land at Collister to Rev. C. L. Trawin of Boise and with his wife left for Greensboro, North Carolina today, where his son Dr. A. O. Jones, formerly of Boise, now resides. Mr. Jones may locate at Raleigh.

Isaac Welby was buried Wednesday from the family residence at Pierce Park at Morris Hill cemetery. Rev. E. N. Murphy officiating.

There will be a Christmas tree and exercises given by the Sunday school Saturday night at the Presbyterian church of Collister.

Mid-week meeting was held at the home of A. E. Ellison, Pierce Park. The Collister Mercantile company has a well stocked store, and is doing a good business.

Mrs. Ketchum, sister of Mrs. J. M. Shaw, is expected back from Iowa where she has been visiting for six weeks.

The Methodists will have their Christmas tree and exercises Christmas eve.

Nat. Harridge is planning to drain considerable of his land lying along the Boise river by putting down tilling. There will be a Christmas tree and appropriate exercises Christmas eve in Pierce Park assembly room.

Rev. H. W. Rankin left for Pocatello Monday after assisting in meetings for a week at Pierce Park-Collister. His meeting and address especially to men Sunday night, was especially fine.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will meet in Collister Presbyterian church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mrs. M. T. Bish, superintendent.

J. M. Shaw returned from the east Thursday.

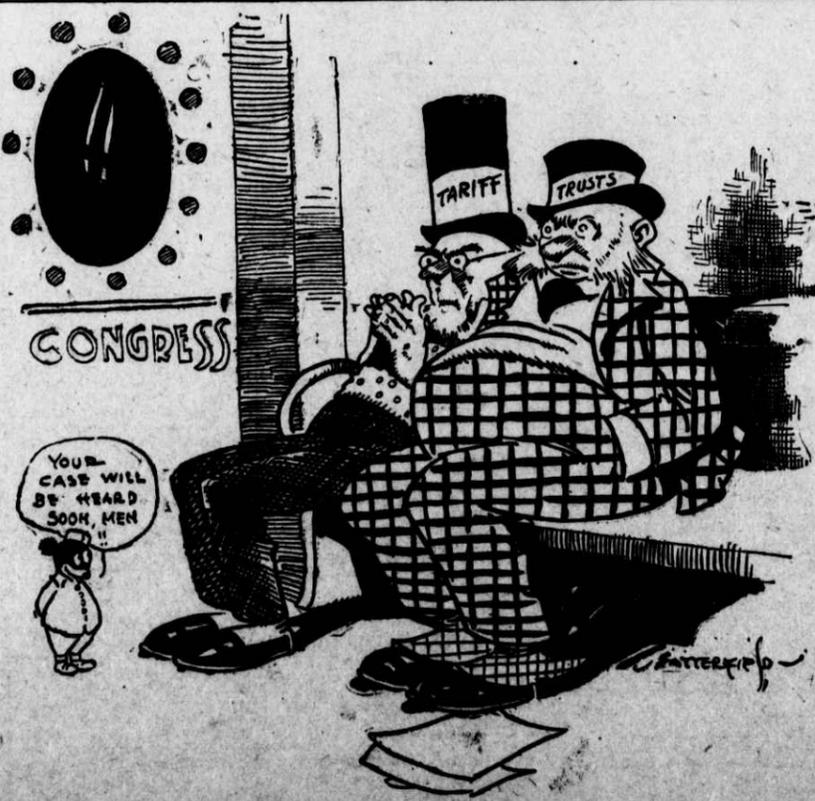
Benjamin Fifer and family left for their new home in Greenwich, Mo., Friday.

The Skin and Not the Blood.

Until recently it has been a generally accepted theory that eczema was a disease of the blood. Scientific investigations have taught us that eczema is positively a skin disease and curable through the skin alone. Meritol Eczema Remedy is applied directly to the diseased skin, the effect is marvelous and its results permanent. Do not delay trying Meritol Eczema Remedy. Whitehead's Drug Store.

Subscribe for the Capital News.

WAITING



Tariff and trusts soon will be receiving attention in congress. The preliminary work of tariff revision will begin early in January.

The Evening Story

Stranded

By VERNON ARNOLD

Ned Franklin was the son of a man who had graduated as a plainsman, drifted east and made money. Ned went west to see what his father had seen. He had been gone just two weeks when his father received the following telegram from him:

Stranded. Telegraph money for return. When he got home he told them of his week's adventures in the land of the spurs, the revolver and the rifle. It was as follows:

He found Denver, which his father had known as a small town, a large city and pushed on westward. When he came to the end of the rails he took coaches. He was now in the land where travelers talked about road agents, where those in the towns spoke incidentally of the last gun fight, or how much money had been won or lost by some prominent citizen at faro.

Ned, who believed the only way to learn the manners and customs of a people was to make their acquaintance, told everybody that he had come out to see the country and meant to see it thoroughly. He had no stuck-up notions about him; not he. He felt as much at home with a stage driver as he would with the veriest dandy at some. The consequence of this behavior was that he made friends in a trice.

One evening at the Antelope—a tavern, gin mill and gambling house combined—it was suggested by a man who was showing Ned the town, that he invest a few dollars at faro, just to see how it worked. Ned looked at his friend, smiled, stepped him on the neck, winked and said:

"Not much. I'm a young man from the city, and you can't come far on me."

"You're dead right, pard," said the other, "but what I meant was to invest \$2 to see the game, just as you'd spend the same for a round of drinks."

The man left Ned, but after awhile returned and asked if he proposed to go west in the stage the next morning. Ned said he did; whereupon his friend asked if he would mind taking charge of a young lady. Ned remarked that he would be only too happy to do so. He was seeing a good deal of the men of the country, but had thus far met few of the women. He was assured that the young lady, Miss Iver, was the daughter of a wealthy ranchman, and had been to Denver on a shopping tour and was returning to her home. This pleased Ned very much, and he anticipated a bit of a flirtation with Miss Iver. How it would surprise his father if he should marry a ranchman's daughter and turn ranchman himself.

Ned was introduced to Miss Iver at the coach door by the man who had asked him to escort her and was somewhat disappointed in her. Her walk was awkward, and her voice was not refined. However, she was a woman of the country, and he was curious to learn all about her. He asked her if she wouldn't like to sit outside, but she declined on the ground that the sun freckled her, so they entered the coach, Ned taking a seat beside her.

The young woman was disposed to be quiet and uncommunicative during the early part of the journey, but as one by one the passengers left the coach, none others taking their places, she thawed and took pleasure in giving her escort information about the country, occasionally pointing out objects of interest. Ned, warming up, began to pay her compliments as he had been used to paying them to girls at home, but she was not used to them, or did not seem to know how to take them; but she evidently was trying to make it appear that she had been paid compliments before.

She told Ned that she expected her father to meet her at the junction of the stage road and another leading to the ranch. When the coach reached the junction Ned expected to see a four mule team and a four seated country wagon. But he saw nothing. Neither did the young lady. She looked very much troubled. Ned asked her what she would do. She said she supposed she would have to wait. For a young woman to wait at a crossroads with no house within miles seemed to Ned little short of madness. The stagecoach must go on, and Ned tried to persuade his fair charge to go on too. But she said her papa would be awfully worried when he arrived and did not find her.

There was nothing for Ned to do, especially since she had been placed in his charge, but to remain with her. She declined to permit him to make the sacrifice unless he would promise to spend his time till the coach passed the next day at her father's ranch. Indeed, she declared that papa would not hear of his doing anything else.

So they alighted, and the coach went on. As soon as it turned a bend in the road and was out of sight Miss Iver took a revolver out of a pocket in her dress and, covering Ned, said:

"Young feller, if you've got any valuables in your clothes shell 'em out."

When Ned recovered from his surprise he accepted the situation. The lady threw off her feminine apparel and stood before him a man with his trousers in his boots. He took \$300 Ned handed him and said:

"Now, you galoot, move on."

Ned walked back ten miles to a relay, where the driver of the returning coach took him aboard and carried him to a telegraph station.

Birthday Calendar



If This Is Your Birthday Take care. Some accident threatens. Your health will also require attention. In money matters you will prosper, and if you are employed you will see some way in which you can advance your employer's interest, and, therefore, your own.

Those born today will be quick and active, and, therefore, liable to accident. They will be respected and well liked, and, through experience, will learn the road to success.

Cured of Liver Complaint. "I was suffering with liver complaint," says Iva Smith of Point Blank, Texas, "and decided to try a 25c box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and am happy to say that I am completely cured and can recommend them to every one." For sale by all Dealers. T. Th. S. Adv.

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Big Masquerade Carnival White City Rink, Friday Eve, Dec. 13 10 in Prizes—First for most Elaborate Costume—second, most Unique—third most comical make-up. General Admission 10c. Band Music

Include in your list of Christmas presents a Booklet's Catalogue. It may be the means of getting them that \$500 in gold—first prize in Booklet's contest. YOU CAN ENTER NOW.

Big Masquerade Carnival White City Rink, Friday Eve, Dec. 13 10 in Prizes—First for most Elaborate Costume—second, most Unique—third most comical make-up. General Admission 10c. Band Music

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EVERY WOMAN Is interested when you say groceries—because with good groceries she is able to cook a good meal. Trade with us and you get the best. BOISE MERCANTILE CO. Union Block. Phone 10.

FURNITURE We are prepared to handle Furniture Repairing in all its Branches. PUGH-JENKINS FURNITURE COMPANY, Eleventh and Main.

Uniforms at Wholesale Prices. Exclusive Representative for Singer & Co., Chicago, Ill. Brooks Tailor Shop. Seventh and Idaho Sts.

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