

EVENING : CAPITAL : NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Published Every Afternoon and Sunday Morning at Boise, Idaho, a City of 25,000 People by THE CAPITAL NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

RICHARD STORY SHERIDAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Boise, Idaho, as Second-class Mail Matter.

Phones—Business Office, 234; Editorial Rooms, 234; Society Editor, 1201-J.

BOISE, IDAHO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1912.

THE LOSER.

If each might be the chooser of destiny, I guess no man would be a loser, or languish in distress. But things are so adjusted in this sad mundane place that some one's hopes are busted whenever there's a race. Some one must sup in sorrow whenever the sun goes down, with boding that the morrow will also wear a frown. Mankind is never embattled, there is no great advance, but some one's badly rattled, and some one's name is Fance. And so the luckless snorer who can't keep in the van should be a patient loser, and smile the best he can. In all the bygone ages, since Adam flew the coop, the winner drew the wages, the loser drew the soup. A girl is never married, all orange-wreathed and gay, but that some guy has carried a brooding grief away. There is, I fear, no blessing, that hasn't got its sting; the loser's walls distressing haunt those who dance and sing. I sit and eat my dinner in circumstance and pride, and doubtless some poor sinner is gnawing bones outside. Today I'm fat and happy, I eat and loaf and smoke; tomorrow's dawn, old chaps, may see your uncle broke. And if I am a loser, knocked out by Fortune's game, I surely won't abuse her, that good old giddy dame, but bless her dear old picture, and when the wheel goes round, again a smiling victor I'll hope I may be found.

Copyright, 1912 by George Matthew Adams.

THE MONEY TRUST.

It begins to look as if there might, after all, be something very like a money trust. Few people, we suppose, really believed that there was a trust such as the steel trust. But it was perfectly clear that through interlocking interests a powerful control had been built up in the hands of a very few men. The testimony given last week by W. E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange bank, of New York, before the Pujo committee, tended to prove that there was a combination having some of the features of a trust. Two of the largest financial institutions in New York—the Bankers' Trust company and the Guaranty Trust company—are controlled by five men. Practically all of the stock is held and voted by H. P. Davison, George B. Case, Daniel G. Reid, George F. Baker and William P. Porter. Davison is a partner of Morgan, and Case is a lawyer associated with the Morgan interests. The two companies hold deposits amounting to \$400,000,000.

The Bankers' Trust company operates under a very remarkable voting trust agreement. The trustees vote the stock and have full power to fill vacancies among the voting trustees. Not only that, but it was these trustees, and not the stockholders who elected the directors of the Bankers' Trust company. And the trustees had the power to vote for a merger without regard to the stockholders. It was in this way that the company acquired the Mercantile Trust company. Frew, who was a director of the Bankers' company, admits that he knew nothing of the terms on which the Mercantile was purchased, "except as stated in the merger agreement on file with the state banking department." In other words, bank directors and stockholders were not consulted.

Frew admitted that he had never before heard of a banking corporation being managed by a voting trust, and never before knew of "the stockholders of a corporation surrendering all rights in the management of the company to three men who shall vote the stock, elect directors and buy other companies." It is clear that we have here a great concentration of financial power. Not only so, but it operates throughout the country. When money is needed for speculative purposes the rate of interest can be advanced, and thus funds are drawn to New York. To be sure interior bankers do not need to send them, but the temptation is great when call money is lent at 20 per cent, as it was a few days ago.

But it is not necessary now to go into the question as to how this great power is used. The point is that it exists, and that it is wielded by a very few men. We do not forget that wealth is itself power. But the question in this case is whether there is not a combination which is dangerous. Is the power of Morgan simply the power of a rich and able man, or is it the power which grows out of such voting agreements and combinations as those which were discussed by Mr. Frew? It seems that the investigation is likely to be fruitful.

REGARDING COFFEE.

In the world's production of coffee, Brazil holds the pre-eminent place, according to a report just issued by the department of agriculture. In 1800 the exports from Brazil amounted to 1720 pounds. They have steadily increased until in 1909 they were more than two and a quarter billion pounds. The area in Brazil suitable for coffee cultivation covers about 1,158,000 square miles, or an area larger than the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas and California; but the area under cultivation is small compared with that which could be cultivated, little over two million acres being in coffee in 1905. About three-fourths of the world's output is grown in Brazil, and the state of Sao Paulo alone produces one-half of the world's supply.

The history of the valorization scheme by Brazil is of great interest, not only to those interested in coffee, but to students of economics in general. The state of Sao Paulo borrowed more than \$70,000,000 in 1908 and bought and stored nearly one billion pounds of coffee for the purpose of maintaining prices on the various markets, these having become very low, due to overproduction. Since the

buying and storing of this coffee the government, through a committee, has sold between three and four hundred million pounds.

Venezuela and Colombia rank next in amount produced, each growing in the neighborhood of one hundred million pounds annually. Mexico, the Central American states, and the Dutch East Indies also produce large quantities. The only coffee produced in the United States is grown in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands.

The United States received coffee from 48 countries in the last five years, the great bulk coming from South and Central America and Mexico. Lesser amounts were imported from the Dutch East Indies and British West Indies, and from one and one-half to two and one-half million pounds from Arabia (Aden).

In the total amount of coffee consumed, the United States leads all other countries by a wide margin. The imports amounted to over one-billion pounds annually in three of the last ten years. Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway each import large quantities. Netherlands, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Belgium each have a larger per capita consumption than the United States. The comparative per capita consumption of coffee and tea in the United States and the United Kingdom, 1866-1910, shows an increase of 87 per cent in the consumption of coffee and a decrease of 11 per cent in that of tea in the United States, while the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 36 per cent for coffee and an increase of 87 per cent for tea. In other words, the United States consumption of coffee per capita is about fifteen times that of the United Kingdom, while the consumption of tea is about six times greater than in the United States.

The price of Santos No. 7 coffee on the New York market rose from 5 to 7½ cents a pound, in 1902, to 12½ to 16½ cents, in 1911, an increase of more than 100 per cent in ten years.

Chicory, cultivated in Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, France and the United States, is used perhaps more than any other adulterant. In France the manufacture of chicory into a commercial product is an important industry. Certain coffee substitutes, including roasted chick peas, roasted acorns and so forth, are used extensively in several European countries. Over a hundred factories said to be engaged in the manufacture of coffee substitutes in France, produce 53,000,000 pounds annually; 568 such establishments, including 412 factories for the manufacture of coffee substitutes from figs, are reported in Austria-Hungary; in Germany nearly 15,000 people are employed in the coffee substitute trade, and the annual production is approximately 220,000,000 pounds. The imports of chicory and coffee substitutes into the United States have been comparatively small in recent years.

The Evening Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron.

It also serves who only stands and waits." When I was a little girl a rather officious aunt used to quote that sentence to me in my moments of restlessness and it was wont to make me distinctly impatient and resentful.

Since I have grown up my feelings towards that world-famous sentence have greatly changed. Every year I realize more fully in how many ways the man or woman who can wait serves, and serves not only the higher powers, but also himself or herself. The man who knows how to wait, and to wait silently has mastered one of the greatest forces of nature, a force that often compels circumstances and people far more powerfully than the most violent action.

"All things come to him who waits," is something more than a proverb of caution. It is an expression of the tremendous compelling force of waiting. Think in how many situations waiting wins!

In a quarrel the one who is strong enough to be silent and wait almost inevitably gets the advantage; the impatient party makes foolish and exaggerated statements and soon puts himself very much in the wrong. In the financial world the man who can wait is the man who will win. The man who cannot or is not willing to wait for his rewards, will never make the big successes.

Domestic Science DEPARTMENT
CONDUCTED BY Mrs. Alice Mitchell Kirk

than sandwiches. As a rule the bread should be from 12 to 24 hours old, cut thin, and sometimes toasted on one side. Never melt or warm the butter, but beat to a cream as for cake making. Spread this on the loaf, which has been previously trimmed of all crusts (these may be used for puddings). The fillings may be made from all meats, most vegetables, cheese, eggs and fish, with mayonnaise.

Combinations—Season corn beef or chopped ham with mustard; roast beef or boiled tongue with Worcester-shire sauce or horse radish; lamb with capers, tomato sauce, catsup or chopped mint, and chicken or veal with celery salt or chopped red or green peppers. These are only a few of the combinations for sandwiches. If lettuce is used with the filling, use leaf lettuce, and cut in shreds with the kitchen shears—very pretty with the green showing and much easier to eat. Water cream, chopped, or the leaves used plain, adds much to the flavor of a plain bread and butter sandwich. Tiger Eye Sandwiches. Materials—Philadelphia cream cheese, 1; butter, 1 tsp.; stuffed

olives; grated onions, 1 tsp.; mayonnaise; chopped parsley, 1 t.; salt and paprika; lettuce.

Utensils—Sharp knife, bowl, teaspoon, tablespoon, grater, chopping knife and bowl, doughnut cutter, plain cutter, kitchen shears. Directions—Rub the cheese in the bowl until smooth with the butter. Salt and paprika to taste, add the chopped parsley, grated onion and sufficient mayonnaise for a moist filling. Cream the butter for spreading, and as each slice is spread, cut rounds with one plain and one doughnut cutter. Spread the plain buttered round with the cheese mixture, cover with shredded lettuce and over this put the round slice with the hole in the center. Into this hole put a little mayonnaise and a slice of stuffed olive. On a plate put a paper doily, and arrange the sandwiches tastily on it. Pimento cheese may be used instead of Philadelphia cream, or chopped pimentos from the can may be used in the plain cheese. Chives, when in season, may be used instead of onion.

Ham Sandwiches. Materials—Cold boiled or baked ham, one-half lb.; cold boiled tongue, one-fourth lb.; cold chicken, one-fourth lb.; hard boiled eggs, 4; soft mustard, 1 tsp.; chopped capers, 1 tsp.; salt and paprika, mayonnaise, bread, butter.

Utensils—Food chopper, mortar and pestle, scales, measuring spoon, stew-pan, sharp bread knife, spatula, spoon, vegetable press.

Directions—Chop the meat fine, pound and mix well in a mortar. If you do not have a mortar and pestle, beat the meat through a chopper two or three times and work well with the back of a spoon. Season with mustard, salt, paprika and capers; moisten well with mayonnaise; chop the whites of eggs fine, add to this and mix all well together. Put the yolks of the hard-boiled eggs through the vegetable press or sieve, season with salt and paprika, and mix with sufficient mayonnaise to spread. Cream the butter, as usual. Cut thin slices of bread, spread with the creamed butter. On one slice spread the meat mixture, on the other the egg mixture. Press well together, wrap in oil paper and pack. Be sure these (in fact, all sandwiches) are moist. Anything but a dry sandwich, if preferred, ham alone may be used with perfect results, either sliced or chopped and well seasoned. If lettuce is used with them shred it fine.

DRIGGS HAS HAD A REMARKABLE GROWTH

(Capital News Special Service)

Driggs, Dec. 16.—The town of Driggs has had a remarkable growth the past season. About 30 houses and a number of business blocks have been erected and new enterprises established. The latest venture is a corporation being formed for the erection of a \$25,000 hotel. Now the railroad is here this will be a stopping place of many tourists enroute to Jackson Hole and the Yellowstone park, and a good hotel is in demand. The bankers, Taylor, Driggs & Kimball are at the head of the movement, together with H. D. Winger, a real estate man. Articles of incorporation have just been filed incorporating the Driggs Investment company, for \$20,000. A large wholesale house is now being planned. It was thought by the railroad people that a combined messenger and freight house would answer the purposes, but the first month's freight receipts here amounted to \$10,000, and the sidings are full of freight cars all the time, so that the railroad company has now decided to at once erect a freight warehouse about 140 feet long.

The rich copper and gold mines recently discovered near here are developing some very rich ore and will give new impetus to business and help in a great way to build up the country. Driggs is a musical and dancing place, and besides the moving pictures, a house every evening last week in the entertainment of one company. Driggs has two fine modern opera houses, and one of the best dancing pavilions in Fremont county.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LONG VALLEY PIONEER

Stricken with apoplexy, Sam Hall, aged about 72 years, a prominent pioneer rancher of the Long Valley country, died Saturday evening at Smith's Ferry, while enroute to Boise, where he had been summoned as a witness in district court. The body was taken back to his home near Van Wyck the same night and he was buried yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hall was stricken while driving his team about a half a mile from Smith's Ferry after a drive of nearly 30 miles. With him at the time was his daughter, Mrs. Grace Saltz. Mrs. Kretschmer and Mrs. Kimball, suddenly seized with a pain in the head, he handed lines to one of the women and stated he was sick and was going to die. Forty minutes later after being carried into the residence at Smith's Ferry by his daughter, he passed away. Mr. Hall had been a resident of Long Valley for nearly 30 years and was one of the best known and wealthiest ranchers in that section and his untimely death was a shock to the residents of that section.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that I am ready to pay all warrants on the General Fund of Boise City, up to and including warrant No. 12409. Interest to stop on this date. Dated Dec. 16, 1912.

AILEEN C. BRUCE, City Treasurer. Phone 21 for HAY, Grain, Seeds, Idaho Coal & Seed Co., A. L. Lee Mgr., 8th & Grove, One Block South Overland Corner. Adv. 1f

The Evening Story

A Gambler's Warning

By EVERETT ATWATER

Croker up to the time he was forty years old was a very successful gambler. About the time he reached that age he opened a gambling house in a large city, taking care to hand over a proportion of his winnings to the police. If he had had only the police to trouble him he would be running his place yet. It wasn't the police, but something that shook up his nerves far more than a raid from them and drove him out of gambling altogether.

A number of persons had been ruined playing in Croker's rooms, but they hadn't bothered Croker. What they did with themselves he didn't know and didn't care. At Monte Carlo every now and then a pistol shot is heard in the grounds and the body of some suicide is found who had lost a fortune at the tables. Croker's place was on a thoroughfare, and if any one wished to commit suicide on account of losses at his place he would go where he was less likely to be observed. At any rate there were no disagreeable happenings whatever ill that one occurred which drove him out of the gambling business.

A young Scotchman, Donald Adair, on coming of age came over the water to see America before settling down on his estate and marrying the daughter of a neighboring laird. He was very much in love with the girl and was contemplating a happy life. On reaching New York he found a friend to show him the town, and among other places, this friend took him into Croker's gambling rooms. They were sumptuously furnished, and an elaborate supper with choice wines was on a buffet. Adair, to pay for his supper, concluded to lose a dollar or two and lost a hundred before leaving the place.

The next day he went back to get a return of \$98 and lost a thousand. And so it went on, losing, winning, losing, winning, till all his letter of credit called for was used up. Then he drew all the cash that could be raised on his estate and one night walked away from the Gen of Iniquity without a shilling in the world. But before leaving he said to Croker:

"Look out for me tomorrow night. I have an idea that I may win all this money back."

Croker says that when he said this he looked at him in a way that froze the marrow in his bones. By this time the telephone had come into use, and Croker conceived the idea of doing some business over it with persons too timid or too eminently respectable to come to his rooms. Of course whoever played over the wire sent a person to see to his interests.

About an hour after Adair had left Croker a ruined man a messenger came into the place with \$50 in gold and left it with the proprietor. A moment later the latter received word by telephone that the person who had sent the gold would like to play roulette over the phone. Croker went into the private room and asked who the party was. The answer came back that it was Adair. Croker shrugged his shoulders. Having won everything Adair had, he had hoped that he had got through with him. But he couldn't refuse to play and asked Adair who would represent him. Adair named one of the employees, Riley, adding that he would give him 10 per cent of any winnings he might make. Riley was called in, and the game began.

Adair won from the start. True, he would occasionally lose, but his losses were so small in proportion to his winnings that the preponderance was very largely in his favor. Every time he gained a good sum he gave directions that his representative should deduct 10 per cent of it. This kept Riley in his interest and insured his getting his winnings. But after awhile those winnings accumulated so largely that Croker asked Riley, taking care to speak in a whisper, that he might not be heard over the wire, to go back on his principal and report losses instead of winnings, offering him a large percentage to do so. Riley consented, and the next large sum Adair won he wired that it had been a loss.

"For that lie I will make you pay dearly," came over the wire in a voice that struck both men with terror.

The game went on, and presently Adair left his winnings on a number that paid 3 for 1, and every time the ball spun it won for him. Croker played until he dared go no further, then telephoned that he had finished for that night. No reply came to this, and he asked what he should do with Adair's winnings. Adair must have left the phone, for not a whisper came back.

"I don't like this business," Croker said to Riley. "You take his pile and turn it all over to him when he calls for it." Riley scooped up the winnings, and Croker went home very much rattled. The next morning when he took up the paper he saw an account of the suicide of Donald Adair. He had gone directly to his hotel from Croker's, stopped the doors and windows with the bedclothes and turned on the gas.

This is the story as Croker tells it. Riley only knows what passed in the roulette room. Nobody believes the yarn, of course. But how comes it that Croker was driven out of a lucrative business for no other cause and has been a man of shattered nerves ever since? Any way, the doctors can't explain it.

Birthday Calendar



If This Is Your Birthday You are in danger of doing some unwise thing, which will not be to your credit. If you have the affairs of others under your care, be observing and use your best judgment, striving to act without prejudice. These born today will too fond of theorizing to be careful of actual things and will have to be taught the importance of practical details. If trained in this respect their naturally scientific minds will enable them to reach high places.

DAN BARNIDGE Wholesale Liquor House 105 N. 7th St., Phone 1720-J FREE DELIVERY—ALL HIGH GRADE GOODS.

PHON 83
LYL COAL CO.
HANDLE ONLY
THE BEST
ROCK SPRINGS & CASTLE VALLEY COAL

Dry Slab Wood and Kindling Wood Office 811 Bannock St. W. W. LYNCH, Manager

THE IDAN-HA
BOISE'S LEADING HOTEL
Colonial Dining Room. Rooms \$1.00 to \$3.00
CHAS. GROUT, Mgr.

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

HOTEL BRISTOL - Boise, Ida.
European, new, clean and modern; hot and cold water and phone in every room. Elevator service and ample rooms. Elegant modern housekeeping apartment. Rooms 75c per day and up. Special weekly rates.
M. PARSONS, Prop.

The Home of Good Meats, Lard, Hams and Bacon at Reasonable Prices.
BOISE BUTCHER CO.
611 Idaho St. Phone 59

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.

First National Bank
—OF IDAHO—
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.