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AFFECTATION.

Young Bulger's here at home again, a-visiting a while. He made a hit back East and then began to put on style. He wrote a book that brought his name into the magazines, and now he's basking in his fame; he struts to beat the queens. He bangs his hair and wears a hat that jolts the village hard; a single window in his eye with gold chain by the yard. He tries to look like Byron and he talks a lot of Art; he's bound we all shall understand how smooth he is, and smart. I have no doubt that Bulger thinks we look on him as sweet—but every village Solon wrinkles when he goes down the street. The graybeards sit and gossip some hard by the common pump, and when they see young Bulger come, they say: "Oh, what a clump!" The women hold their sewing bees, the heathen hosts to drupe, and when young Bulger past them flees, they sigh: "He's like an ape!" Young Bulger thinks he cuts a swath when in his brave array, whereas he only stirs up wrath and mad desires to slay. Some people have a bitter spite against the swelled up man; so if you can't be modest, be modest as you can.

Over Moore

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WORD FROM WILSON.

President-elect Wilson is quoted as expressing "the belief that he will not be bothered by office seekers for some weeks to come." When one Democratic representative asked "What does that mean?" he got this answer from a colleague:

"Can't you take a hint? That line is undoubtedly inspired and is intended for the eyes of those Democrats who may be planning to take up the subject of patronage with Mr. Wilson as soon as he gets back from his vacation."

We have no doubt that this is the correct interpretation. If Mr. Wilson does the work that he was elected to do, the work that he promised to do, and that his party promised that he would do, he will have little time to devote to the business of peddling out offices. The new president will be confronted with great and difficult problems, on the solution of which the prosperity and welfare of the people will largely depend. He cannot afford to neglect these, or to permit his attention to be diverted from them. If the Democratic leaders are wise they will see how important it is that the president shall be spared as much as possible from distracting influences.

The Democratic party has no mortgage on this government. It has yet to prove its title to the confidence of the public. Nothing would dispel it so quickly as a spoils raid, as a subordination of the general welfare to supposed party expediency. The people have no interest whatever in the question as to who shall fill the subordinate offices. All that they want is good and faithful service. Under the most favorable conditions Mr. Wilson will have many appointments to make. That is only another reason why he should not be pressed to make appointments that are not essential.

The people have come to see how necessary the merit system is. The number of offices has increased so greatly as to make the burden of filling them all with new men intolerable. Further than that the work of the government is now so vast, and its functions so numerous, that it can be managed only by an executive who gives his whole time to the task. In the early days the demoralization resulting from the spoils system was not so fatal. Now the result might be a confusion and disorganization that would throw the whole machine out of gear.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Frank K. Sturgis was asked during the course of the money trust investigation, what he thought of the fictitious transactions designed to create the impression that the market was active. "You are asking me a moral question," Mr. Sturgis said, "and I'm answering a stock exchange question." As Sturgis is a broker, a member of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange and a former president, it must be assumed that he is an authority. It is, he said, perfectly legitimate for a member of the exchange to give to one broker an order to sell a certain stock, and to another broker an order to buy the same stock—as long—as there is no collusion and the commissions are paid. And thus it is that the values of securities are "fixed"—thus the market is made. We have been assured that the Stock Exchange performs a valuable service in just these particulars. We now see how it performs it. Selling with one hand and buying with the other, the innocent public is made to believe that a certain stock is "active," when it may be the deadest thing in the street. So there does seem to be a difference between a "moral question" and a "Stock Exchange question."

Brokers are also in the habit of re-hypothecating in support of their own loans stock owned in part by their customers, and this to an extent in excess of the debt of the customer on the stock. When the broker fails all the stock goes to creditors inside the exchange, the customer losing all of it. And the proceeds of the sale of the broker's seat in the exchange go to these same inside creditors, and not to the broker's customers. The customer gets nothing on the stock, even though it may be far in excess of the loan that it was pledged to secure. It also appears that the exchange is a close monopoly. It will not deal with brokers connected with other exchanges, or handle stocks listed on them. It sells its ticker service to the Western Union, but will not permit the Western Union to resell it to any customer of whom the exchange dis-

approves. Here, very clearly, is a violation of the Sherman law.

Some of the facts brought out bear very directly on the problem of currency reform. One witness admitted that if the rate of interest were fixed, or that if all banks did as the City National does, that is never lent money for more than 6 per cent, no matter what the call rate happened to be, funds from interior banks would not be attracted to New York. This suggests the reflection that the bankers who yield to this lure of high interest are in effect asking congress to compel them to be good. Even under present conditions there is no reason—except greed—that compels any banker to send his reserves to New York. And if all the New York banks would refuse to lend at exorbitant rates the money sent to them from other cities there would be comparatively little trouble over the question of reserves. It seems to us that the ridiculed money trust investigation is serving a very useful purpose. Which is a good deal more than can be said for the stock exchange as it was described.

The Evening Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron.

WE had been talking about a rather disagreeable woman who sometimes comes to call on the lady-who-always-knows-somehow.

Molly, the stenographer-lady, came into the room just in time to hear her name mentioned. "How I do dislike that woman," she said, as she spread out her hands before the open fire.

"Why do you say that, Molly?" asked the lady, a tone of gentle disapproval evident in her voice.

"Because I do," said Molly. "Yes, I know you do feel that way, but why put into words?" pursued the lady.

"Why shouldn't I?" said Molly. "Isn't it just as well not to?" insisted the lady. "Does it do you any special good?"

"No," admitted Molly rather reluctantly. "I don't suppose it does."

"And do the nicest people you know, the folks you admire the most, go around telling how they dislike people?"

"Don't know that they do," conceded Molly. "I guess you're right as usual, Lady. I take it all back. Only I don't have to say I like her, do I? Because I don't. I just..... Oh dear, I've said it again."

Whereupon the lady laughed with the rest of us and gave Molly up as an incorrigible child.

But seriously, don't you agree with

the lady-who-always-knows-somehow that it's wiser and finer to learn not to express one's dislikes at every opportunity?

A friend of mine used to offer some indignation tablets which had helped her to all indignation sufferers with this recommendation, "They can't hurt you and they may do you some good."

Now it seems to me that one can say just exactly the opposite about the habit of blurted out one's dislike on every possible occasion. "It can't do you any good and it may hurt you."

And as the lady says, you will realize that the finest people, those people you admire, don't do it. They probably have their dislikes, being human, but they don't take everyone into their confidence about them any more than they would about any of their private affairs.

And again, you will notice that successful people, people who have made their way in the world, don't do it. They have found it doesn't pay.

If we could train ourselves not to waste energy in dislikes, that would be ideal. Unfortunately to most of us weak human beings, that is impossible. But we can train ourselves to keep our dislikes private. In the words of a humble but very keen philosopher—

"I suppose maybe we can't help forming opinions, but I guess perhaps if we tried pretty hard we could help intentions of 'em as frequent as we do."

machine, but that it is wrong for children of four times three to work or for children of any age to work under conditions which rob them of their heritage of the happiness of childhood and the right to grow up into healthy and efficient manhood. Today we feel that it is wrong for women to be subjected to hours of labor which cripple them as individuals and as mothers. Our feeling is not merely indignation against a cruel system, but resentment against a stupid system. We do not say, "How sad this thing is," but, "How criminal, foolish and wasteful this thing is." It is still emotional, but it is emotion conditioned by knowledge.

"If this provision becomes a law," argued counsel for certain up-state manufacturers, in protest against a suggestion that all interior stairways in factories be inclosed with non-combustible material, "most of the stairways in all of the factories of Utica would have to be rebuilt at great expense." This plea, familiar enough a few years ago, rings strange today. Today we feel that the alternative to the expense of rebuilding staircases in

PRESS COMMENT

The Costs of Progress.

(New York Evening Post)

Something more than emotionalism enters into the profound effect on the public conscience of the disclosures made before the state factory investigation commission regarding the conditions that still obtain among women and children in industry. At least, it is not a crude, blind emotionalism of the moment. The heart will always respond in a definite way to the story of mere babes toiling beside their mothers in tenement bedrooms or in the chill and dirt of the up-state canneries. Symbols are efficacious in appealing to the feelings, and the three-year-old child nodding in weary sleep over her work is such a symbol. But, after all, that sleeping child is a symbol only. Our pity is not reserved for the three-year-olds. Today we feel that it is not only a horrible thing that children of three should be caught in the industrial

THE NEW SCHOOLMASTER



It's reported that President Taft has been offered the Kent professorship of law at Yale University and that he may accept after making a tour of the world.

factories is the possibility of another Triangle building catastrophe. Presumably, it will take some time yet to impress on the selfish manufacturer and his legal representatives the fact that the temper of the day will no longer tolerate the striking of a balance between human lives and profits. The new doctrine of scientific management here reinforces the ancient doctrine of "Thou shalt not kill." An industry that can be carried on only by exposing its workers to the daily peril of injury and death is an economic as well as a moral monstrosity. The manufacturer who pleads expense against the safeguarding of life will soon be regarded as a barbarous anachronism.

It is not necessary to view this particular factory owner as a Simon Legree wielding his lash over the backs of women and children. He may not be altogether selfish. He may not be altogether stupid. Consider him as being caught himself in the wheels of the industrial machine. Make all allowance for the helplessness of an individual in the face of a system. Yet our sympathy cannot go to the point of arguing that, because the duty which confronts the employer of labor is difficult, it is a duty which may be sighted. The pious wish that a better world may be brought about without causing anybody inconvenience leads us nowhere. The fact must simply be faced that if five-trap factories are to be rendered safe for the workers, it will cost some one a good deal of money. If the exploitation of children is to cease, if humane conditions of labor are to be made universal for women workers, it means a possible cutting down of profits for some time to come. Some one has to pay the costs of progress until such a time as the costs are redistributed among the community at large.

The factory owner who protests that his interests will suffer is entitled to no more consideration than the lawyer who, as we pointed out the other day, will suffer when the enactment of a workmen's compensation law deprives him of the principal source of his income in the form of accident and negligence cases. But the judgment of the day has declared for a workmen's insurance, and the legal profession has to pay its part of the temporary costs of this forward step in social readjustment.

It is this plea of unjust discrimination that every-sincere effort at reform, outside of industry as well as within, must encounter. Unjust discrimination cannot, of course, be defended as a simple matter of definition. But it cannot be admitted that discrimination in itself is by definition unjust. To admit that, is to tie one's hands forever. The advocates of child-labor regulation have had to contend with a vicious circle of opposition. This state would welcome restrictive laws were it not for the fact that it would be put at a disadvantage with regard to another state, where such laws are not to be put into force. The advocate of tariff reform have met the same argument. This schedule cannot be touched because it will put a certain interest at a disadvantage with regard to another protected interest. To judge from the constant plaint against inequity of treatment, one might imagine that we are living in a world of perfectly adjusted privileges and rights, and that any attempt at change means the disturbance of a perfect equilibrium.

Whereas the truth is that the social order is constantly changing, and that the growing pains of society cannot be eliminated, if child labor is to be done away with, if tariff oppression is to be reduced, a beginning must be made somewhere. The burden may fall a little more heavily on Smith than it does on Jones. Ultimately, the burden will be readjusted in fairness both to Jones and Smith.

The stirring of the social conscience with regard to the protection of the workers, and particularly of the woman and child workers, involves an industrial readjustment which calls up for comparison the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century from which the present movement is a reaction. The dislocations and rearrangements which

followed the use of the factory system fell most heavily, for a time, on the workers. To those English anti-machine rioters, the introduction of the machine seemed virtually the confiscation of their chances of earning a livelihood. In the long run their error was established. The same error is committed by the factory-owner of today who cries out that the application of a higher standard of conscience to industry means confiscation. It must be left to time to teach him that his best interests, like those of society, do not demand the wastage of women's and children's lives.



Domestic Science DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY Mrs. Alice Gitchell Kirk

spoon, teaspoon. Directions—Grate the cheese or cut it very fine. Rub the pan with the butter. Mix all the seasonings with the cheese. Heat the beer, and, when boiling hot, add the cheese mixture and stir rapidly and constantly until smooth and creamy. Beat very hard at the last and serve at once on squares of toast.

Be very sure the plates are very hot, also the toast, and ready the instant the rabbit is done. The success of this depends largely upon the cheese. Good English dairy cheese makes a good rabbit. Do not cook after the cheese is well melted, as it is apt to separate. A beaten yolk or two of egg added at the last, some think, is an improvement.

Don't forget the children's operetta, "The Fairy Shoemaker," at the Pinney Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20-21. Adv. D21

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