

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. Published Every Afternoon and Sunday Morning at Boise, Idaho, a City of 50,000 People, by THE CAPITAL NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD. RICHARD STORY SHERIDAN, GUY FLENNER, General Manager, Managing Editor.

Value of Good Hotels.

SOME towns appreciate good hotels, others do not. We have often wondered if Boise was not in the latter class. This city has hotels that, territory considered, compare favorably with the best in the northwest.

We have just read an article about New Bedford, Mass., population 96,000, which has five hotels. The city needs another—a good one. The people there are interested. They realize the advantage of having better hotels and the distinct handicap to the city of having their hotels reviled on the outside.

The mayor of the city is quoted as saying he would advocate giving to anyone who would build a hotel on a vacant block between the municipal building and the postoffice a 99-year lease of the ground at \$10 a year, tax free.

Another proposition is that the citizens put up the money for a 200-room hotel, and this is evidently proving popular.

In Boise hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by a few citizens, without civic aid, in hotel enterprises, with the result that Boise is advertised far and wide as having splendid hotel accommodations. But the building was ahead of the times somewhat—ahead of the travel.

Some day, when we have Arrowrock dam opened to the tourist travel, our hotels will be crowded most of the year.

Meantime, should not the people of Boise be more liberal in patronizing their hotels and to that extent supporting local institutions that aid in giving Boise a good reputation on the outside?

War Insurance Losses.

THE federal war risk insurance bureau shows on its books up to date a big loss. With about 4,000,000 soldiers and sailors insured, it has taken in \$200,000,000 in premiums and has become liable for the payment of \$900,000,000 in death and total disability claims. This means a loss of \$700,000,000.

It is hardly correct, however, to call it a "loss." The government insurance bureau was not formed, as private companies are, to do business at a profit. It was intended as a substitute for the old, unsatisfactory pension system. And as such, it seems already to justify itself.

If this \$700,000,000 were not paid out now to soldiers and their relatives, it is likely that a good deal more would have to be paid later in the form of pensions and bonuses, unscientifically voted and distributed as of yore with a taint of political influence and patronage. This method deals fairly and promptly with the matter, paying the nation's monetary debt to the man who has sacrificed himself to his country, and settling the affairs once and for all.

MR. WILSON AND THE PARIS COVENANT.

No nation pretending to self-government has ever faced such a remarkable situation as that which Mr. Wilson has created. It is so remarkable that the American public is only beginning to grasp it, and their organs of opinion are only beginning to protest or discuss.

We all understand that we are confronted today with issues which may alter the whole course of our national policy, breaking sharply with principles and traditions as old as the republic and cherished by our greatest statesmen, committing us to new responsibilities and new national purposes. Is it wholesome for us or safe for us to meet these issues in a state of languor?

Yet this is what we have been doing. Let us look at the facts leading up to our present situation.

Mr. Wilson arrived in Paris in December. He took with him as advisers a small group of men of mediocre and unrepresentative character. It has been notorious that the American representation consisted of Mr. Wilson. Upon the arrival of the president the doors of the press censorship shut tight. Surmises, rumors, hazardous theories of

what was going on, occasionally a formal statement which amounted to little, were all that were granted. After a time this censorship was ostensibly relaxed after an organized protest by American correspondents, but no one could pretend that the press or the public thereafter were being sufficiently informed of the course of the conference. With the end of our congress at hand, Mr. Wilson departed for home and at the same time a covenant or constitution for a league of nations, framed by a special commission of the conference, was published to the world.

Mr. Wilson, on arriving in America, announced that this covenant could not be amended except in one comparatively unimportant particular. He declared that it must be taken or left whole, and further that it would be inextricably bound up with the treaty of peace.

We think this situation has no parallel in our history. We doubt if it has a parallel in the history of any free people.

The American people were asked to accept, without previous knowledge, study, or discussion, and without possibility of amendment, a document drawn, as Mr. Wilson confessed, by representatives of another people, and considered behind closed doors, a document committing the United States irrevocably and without right of subsequent withdrawal to an abandonment of its historic policies.

Mr. Wilson demanded that the coordinate branch of the government should waive its right of advice and consent, its duty of careful consideration of treaties, and that one hundred millions of American citizens should embark upon the greatest adventure in modern international history virtually upon the faith of his recommendation alone.

No free people in our time has ever been challenged to such a supreme act of self-surrender and unquestioning faith. But Mr. Wilson, high as is the regard of the American people for his spirit and purpose, is not accepted as infallible. The Paris covenant, when studied, revealed obscurities and limitations from the American point of view, and senators of the United States having regard for their oaths of office and their constitutional responsibilities have formally announced their refusal to approve the covenant without amendment. At the same time the need for such an amendment has been urged by other public men and by many newspapers and private citizens.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson has now returned to Paris, and, we are told, insists upon the adoption of the covenant prior to the adjustment of preliminary terms of peace and without substantial change. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Wilson is ready to attempt to force upon the United States senate and upon the American nation the alternative of accepting the covenant or refusing the terms of peace. The latest news from Paris informs us that the American representatives urge the adoption of the covenant by the coming Saturday, and this in the face of the solemn warning of enough senators to defeat the treaty, of the open protest and criticism of the covenant in the United States, and of the objection of several neutral nations which have had less to do with its formulation than the American government and people.

We think this proceeding challenges not only our American constitutional safeguards but the very conception of self-government.

PUTTING IN THE PUNCH.

By PEPS.

WE MAY soon be talking to Mars, declares a scientist. Not with Burleson on the job.

IF OUR delegates to the Paris conference keep on loving the Huns they may want the United States to give Germany a bonus for starting the war and ruining things.

SOME excitement because the Monroe doctrine is menaced. Yep, and everyone knows who the men are and the kind of acts they have up their sleeves and also why.

LEAGUE of nations should hurry along with some of the league things it is fussing about and get down to real business. What, for instance, is to be done with the umpire who cannot dodge a hundred pop bottles thrown simultaneously?

NO Man's Land—the old maids' home.

A FEW stitches in time may give us a baseball nine.

WHAT'S become of the old fashioned party who used to have supper in the evening?

CORRESPONDENT sends in the exciting news that "there is quite a bit of snow in the mountains." Merely rise to suggest that it's quite the proper place for it.

NOT to mess into the court records or anything like that but we notice that Mrs. Ways has just secured a divorce. Different Ways now.

WE HAVE WITH US THIS EVENING.

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the war office?"

"No," she said, "I received word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said, "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."

Two men were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, Matthias?" asked one.

"Yes, a bottle of wine. What have you, Moses?"

"Dried tongue."

"Good! We'll divide our provisions."

Matthias produced his wine and it was divided. Then he asked his fellow traveler to bring out his provisions.

"I?" said Moses.

"Why, yes, the dry tongue you said you had."

"I haven't got one now," was the cool reply.

The morning milk delivered at the parsonage was certainly weak, and the head of the household considered it necessary to remonstrate. "Are you aware," he remarked to the milkman, "that we require this milk for the hitherto recognized purposes?"

"I hope so," replied the tradesman.

"That's all right, then," returned the parson gently; "I merely mentioned it in case you may have thought we wanted it for the font."

INFORMATION

A machine gun is reckoned as equal to 30 or 40 rifles.

The first New York motor car show was held in 1900.

A shrapnel "burst" covers an area of 1500 square yards.

President Wilson's father was born at Steubenville, O.

A new piece of railroad apparatus loads a box car every 10 minutes.

The beef carcass is now to be cut up by a circular saw on the end of a flexible shaft, to save the butcher's time.

The German advance reached its high tide on September 6, 1914, and brought them to within twenty-five miles of Paris.

For heavy motor trucks a combination fire has been invented, a solid base surrounding an egg-shaped cushion.

Bananas are one of the chief exports of Jamaica, but on account of hurricanes the exports for 1917 were valued at only \$1,000,000.

The Camden (Maine) town clock in the belfry of the Baptist church cost \$500 in 1869, and has been running continuously ever since.

The United States does not own the land on which the Panama canal is built, but leases it on a perpetual lease, paying a rental of \$250,000 a year.

There are 500,000,000 acres of idle land in the country and 15,000,000 acres of idle land in New York state alone which could take care of 10,000,000 sheep.

The only battles fought on German territory during the war were in Alsace-Lorraine, which was a part of France until the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The forests of the Caucasus in Russia are estimated at 12,000,000 acres, chiefly in the Black Sea territory, which is at the rate of nearly twenty acres to each inhabitant.

The British government has decided to retain the present organization for the sale of national war bonds and war saving certificates as a permanent part of the national machinery.

The piece of eight was the old Spanish piastre or peso, now called a dollar, thus known throughout the Spanish main in the days of piracy, because it was divided into eight reales. It was a silver coin worth \$1 in the United States money.

According to the town report, it cost the town of Leicester, Mass., \$99.60 to catch one brown-tail moth last year, but Peter H. Gibbons, official moth exterminator of Clinton, says that it was worth the money.

The money that has been lent by the United States government to allied governments, exceeding \$8,000,000,000, is secured by the obligations of those governments, backed by their taxing power and all their wealth.

The first Rotary club in South America was founded at Montevideo in the year 1918. The club is affiliated with the International Association of Rotary Clubs of Chicago, and is conducted like similar American institutions.

There are sixteen cities in the world with more than 1,000,000 population. They are: Canton, Peking, Osaka and Tokio (Japan), Berlin, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Chicago, Constantinople, London, Moscow, New York, Paris, Philadelphia, Petrograd and Vienna.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than 15,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

Miss Louise B. Iams of Madison township, Pennsylvania, who died recently, directed in her will that the revenue derived from her farm, valued at \$30,000, be devoted to the care of four dogs, which were her pets, and the court has appointed da guardian for the dogs accordingly.

The Lincoln highway connects New York City with San Francisco. It is nearly 3800 miles long. Parts of it are unfinished or are in poor condition, but in the main it is a good road. It passes through the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

According to the best modern authorities, the so-called amber found in Syria, India and Madagascar is not amber at all, but a resin, nearly allied to copal, which is the product of leaf-bearing trees growing at the present day. True amber is the resin of scular trees long since extinct, and there is a good deal of conflict among scientists as to its geological period.

Animal diseases, such as hog cholera, the foot-and-mouth disease, etc., are costing the farmers and the general public an enormous sum each year, although agricultural leaders have been waging an effective fight upon such epidemics. Ultimately the farmers will be enjoying the use of about \$200,000,000 worth of their now lost each year through these causes.

According to statistics for 1914, the latest available, the people of this country consumed 48,583,592,000 bananas, of which 15,000,000 bunches came from Jamaica, 8,000,000 bunches from Honduras, 5,000,000 bunches from Panama, and 5,583,592 bunches from Costa Rica. The other came from Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Nicaragua, British Honduras, Santo Domingo and Brazil.

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UNHERALDED HEROES OF THE WAR

By MARK ANDREWS

How Privates Feeney and Brady Routed the Enemy with a Bombardment of Stones.

MORE than one story has come back from the fighting lines showing that the American doughboy, even when deprived of his arms, was never helpless. When a report came back to the effect that a party of Yanks who had been taken prisoners and disarmed had successfully fought themselves free and back to their lines with their fists no one was surprised. Every one said: "Sure they would do that. It's just like them!"

Here we have the story of a young Yank of one of the New Jersey divisions who not only stood off, but who routed a boche force with a shower of stones.

When Michael J. Feeney of company G, 11th Infantry, 29th division, left his home in Bayonne, N. J., for "over there" one of his friends remarked: "Sure, now that Mike's gone over the Helms are in for a hard time of it."

Actually, from start to finish, Feeney lived up to his friend's estimate of him. Several "hard times" for the Helms can be laid to Feeney's activities, but his most notable piece of work is that which went on record when the 29th division was in heavy fighting in a wooded district of the St. Mihiel sector.

According to the story told by Feeney's captain, Feeney and his buddy, Brady, were occupying the same bunk hole in the woods, and there was just some tangled underbrush between them and the Hun's front line. During the early morning the boches kept up an unceasing machine gun serenade, and things were running along as a lively rate.

Some Huns who had come up during the night with the evident intention of bombing our men from their position, got close enough in outpost positions to hurl their grenades into our advance lines.

One boche threw a grenade accurately and it landed on the edge of the hole in which Feeney and Brady were lying. Feeney saw the grenade coming. Jump-



They Swiftly Retreated.

ing, he caught hold of his buddy and hurled him into the next hole, less than a foot and a half to the right, and both landed safely in the bottom of the protecting pit before the bomb exploded. Of course, in the rapid change of quar-

ters Brady had no time to gather up and take with him his equipment, and the bursting of the bomb had shattered the stocks of Feeney's rifle, making it useless. So the two buddies found themselves out forward of their lines, face to face with the enemy, stripped of anything to fight with. Anyway, it seemed that they were stripped of anything to fight with, and had they been two Hun soldiers it is more than likely that they would have counted all lost and would have come out of their pit with their hands above their heads yelling "Kamerad" to beat the band.

But Feeney and Brady were not through. They had no rifles, no grenades, not even a bayonet between them, but they weren't through. They looked their hands over several times, clenching and unclenching them, as they considered the possibilities of giving the boches a fight with their fists when they came over to take them. But the Helms showed no disposition to come over, so something else had to be done. Then a bright idea came to Feeney.

Grasping around on the bottom of their pit the big doughboy from New Jersey gathered together a small pile of stones. Standing up, in plain view of the enemy, he hurled stones after stones at the heads of the Huns as they appeared over the top of their shell holes only a few yards away.

The Germans evidently didn't feel safe facing Feeney, and his buddy, Brady. It probably never entered their minds that the two men would have the nerve to undertake such a bombardment with nothing but stones to throw. And, thinking that they were not between them, they weren't through. They looked their hands over several times, clenching and unclenching them, as they considered the possibilities of giving the boches a fight with their fists when they came over to take them. But the Helms showed no disposition to come over, so something else had to be done. Then a bright idea came to Feeney.

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Diary of a Fashion Model

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

She Describes the Very Newest Mode for Bridesmaid's Frocks.

MADAME, I want you to design my bridesmaid's dress. It is a frequent appeal these days.

We made some lovely gowns for the Marley-Jones wedding. All eight bridesmaids trooped, in here together to view the model gown which I wore. They all loved it, and much to my surprise had no chances to suggest.

It was made of peach-colored organdie over peach charmeuse and trimmed with tucks. Bands of lace ran blades on the underskirt of charmeuse.

I am surprised to find you making organdie over charmeuse, Mme. Francis said the bride-elect. "To me organdie is always so sheer and summery. Somehow I think it loses its effect of coolness when dropped over silk."

"That's true to a certain extent," answered Madame. "But after all, the appearance of coolness is largely a matter of the eye. White flannel looks cool in summer, and yet if I made you a suit of the same material in navy blue or brown you would say you were melting."

"That's true, and I certainly would feel so, too," she laughed.

"Well, pale pink looks cool regardless of the fabric. Pink flannel appears cool, therefore you aren't uncomfortable in a pink flannel suit at the seashore in summer. Besides charmeuse is a cool ma-



Pink Organdie Draped Over Pink Charmeuse Makes This Charming Bridesmaid's Frock.

terial, and this drop skirt with its padded hem—she drew attention to the fact that the skirt hem was interlined with white cotton flannel—does away with the necessity for a petticoat, as charmeuse is heavy enough not to be transparent."

"I do love this idea of lace bands running on the drop skirt, the bride-elect declared. It is decidedly new and very attractive."

"Yes, I like that, also," answered Madame. "The waist is very simple, as you see. No trimming except a fold of material around the neck, and a tucked vest laid over a flat chemiselet."

"I am sure this gown couldn't be improved upon," remarked the prospective bride. "I am going to have a simple wedding. The ceremony is to be at our country place, and this type of gown seems to be the best adapted to the outdoor wedding. That's why I chose organdie for the material."

"Indeed, I think organdie is the ideal fabric for those surroundings," agreed Mme. Francis.

"Don't you think the big black hat is perfect?" remarked one of the bridesmaids.

"Yes, I wanted a hat that would look equally well on all of you girls, regardless of whether you are blondes, brunettes or auburn-haired. That shape looks well on the slender or round-faced girl, and I thought you would all like it."

"Indeed we do," they chimed like a beauty chorus. Then they trooped out chatting excitedly about this gown.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE NATIONS

Time's Astonishing Changes in the Groupings of the Earth's Peoples.

By Albert Barrett Sayre

Why the Rise of the Feudal System Tended to Crush Democracy.

THE Aryan nations that we have seen separated into various different nations, so distinct in themselves that they differ widely even in language, all started out as a single family or race that swept over Europe long before history began. The form of government, you remember, was one that had much of democracy in it.

The Aryans were ruled by a king or a chief as the leader. He governed his people, but the laws were made by a council of old men, later a council of nobles. Then there was an assembly of all the people. This was the form of government the Teutonic peoples had when they began to settle within the Roman Empire.

In a single state there were usually three classes of men. There were the nobles, the freemen and the slaves. Men became slaves in two ways—they were prisoners of war or were condemned to slavery for some crime. Furthermore, it was the custom for men—especially in wartime—to attach themselves to the service of some particular leader and to fight under his command. In return they received the benefit of whatever rewards or protection he had to give them.

Naturally the mixture of the Teutonic customs and laws with the Roman customs and laws gave rise to a system different in some respects from either.

Animal diseases, such as hog cholera, the foot-and-mouth disease, etc., are costing the farmers and the general public an enormous sum each year, although agricultural leaders have been waging an effective fight upon such epidemics. Ultimately the farmers will be enjoying the use of about \$200,000,000 worth of their now lost each year through these causes.

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One of the points of greatest difference became the method of holding land. The lord granted lands to his man or vassal on condition of his being faithful to him and aiding him in war. The land so granted was called a fief, or fee—the land was said to be held by feudal tenure. In contrast with this, the land some men held of their own right—that is, not subject to any lord, only to the laws of the state—was said to be allodial. Now it often happened that a man found it wiser for the sake of the protection of a great lord, to transfer his allodial lands to feudal tenure. And the same thing was done on a great scale when a lord turned over all his lands to the emperor.

The gradual development of the feudal system resulted in raising the men who held their lands by this method above all others. Thus the poorer freemen were pushed down in the social scale. In many countries they gradually dropped into the state of serfs or vassals—that is, men who were not slaves to be bought and sold as men, but who were bound to the land and sold with it.

The actual slave class gradually passed out of existence. But the class of serfs or vassals was greatly increased by the slaves raised into this class, and the freemen who were pushed down into it.

These changes in the constitution with the Aryan peoples set out in Europe were chiefly caused by the feudal system. Later we shall see other phases of the activities of the feudal system and the trend of those times.

But before the representation method came into being the tendencies greatly damaging democracy were at work in almost every country. First, the old national assemblies either died out or were attended in name by the rich or free enough to come. Second, the system tended to cause each district or province to set up for itself a national assembly and so to divide still further the ruling power, thus increasing the dangers of conflict between neighbors.

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ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE: I am a girl 18 years old, and I am in love with a young man about 19. Sometimes he acts queerly toward me. One time he acts as though he likes me, and the next time he doesn't.

We are angry at present. He said he heard me say something about him and he won't speak to me. Now, dear Annie Laurie, I love this young man very much, and wish to speak to him, but I don't know what to do. Please advise me.

MARIE.

MARIE: I should think that you would cease to care for a young man who was rude enough to refuse to speak to you, my dear. Surely you cannot expect to look forward to

much happiness with a man of such peculiar disposition. Don't you think it would be better to put him out of your thoughts entirely and try to make friends with young men and women who would be more congenial?

DEAR ANNIE LAURIE: We are two girls of 17, and would like to ask you how to arrange a wedding. Our brother is getting married, and we would like to ask you how many bridesmaids, flower girls and what else there is supposed to be at a wedding.

BRIGHT and HAPPY: Thank you for the honor, my dear little friends, but the bride is the one to make the arrangements for the wedding, and she may have it as elaborate or as simple as she chooses. Usually there is but one flower girl, though I have attended weddings where there were two, and sometimes a little boy is used as ring bearer, and he carries the ring on a little satin pillow or perhaps in the sort of a rose or some pretty fancy. There may be any number of bridesmaids or none at all—just as the bride wishes.

Right now, when every one is trying to economize, weddings are very simple, and really, all you need to have at a wedding, you know, is the bride and groom and clergyman, but you can have as elaborate an affair as the bride's family wishes.

Annie Laurie will welcome letters of inquiry on subjects of feminine interest from young women readers of this paper, and will reply to them in these columns. Letters to Miss Laurie should be addressed to her, care this office.

British Honduras, Santo Domingo and Brazil.

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