

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

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Put Them Down.

READING the dispatches from continental Europe on the recent outburst of the Bolsheviki one gets a variety of viewpoints, but there is an absolute agreement in all the reports on one score, and that is that the situation is most menacing.

We wonder who is the most to blame, the blind followers of such traitors as Lenine or the deliberate body of men composing the world peace conference?

The peace conference has dallied along for weeks and has come to no conclusion.

It has devoted most of its time to discussing a league of nations, a subject that might better have been left for later consideration, instead of acting and thereby curbing the unrest that is its own child.

WHILE THE FIRE HAS SPREAD THE MEMBERS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAVE PUT ON AND TAKEN OFF THEIR IDEALISTIC KID GLOVES AND—TALKED.

While these diplomatic lotion makers have been pottering around, such fellows as Lenine and his associates in Russia, in Germany and in other countries have been busy mixing iron medicine.

The conditions in all those nations are such as to render it easy to inflame the populace.

The failure to arrive at peace terms for Germany to sign within a reasonable time has given the Huns an opportunity to foment uprisings to impress the allies with the desirability of making easier terms as the price of suppression of those disorders by Hun authority.

It is a spectacle the world views with alarm, but also with mistrust as to the peace conference.

Why has it permitted delay to produce such a state of affairs?

Why so much time to dictate terms to Germany?

Why so much time in deciding WHETHER HONOR AND DECENCY SHALL RULE IN TROUBLED NATIONS?

Is the world to be given to understand that the peace conference is too proud to act?

IF THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSES TO PROCRASTINATE THE WORLD INTO A ROARING HELL, THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW IT AT ONCE, SO THEY CAN ONCE MORE CALL UPON THEIR MILITARY FORCES AND DO THE ONLY THING THAT IS POSSIBLE IN DEALING WITH SUCH AGENCIES AS THE BOLSHEVIKI—PUT THEM DOWN WITH STEEL.

Buffalo Bolsheviki.

THE Bolsheviki movement has been formally launched in this country. It was started in Buffalo, which boasts a sure enough "Soviet," bearing the impressive title of workers', soldiers', sailors' and farmers' council.

Just why a Soviet in Buffalo should include farmers is not clear. Neither is it clear why this particular Soviet—or any other, for that matter—should include "workers." It has opened its career by declaring for a four-hour day—the rest of the 24 hours to be devoted, according to one interpreter, to "holding meetings and making speeches in buildings to be provided by the city government."

Anyhow, that pioneer Soviet appears, with the announced intention of being the model and parent of other Soviets all over the country.

The prospect so disturbed the mayor that he sounded a loud alarm. So far, however,

the menace has failed to develop as expected. The reds were unlucky at the start off. They were going to open the thing with a big parade; but somebody at the city hall refused the permit, and how could they parade without a permit? That dampened their processional, oratorical and literary ardor.

It looks very much as if those Buffalonian Bolsheviki had been buffaloeed, and along with them the great Soviet movement that was to regenerate America as Russia had been regenerated!

PUTTING IN THE PUNCH.

By PEPS.

IF THE Bolsheviki go against the peace conference they will likely win. They are destined to be terribly mused up, however, if they tackle the folks those chanting gentlemen represent.

SEEMS to be some little row on between the proletariat and the conletariat.

GIVE LENINE enough Europe and he'll hang himself.

RAW material can save Germany, we are told. Thought all along it was hurrah material.

WITH half a dozen wars in progress, the battling average of the peace league is reduced to a bushier status.

"YOUNG Man a Fire Escape Thief?"—Headline. What in heck does a young man do with a fire escape after he steals it?

SOME folks cannot see through the restaurant prices, but they can see through the slices of roast beef.

THE family of the crown prince is in luck at last. He hasn't been home for some time.

SOME of the food reports from Germany indicate that the Huns are out on a limberger.

IF IT is desired to block this Bolsheviki movement, we suggest that Mr. Taft be chucked in. Always thought President Wilson too thin, anyway.

AFTER attending several socials we hope some one will invent a non-skid paper napkin.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND AN ELECTION.

Washington, March 25.—No event in politics in a long period has been so fruitful of misinformation as the recent election in which a Democrat was elected to congress from the Twenty-second, or Westmoreland, district of Pennsylvania.

The first bit of inaccuracy to be recorded in almost every mention of the election result was that this is the first time a Democrat has been returned from this district in 50 years. Republican newspapers carried this statement in their news quite as freely as Democratic publications. The fact is that the Twenty-second district returned a Democrat so recently as the Sixty-second congress in the person of Curtis Hayses Gregg, who served from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1915.

Another common error in the news regarding this election was that the Democratic candidate won on the issue of a league of nations. No better authority for the fact that the league of nations was not an issue could be cited than the victorious candidate himself. Immediately after the election the Democratic national committee issued a statement saying that the election indicated how the people of the Twenty-second district felt on a league of nations, declaring that to have been the dominant and almost the sole issue of the campaign.

The Democratic candidate promptly repudiated this statement, saying it was issued by his party committee without authority from him. He said that the Democratic organization in one of the two counties of the district put out some matter featuring the league of nations as an issue but that it did not get him a vote so far as he knew. As for his own campaign, he said, he did not mention the league of nations.

In the interest of accuracy it should be explained that the Republican candidate was a very wealthy man and a large employer of labor. He had several strikes during the war and at least one since, and the charge was made throughout the campaign that he was not fair to labor. The working men, who are the controlling factor in the district, rose up and defeated him. The Republican leaders in Pennsylvania saw that an unfortunate nomination had been made when it was too late to remedy the situation.

Former President Taft, who happened to visit the Westmoreland district during the campaign, issued a statement after the election, saying he was very sorry that the victory was not on the issue of a league of nations because he would be pleased at any hopeful sign in favor of a cause in which he was so keenly interested. The league, he said, was in no sense an issue so far as he was able to ascertain.

Rippling Rhymes

WINTER'S BACKBONE (By WALT MASON—Copyright 1919)

Let glad words be joyously spoken, let bonnets be thrown in the air; the backbone of winter is broken, it's fractured so none can repair. Farewell to the sleet and the drizzle, mild sephyrs will presently come; old winter's a frost and a flaxie, the limit of all that is bum. I see in the heavens a token that spring will be here with the goods; the backbone of winter is broken, the birdlets will sing in the woods. Farewell to the coughing and sneezing, to wintertime ailments all know, to nights that are age-long and freezing; to winds that are plastered with snow. I feared that an overcoat oaken would hold me ere winter was done; the backbone of winter is broken, make way for the soothing old sun! Make way for the roses and lilies, make way for the grass and the dew; the winter has given us willies, but spring makes us better than new. From Hannibal clear to Hoboken let's lift up a rapturous song; the backbone of winter is broken, the backbone that hung on so long

MY SOLDIER HUSBAND REVELATIONS of A WIFE

Why Mr. Stockbridge Was a Bit Worried.

IT was hard work for me to walk sedately up the stairs to my classroom after my telephone conversation with Dicky. My feet felt far, far more like dancing, and the measure to which they would have tripped sang itself over and over in my brain all the way. "Dicky is home—is home! I shall see him today—today!" I paused a moment outside my classroom door to adjust the mask of pedagogical dignity over the joy that I knew illuminated my face. Then, ready for the inspection of the most critical eyes in the world—those of high school pupils—I opened the door. At the desk in front sat Mr. Stockbridge, evidently awaiting me. "Well, were you pleasantly surprised?" He rose as I entered, and there was no trace of his usual brusque dignity. Instead, his manner had all the charm of my first interview with him, when he had called at my home to engage me as his assistant. "Surprised!" I drew a deep breath, dropped with relief my mask of dignity, and let my happiness ripple over my face as it would. "Oh, I never dreamed—cannot thank you enough, Mr. Stockbridge, for giving me your office to myself. It was so thoughtful of you."

How to Beautify Your Hands by Caring for Your Cuticle

THE little half-moon at the base of the finger nails is said to be the beauty sign of a perfect hand. On some hands this half-moon is clearly defined. On other hands it makes its appearance only after careful training of the cuticle, which is inclined to grow over and partly cover or mar the outline of this little white arc which contrasts so attractively with pinkish nails and finger tips.

The growth of the cuticle controls the appearance of the hand, and since this is true, especial care should be given to reducing this cuticle so as to expose as much of the half-moon as possible.



After filing your nails and soaking them in warm water for a few moments, take a bit of cotton and wrap it around the end of an orange stick. Insert this gently under the cuticle, pushing it back carefully. Don't force the skin back, if you do you are apt to have a sore finger. Repeat this process of loosening the skin on each finger and thumb, and then take a cuticle knife and scrape away the loosened skin that may be severed freely. A little of the skin that adheres to the surface of the nail will come away quite easily. If you find that the cuticle doesn't come away sufficiently, use your cuticle seissors to cut it away carefully, leaving it free of all rough edges. In doing this don't injure your nail any way, as such an injury is apt to

INFORMATION

Maine's latest potato crop is estimated at 25,000 carloads. The honor list at Vassar college this year contains the name of Miss Hung-Chen, a young woman student from Soochow, China. Many British veterans of the war are wearing four chevrons—one red for the first year, and three blue for the subsequent years of service. Within the last six months more than 10,000 girls employed in Chicago industrial establishments have been instructed in social hygiene. Fourteen thousand three hundred pairs of army boots manufactured in New Zealand were shipped to the Do-

What Science Has Done to Prolong Life—Milk Facts

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins University)



DURING the years 1848-50, it was estimated that 25,000,000 deaths from the plague or "black death" occurred, which was one-fourth of the entire population of the world at that time. In the year 1761, 50 per cent. of the English nation died before reaching the age of 20 years. The average length of life in the 16th century was only 21 years, while in this, the 20th century, the average life is 45 years. In India, however, the average life today is only 24 years.

You are enabled to see what the science of medicine has accomplished in more civilized countries, where ignorance and superstition do not prevail to so great an extent.

You may not thoroughly appreciate or realize the fact, but nearly aseptically clean, pure, germ-free milk has been one of the significant influences which has largely contributed to this result.

In the days before Pasteur's discovery of microbe life and disease germs milk seemed pure and sweet enough. Like the old caken bucket that hangs by the well, however, all is not gold that glitters. I mix the metaphors unblushingly to drive home the point that rich, pure, sweet cream alive with germs resembles exactly as far as your nose, taste and sight are concerned, the rich, pure, sweet cream that is free of germs. Most persons have the wrong impression that they can tell bad milk from good, or pure water from typhoid-producing water by intuition, instinct, smell or taste. This is wrong. There is no way to scent the dangers except by scientific methods.

"Almost Perfect Food." Typhoid fever is carried more frequently by milk than is any other disease, excepting tuberculosis. As a distributor of this malady milk is second only to water among foods. There is no way known that is satisfactory in preventing the contamination of milk by walking typhoid patients or carriers. But because of this fact let no one be afraid to drink milk, for it is necessary only to be sure that it is perfectly pasteurized.

Milk is called "an almost perfect food," because it contains fat, 3.9 per cent.; lactose, 5.1 per cent.; casein, 2.6 per cent.; albumin, 0.7 per cent., and water 87.1 per cent. The wisest and most economical course to follow is to use whole milk freely. It is a food suitable for all members of the family. It furnishes the body with the best protein for growth, with mineral substance, and with easily digested sugar.

Without question, be it for an adult or a growing child, a mixed diet which is rich in milk is a safe one, and the latter will provide the body with "any elements" which may be lacking in the other foods. The most ideal diet is one which allows daily, in addition to the other foods, one pint and a half of milk for each child, and one pint for each adult. Milk is one of the few balanced, raw human rations discovered. A man can scarcely starve to death on an all-milk ration. A good cow will make six times as much food in the form of milk out of a given amount of feed as her partner will make in the form of beef.

Reducing Bacteria Hazard. The American Journal of Milk calls attention to the fact that freshly drawn milk is practically never sterile. Under ideal conditions bacteria can usually be kept down comparatively, but even here there can be an enormous increase in a very few hours if the milk is allowed to remain warm.

The most common diseases transmitted by milk are tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and epidemics of septic sore throat. Of these the first two come from the cow herself, the others from external contamination. By constant and strict inspection of the herds and almost surgical asepsis of the people handling the milk and the containers, a large part of this danger is removed.

MRS. C. W. W. Q.—Kindly advise me what to do for dry eczema. A—All eczemas itch. There are several varieties of eczema, some of which are cured by keeping away from water, from flowers, from chemicals and from occupations that irritate the skin. Apply a little of the following to the affected parts: Salicylic acid..... 15 grains Bismuth subnitrate..... 1 dram Phenol..... 15 drops Sulphur..... 1 dram Petroleum..... 1/2 ounce Wool fat..... 1/2 ounce

Dr. Hirschberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and scientific subjects, if of general interest. He cannot accept of individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest, letters should be answered personally, if a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Address ALL INQUIRIES to Dr. L. K. Hirschberg, in care of this office.

Little Stories of the Nations

By Albert Barrett Sayres

How the Western Church Influenced the Middle Ages.

WE have seen how the feudal system gradually grew into what is one of the distinguishing institutions of the Middle Ages. The story of this period would not be complete, nor would the picture be true without a consideration of the religious influences of the age. For as we have seen, religious interest was so great that the Crusades became the main effort in the lives of many men. By this time almost all of Europe was Christian. Of the nations only Prussia, Lithuania and the Finns and the Laps in the far north remained heathen. The Saracens and the Moors in the south of Spain were Mohammedans, of course, and there were still some Mohammedans in Sicily. But while practically all of Europe had become Christian, the separation between the Eastern, or Greek, Church, and the Western or Catholic, Church, had become more and more pronounced. When the 11th century had ended there seemed no hope of a reconciliation between them. It was from the 11th to the 13th centuries that the power of the popes of Rome was at its height. During these years it happened that popes of various times followed the example of Pope Gregory, and deposed emperors and kings and gave their domains to others. Thus the papal power grew for a time at the expense of the civil rulers, and at the same time the power of the church grew at the expense of the national churches. One of the reasons for this great growth in power was the rule that was

ODD and INTERESTING FACTS

For some time past the cigarette in Germany has been growing thinner and thinner until at present the weight of tobacco is little greater than of paper. The pre-war cigarettes in Germany, when sold by the ounce, ran about 18 to the ounce. Since the early part of this year the cigarette has "faded" until it now weighs no more than 16 to make an ounce. In the list of presidents of the United States the name of David Atchison does not appear. Yet in the opinion of many authorities on constitutional law, Atchison was certainly the incumbent of that high office for one day only. That day was March 4, 1849. It fell on a Sunday, and Gen. Taylor, the President-elect, refused to be inaugurated on the Sabbath. In those days the President pro tem. of the United States Senate was in line for the presidency in succession to the Vice-President and President. David R. Atchison, senator from Missouri, after whom the city of Atchison, Kan., was named, was then the presiding officer of the Senate, and hence, by this circumstance, became President of the United States from noon of March 4, 1849, to noon of the following day, when Gen. Taylor took the oath of office. President Atchison was born in Proctor, Ky., and died in 1886.