

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

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VERIFIES SUSPICIONS.

WHEN Jacob Margolis, an attorney for the I. W. W., testified before the senate committee, investigating into the causes of the steel strike, that Russian unions, organized in the steel districts of the east, are seeking to perfect an industrial soviet in this country, he verified the suspicions held by a great many people since the walk-out took place. Margolis was not at all secret about the disclosure. His testimony indicates that personally he considers the step to have been a very proper one. He admitted he is of that radical type, of whom there are now too many in the United States, who believe that organized government is unnecessary.

The only really creditable side of Margolis' testimony was his statement that he believed the end sought by the radicals should be obtained by peaceful methods. A very fine theory no doubt. It's genuine Russian. This is the kind of a peaceful revolution that Russia enjoyed, but what has followed in its wake makes all men and women, who love law and order, shudder with dread. This is the kind of peaceful revolution—the soviet plan—that plunged Russia into the darkest days of its history. Its fall appears imminent now. The Russians who looked for delivery through the soviet are today smashing down the doors to Petrograd determined to stamp out the Bolshevik champions.

The senate hearing is laying bare the plot that Margolis and others backed in the hope of starting the movement that would overturn our present form of government. He had the assistance of William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel strike committee. With Foster's aid he secured from the anarchist syndicalists and the Russian union their promise to throw all of their support back of the strikers. The story should arouse the citizens of this country to the forces that are at work.

While declaring himself as bitter toward the I. W. W., Foster disavowed to Margolis any responsibility for statements attacking that organization. In other words, although Foster personally dislikes the I. W. W., he was willing to join hands with them in perfecting his plans to bring about the steel strike.

The time has come when we can no longer shut our eyes to the activities around us, or close our ears to the rabid ravings of such agencies as Margolis, who admits that he was an anti in all war movements and pronounced in his opposition to the draft; a man who brazenly informs the senate investigating committee that the soviet government of the type offered by Lenin and Trotzky, if left alone, is much better than anything offered in the United States.

It is the radical ideas of government such men as Margolis has, that presents the real danger. He is of the type who would not give resistance to an enemy invading this country. He would not resist a marauder who wanted to take his coat or attack his wife. He is against organized government in any form whatsoever. He does not believe in the home. The quicker we act in deporting such radicals, and there are many of them now in the United States, the better we will be off. The steel strike probe is doing a real good for the country. It should continue to bring out the causes leading up to the strike so that we may know just who fostered the discontent; so that the American laboring man can see the class of radicals and the lurking dangers around them. When that has been done, we shall then be in a position to deal effectively with the agitators.

There does not seem to be any scramble on the part of brave German generals to face the common enemy—the Allies' peace council.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON.

THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

HUNDREDS of thousands of people will this week honor the memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who when alive was one of the America's greatest Americans. His untimely taking away cast a cloud of sorrow over the nation in which he was born and arose to the highest position attainable by an American citizen—president of the United States. It is most fitting and appropriate that we erect to his memory a great monument, for Roosevelt will go down into history as a man of wonderful courage and principle.

But aside from all possible sentiment that may be involved in this most excellent cause, is there not something deeper, something that involves the safety of the very foundation of our government? There certainly is. It is the new spirit of Americanism while we say new, it is in reality old—that united spirit for the preservation of our form of government for which the

Revolutionary war was fought and which involved us in a civil war. It is the same spirit we championed when our sons entered the world war.

The nation is threatened as never before by dark and silent forces seeking to overturn a form of government which, since its adoption, has given citizenship every opportunity to enjoy those things sacred to a liberty loving people—free speech, free press, free institutions, the right of franchise, to participate in and determine who shall represent us in our government.

In the spirit of the late Colonel Roosevelt we recognize true Americanism. He loved Americanism until his death. He perpetuated and kept alive uncompromising patriotism. No man was more capable of looking into the future and seeking out national dangers that confronted the American people. The life story of Roosevelt is a lesson that should be studied in every school in the country in order that Americanism may be so deeply seeded that nothing can prevent nor retard its growth.

By contributing to the Roosevelt memorial we lend our aid to this worthy cause. There is no American too high or too low who can afford not to assist in carving in the granite of history the life story of Theodore Roosevelt.

RAILROADS AND RATES.

THE attention of traders from the domestic standpoint is undoubtedly most closely concentrated upon the railroad situation. Outstanding among the developments of the past week was the decision to defer any advance in freight rates until the end of the present year. It is not strange that such a decision should exert a depressing effect upon the stocks of transportation companies, yet railroad values on the whole have held up unexpectedly well because of the growing belief that the government can not refuse the responsibility for investment values which it has assumed by reason of its action in putting the roads into their present position through high wages and a more extravagant style of maintenance than they would ever have developed for themselves. Without having any very definite basis for the belief except general confidence and the better feeling that has shown itself in congress with respect to questions affecting capital and labor the market has taken a distinctly hopeful attitude with respect to railway investments. Curiously enough and in spite of the threatening conditions in the field of local transportation as brought out at the Atlantic City convention of representatives of the electric railways there has been a corresponding disposition to feel that the worst has been reached in local transportation shares and that future developments would, if anything, be better.

The pilots who have undertaken to fly three German Fokker airplanes in the cross country military race have probably made all arrangements to give Milwaukee a wide berth.

Local coal dealers announce coal has advanced another 80 cents a ton. Nature's fuel was well named black diamond. At going prices they will soon be turning white.

Spain is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America. Yet in America Columbus day passed almost unnoticed.

With corn selling at \$78 an acre in the field a farmer has little reason to dream about discovering a gasoline well or an automobile tire mine on the upper forty.

Our courts have decreed that a spanking costs \$25.85. Even the price of spankings are apparently going up.

There does not seem to be any scramble on the part of brave German generals to face the common enemy—the Allies' peace council.

CONTENTED.

There's one who is contented the bard who writes this poem—though men around have vented harsh language flecked with foam I like the work I'm doing, the errands I'm pursuing, the kind of rags I'm chewing, the wreath upon my dome, I like the pay I'm drawing—it keeps me out of debt—though other guys are jawing about the wage they get; I like the way I'm dining; I have no cause for whining although my face is shining and damp with honest sweat. I like my little cottage, it's humble, but it's nice; I like my frugal pottage, composed of prunes and rice; I like the lye I'm thumping; I like the book I'm thumbing; I'll have no kick a-coming until I'm placed on ice. I like the autumn weather, before the winter wakes; I like the kind of leather of which they make our steaks; this world is good to stay in, to put up wood and hay in, to work around and play in, and all complaints are fakes. Oh, evils are existing, I've known 'em all along; I'm weening and I'm retreating that many things are wrong; but beefing will not cure them, or help them, or help me to endure them, and so I just abjure them, and sing my dippy song.

PEPS



FOOLISH FASHIONS Miss Lilly Hippo: Oh dear when will wide skirts come back again?

RETROSPECTION.

If I had my life to live over again I could know all the things I know now. I'd tower with the proudest of my fellow men And I'd make folks take notice, I vow. I'd start making money when seven years old, I would pinch, I would scrape, I would save. I'd scheme and I'd plan for a fortune untold. I would work, I would toil, I would slave. By trickery dark, by deceit and by stealth, I would pile up the gold my life through. I would sadden the world by the power of my wealth— And then maybe I wouldn't. Would you?

Perhaps I would never take time to enjoy

The enchantments of nature and life. But would use every moment that I could employ In the whirl of the morgey mad strife. I probably never would have time to sleep. A small bit of compassion for those I relentlessly crushed 'neath my grim iron heel. Or to lessen their torture and woes. It may be I never would find time to weep.

Up to heaven's superb vault of blue Or to hear the birds warble their glorious lays, But I guess that I would, wouldn't you?

One can scarcely help congratulating the writer in the Topeka "Capital," who says: "We recall that our year's earnings in 1896 were about \$100. We made more than that in the first four months of 1919."

If our one vote is equal to Great Britain's six, why isn't Great Britain satisfied with one?

For the sake of our so-called peace, let it be hoped the Prince of Wales and President de Valera of the Irish republic do not meet while on their American travels.

There are three parties to every strike, not two. The third party is the general public, whose rights and whose welfare are trampled underfoot, which pays the ultimate cost of the conflict and in addition is saddled with the expense of maintaining some semblance of law and order between the belligerents. That third party is never consulted and has no rights that anybody is bound to respect.

When the government happens to be the employer, as it was in the British railway strike, the same conditions prevail. The government refused to grant the demands of the employees, the employees refused to work, and the end millions of people who were late consulted in the controversy and had only the most fragmentary knowledge of the issues are forced to pay the bill, including arrears of wages to the men who subjected them to all the hardships and losses.

Organized labor insists that the right to strike is vital and that without it all wage workers are in danger of being enslaved. There may be some merit in this contention, but this does not imply that the strike must be the first resort, and that labor, which vociferously demands the right of organization, is privileged to use force in any way it sees fit. Capital was under that delusion, but it has been cured, and labor will eventually have to submit to the same kind of treatment.

Organization implies responsibilities as well as powers, and labor as now led recognizes no responsibilities. Even its signed contracts are unenforceable. If the Washington conference fails to establish the fact that the right to organize carries with it the obligation of public regulation, whether labor or capital is concerned, it will make little headway toward establishing a basis for industrial peace.

"Eat more vegetables and less meat," says a health expert. A financial expert probably would give the same advice.

Wouldn't you be "vexed" if you should walk into a delicatessen store and find a lot of army food on the shelves?

Who's who in current events

WITNESSED SIGNING IN 1871, ALSO 1919

EDITORIAL OPINION OF IDAHO EDITORS

BLOW UP AUTOMOBILE.

A limousine car of luxurious and expensive make, said to belong to an officer of the Victory Mining company, was blown up by a charge of dynamite this morning at an early hour at the Widdowson barn in Gilmore. The car had been housed there the evening before, after a drive from Leadore, where it had been pledged for a temporary loan. It was driven and occupied by some of the official heads of the mining company on the visit to Leadore, where the loan was negotiated.

The officers of the company were somewhat embarrassed for the want of ready money but had assurances, so it was said, that ample funds would be forthcoming soon to pay off present obligations and take care of future operations. The payroll had been held up for a month or two.

L. Marion Edmunds, who registered from New York, had driven the car on its mission to Leadore. It was about an hour after midnight that tremendous explosion started the mining camp and the wreck of the machine was discovered soon afterward.

Someone it seemed had resorted to direct action of a very emphatic sort, for the explosive, which it was had been placed not by accident but by design, where it would do the most damage to the expensive parts of the car.

Deputy Sheriff Free came to Salmon yesterday evening to advise with the sheriff's department in the investigation of the explosion.

Horror at the outrage was expressed by everybody as soon as the particulars became known in a telephone mes-

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE NATION SAY

HAPPY ENDING OF THE COEUR D'ALENE STRIKE.

(Spokesman-Review, Spokane). It seems a paradox, but remains an essential truth—the striking Coeur d'Alene miners have lost, but in losing the strike they are gainers along with the rest of the people in that rich and beautiful region. For industry and prosperity will now come back to these uncontentious and idleness prevalent but busy hills. A Wallace dispatch, "a spirit of optimism has taken hold of the entire mining section." It is predicted that within the next 10 days at least 1,000 miners will come into the district seeking work in the mines. Hundreds of miners who left immediately after the strike are expected to return.

The strike was unwise and its failure was indicated from the beginning. It was publicly condemned by Robert M. McWaters, the government conciliator, who found that in this instance the employers were willing to do the right thing all along the line.

Of course, the strikers have inflicted losses upon the mine owners, but in doing that they have brought losses upon themselves and everybody else in the Coeur d'Alenes. The strikers have lost a gigantic sum in the wages that would have been paid, and hundreds of them have lost their savings seeking employment in distant camps.

POWER WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

(World, New York). The total cost of the British railway strike is estimated at \$250,000,000. Everybody is pleased with the terms of the settlement—the government, the railway employes and the general public; yet there is nothing in this settlement that might not have been agreed to without the stopping of a single wheel.

If wages were to be stabilized until Sept. 20, 1920, if the minimum pay of any adult worker was to be fixed at 51 shillings a week and if negotiations were to be made and not a general agreement as to hours and wages, why was it necessary to have a strike, to subject millions of people to most serious privation and to inflict damages upon the general public aggregating a quarter of a billion dollars? The government could as readily have surrendered first as last.

In the circumstances the average person must be more and more mystified in trying to find out what it was all about.

Secretary Wilson said in his speech at the opening of the industrial conference in Washington yesterday that "we have found ways of regulating all the other relations of mankind. Surely human intelligence can devise some more acceptable method of adjusting the relationship between employer and employee."

It might, but it does not, and it never will until government, under pressure of public sentiment, takes the initiative and asserts some of the power that is inherent in it.

There are three parties to every strike, not two. The third party is the general public, whose rights and whose welfare are trampled underfoot, which pays the ultimate cost of the conflict and in addition is saddled with the expense of maintaining some semblance of law and order between the belligerents. That third party is never consulted and has no rights that anybody is bound to respect.

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MERCURY, FLEET-FOOTED MESSENGER OF THE GODS: "I TAKE MY HAT OFF TO YOU, MR. MODERN FLYINGMAN!"



STRANGE FACTS THAT FEW PEOPLE KNOW

In connection with the visit to the United States of King Albert of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant, the National Geographic Society has issued a bulletin relating how the eldest son of the Belgian ruler acquired that title.

"It is fitting that the name of Brabant should be perpetuated in Belgium history, for the territory originally so designated may well be called the cradle of that Belgian freedom which functioned so gloriously in 1914," the bulletin says.

Present day Brabant, most populous province of Belgium, has an area slightly larger than Rhode Island and three times as many people. But the Brabant of earlier times, conquered by Caesar, settled by Salic Franks, parcelled out to Germany by the treaty of Verdun in 843, and made a part of Lower Lorraine, was more extensive. It included North Brabant, now the largest Holland province.

"Late in the twelfth century the rulers of Brabant assumed the title of Duke, but it was not until 1312 that an event occurred which removed Brabant from the rank of a pawn of the feudal system, and laid the foundations for a love of independence which sometimes was suppressed, but never crushed.

"This event is known as the Joyeuse Entree, a charter of Brabant liberty akin to the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, granted by Duke John III, so there would not be too vigorous protest at the marriage of his daughter, Jeanne to Wenceslaus, of Luxembourg, a union which entailed a change of dynasty.

"A year later John III died and his heiress and her husband made their coming to Brabant an occasion for renewing their vows to observe the terms of the charter. From this circumstance—an exceedingly joyous entry indeed—the charter derived its name.

"It must not be concluded that because this victory was passive it was handed, manna-like, to Brabant citizens. The charter of Cortenberg, wrested from John II, was a reminder of the Brabant state of mind and it foreshadowed the broader principles of the more famous document. The Joyeuse Entree pledged the dukes to begin no wars, nor conclude any peace, without the approval of their subjects, it provided that members of the council, representing municipalities, must be native born; and that the ruler must preserve the duchy's territorial integrity.

"Even this concession did not pave the way for Wenceslaus for a peaceful reign. Louvain, once the dual residence of Brabant rulers, had become a center of cloth manufacture, and there sprang up the consequent troubles of an industrial city. During an uprising the city's magistrates, mostly noblemen, were thrown from the windows of a building and caught by the populace on the points of spears. Duke Wenceslaus recaptured the city in 1385 and punished the rioters, but many of the city's best artisans fled to escape retribution. In so doing they transferred their industry to England and Holland. Louvain regained prestige in another field by the establishment, by Pope Martin V, of its famous university, from which it was said no one could graduate "without knowledge, manners and grace."

"Brabant passed to the House of

Burgundy, then fell under Spanish dominion, and finally, by the Treaty of Utrecht, to the Hapsburgs of Austria.

"It was at Brussels, the later Brabant capital, that the uprising against the tyrannical Spanish rule was generated, and developed into an eighty years' war of independence. Brabant bore the Hapsburg yoke no more willingly than that of Philip II, and when Joseph II tried to interfere with the long standing rights granted by the Joyeuse Entree he precipitated the revolt of 1789. At Brussels, too, was fomented the revolution of 1830 against Dutch rule which resulted in the independence of Belgium.

"One of the first acts of the new nation was to adopt the Brabant colors for the national flag, which will be in evidence in this country in honor of the royal visitors, and the lion of Brabant as the national coat of arms. The title of Duke of Brabant was revived for the crown prince of Belgium.

"Perhaps one of the most appealing figures in Brabant's long history was the much-married Jacqueline, or Ja-

coba, countess of Holland, who first married the Duke of Touraine, then successively, John IV, Duke of Brabant; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and Francis of Borcelin. History accounts her the most beautiful, talented and valorous woman of her day; and she seems to have been all that her second husband was not.

"During the time when Jacqueline was opposing her former husband, John of Brabant, allied with Philip the Good, of Burgundy, who later brought Brabant under Burgundian rule, she was supported by the red-capped Hoeks, one of two factions whose existence illustrates upon what slender threads the fate of medieval nations often depended. The Hoeks meaning fish-hooks, and the Kabeljauws, or codfish, were rival groups for more than two centuries. A dispute arose at a banquet regarding the manner of catching codfish. The dispute became so acrimonious that it persisted after the dinner, noblemen and their followers took sides, and they began wearing caps to distinguish their allegiance. That of the cod-fish party was gray."

Operations On the Skull Now Yield Amazing Brain Benefits

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins University)

IN days of old, when dragons were bold and magicians held their wands, fairies, spirits, witches and goblins wielded wands to enchant and perform their magic. Nowadays these matters are done otherwise. Skilled surgeons with knives, lancets and scalpels instead of wands turn imbeciles into philosophers, changelings into pretty maidens, and criminals into honest persons.

Recently there took place at Johns Hopkins Hospital a remarkable operation upon an 11-year-old boy who had not been normal since infancy. The operating surgeon brought to light the fact that there were a number of little cysts or tumor-like swellings pressing upon the child's brain and with patience and painstaking detail carried out his wonderful brain operation.

The tumors were discovered in the dura or sack which lines the skull and surrounds the brain. They were removed and mental and physical health for the young patient was the reward.

Numerous mental patients have since been benefited by an operation on the brain. One 12-year-old patient had been bed-ridden from birth and blind. After the operation on his brain he began to walk and to see, and since improved still more.

When another little patient came into this world just four years and ten months ago he was a tiny bit of humanity with an unusually small head. Month after month passed and the baby did not improve. The parents of the child sought medical aid and were told that their baby was suffering from spinal trouble.

Room for Brain. Medical or surgical aid seemed out of the question to the unhappy parents until one day last winter the operating surgeon was summoned to attend a friend of the parents of the afflicted child. The mother, with her baby, was calling upon this friend at the time.

When the surgeon noticed the child he asked its age, and remarked that the size of the skull was that of a 2-year-old. In conversation with the mother the surgeon said the only hope for the little chap was an operation on its skull. An operation of the kind performed by Dr. Bialadell only may be successfully performed on children up to 7 years of age. And to be a success the child, mentally deficient because of a small skull, must have brains of quality.

ANSWERS TO HEALTH QUESTIONS

W. M. C. Q.—What can I do for dandruff?

A.—Massage a little of the following into your scalp three times a week: Sulphur..... 1 dram Benzoin..... 10 grains Salicylic acid..... 15 grains Sulphate of guaiacum..... 15 grains Petroleum..... 1 ounce

Z. Q.—Would you please tell me what to do for my neck? It always looks yellow, and when I wear white it looks terrible.

A.—Rice powder and chlorate of potash may bleach it.

Remarkable Operations.

The first operation consisted of lifting the scalp and making two incisions on either side of the head, through the skull. The second operation was a third incision across the skull, forward of the centre. The last operation was

of an especially dangerous character because the incision must be made over the sinus, the great blood carrier which is just beneath the skull.

A noted French surgeon, Dr. Lanolens, was one of the first to perform an operation on the skull for the purpose of permitting the brain to expand. His method was to make the two incisions on either side of the skull and one extending down on either side of the skull.

A far more remarkable operation is that performed by an American physician, Dr. Slias C. Bialadell, because of the extreme care that must be exercised in cutting across the skull.

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