EVENING CAPITAL NEWS
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Published Every Afternoon and Sunday Morning at Boise, Idaho, a City of 20,000 People, by
THE CAPITAL NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
RICHARD STORY SHERIDAN, General Manager.
H. A. LAWSON, Managing Editor.
Entered at the Postoffice at Boise, Idaho, as Second-class Mail Matter.
Phones—Branch Exchange Connecting All Departments. Call 24 or 25. Society Editor 1269.

PEOPLE DEMAND SETTLEMENT.

THE country awaits with deep interest the result of the conference today between the government, the mine operators and the miners, over the coal situation. Because of the coal shortage this situation in the United States is rapidly becoming unbearable. For the best interests of the country it should not be permitted to continue. The deadlock which has forced a majority of the mines to close down while the output from others is far below normal, has assumed the proportions of a national industrial calamity, to say nothing of the actual suffering it is causing because of the inability of part of the consuming public to secure coal.

The new proposal to bring about a settlement has been approved by the heads of the United Mine Workers of America who called the strike. President Wilson is behind the proposal. The scale committee and the district presidents of the miners' union are now in session in Indianapolis considering it. It is presumed that the mine operators approve the proposal. Officers of the Mine Workers of America have pledged themselves to urge the striking miners to accept it.

The curtailment in great industrial centers to such an extent that factories have been closed down, the forcing of railroads to cut off badly needed train service because the supply of fuel is running short, the throwing of hundreds of thousands of people out of work, the actual hardships imposed upon the consumers who now find it difficult to secure enough coal to keep warm, are all the result of the strike. The entire nation has suffered and it is not likely to forget those responsible.

One experience of a nation-wide coal strike is enough. Either the mine owners and miners will settle their differences without bringing on another such situation, or there will be an insistent demands that the mines be taken over and operated by the government for the general benefit of all of the people and not for the few, as has been the case in the past.

OUR NAVY SECOND.

IT is with a sense of pride and gratification that Americans learn from the report of Secretary Daniels that the navy stands second to but one other world power—Great Britain. The time is not far distant when it will likely be first. No chapter in the history of this country shows greater progress than that of the naval. From nothing we have built a giant sea fighting force until we stand overshadowed by but one other country, the very nature of whose possessions forced great naval expansion.

Included in our navy are a number of super-ships, unequalled by any other in the world. We have several of them under construction. They include 18 capital ships—12 super-dreadnaughts and six big battle cruisers. They represent the last word in naval construction. There was recently launched the premier ship of them all, the California, which is driven and operated in all departments by electricity. The guns of these ships have longer range than those of the sea fighters of other countries.

The United States is only beginning in naval activities, we are told. Secretary Daniels admits we are pressing forward to greater things. In his annual report to congress he says that the United States navy "emerged from the war in comparatively stronger and more powerful condition than ever before." While the navy was not involved in any big engagements because there were few and the more important took place before this country became involved, it played a very important part in the economic blockade of Germany and in driving the Hun submarine from the high seas.

The cost of the navy to the nation during the war is given by the secretary as $2,982,000,000. Considering the big battle formation we are now supporting naval experts hold the cost to be reasonable enough. The needs of the navy during the next fiscal year will be $40,000,000, a sum smaller than the one appropriated for the present fiscal year. During the 12 months ending last October 159 vessels of all classes were completed for the navy, the list including 103 destroyers, one battleship, 32 submarines and 52 eagle boats. Several records are broken in the matter of rapid construction work.

Among the recommendations made by Secretary Daniels is one that stands with pre-eminently, that is expansion of the naval air service. As the airplane constitutes the eye of the army, so it has become the eye of the navy. No matter how powerful our ships may be, unless they are protected by powerful battle planes, they will be helpless. Other great powers are giving much of their attention to development of aerial navigation and improvement of their air defense. Congress will keep apace of the times if it follows out the recommendation of the secretary.

The navy made a record during the war of which every American may well feel proud. In fact, since the early history of the United States, our naval record has been a great inspiration to the American people.

RAILROAD AND TRADE FINANCING

HANDICAPS to the market have been afforded by the slowness of congress in dealing with important questions now before it relating to railroad and trade financing. The house adopted the Esch railroad bill but the senate is so closely occupied with other matters that the disposal of this bill in any form is evidently deferred until toward the close of December. A very serious question must be considered to exist with respect to the possibility of passing a railroad measure in any complete form before the end of the year, when the lines go back to private ownership, the prospects apparently favoring incomplete action of some kind, attempted tentatively to bridge over the immediate problem, pending the lapse of sufficient time to allow the adoption of a complete measure. Disappointment was expressed in financial circles quite generally because of the failure of congress to act upon the Edge bill before adjournment. A favorable conference report was presented to both houses on Nov. 17, but action was suspended. This, of course, effectually postpones action until a much later date, since no further steps can be taken toward the organization of foreign trade financing corporations pending the actual signature of the measure in its complete form.

HATS OFF TO THE TIN CAN.

A SIMPLE trade announcement to the effect that the United States is now producing three-fourths of the world's tinplate marked our arrival at the point of predominance over one of humanity's most necessary industries.

Yet it caused very little excitement when it was made. No huzzas rent the welkin. So far as is known not a hat was thrown into the air.

The tin can, past his period of usefulness, is not a lovely thing to look upon. He is a frequenter of ash cans and dump heaps. Yet he marks the trail of modern American progress.

As the whitened bones of the bison glisten in the prairie sun to mark the hazardous course that Empire took across the plains in the '40s, so do the mounds of battered and rusty tin cans mark the course of armies and explorers. It means that enlightenment has come to our heathen brother in the form of a well known brand of coal oil or that an effort has been made to reach the inner recesses of his soul with an old and reliable make of pork and beans.

A state examination of hunters to determine whether they know the barrel from the trigger might save accidents.

That snowfall in Los Angeles simply goes to prove that accidents will happen in the best advertised climates.

It won't help much if the miners do accept the 14 per cent raise unless they go back to work.

Thinking of the poor Armenians is one way of making the high cost of living bearable.

The "hooded terror" at Washington must be a movie fan who takes himself seriously.

I won't be under the lash of the whip of any party.—Lady Astor.

Atta girl!

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON.

THE MAGAZINES.

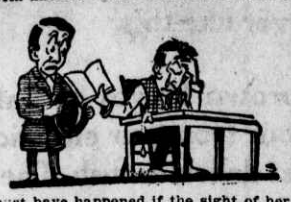
I went to buy some magazines, as any sane man would; the merchant showed a can of beans, and said 'twas just as good. "There are no magazines," he said, "strike made them suspend; but here's a loaf of graham bread will do as well, my friend. You've not enough picayunes to buy a single mag; but we have codfish, cheese and prunes, and onions in a bag." Alas, there are no substitutes for magazines, indeed; I would not give a dozen hoots for life, with naught to read. When magazines are on the stands, appealing to my purse, I paw them o'er with idle hands, and say they're getting worse. But when there are no magazines my nights are flat and gray; I yawn and think of soup tureens until I seek the hay. I miss the gripping, vital tale that used to freeze my blood; and checkers are of no avail, and life's one ghastly thud. I miss the high, uplifting screed, which tells how one may rise, though down and out, and gone to seed, and gain a gorgeous prize. An evening without reading means an evening grim and blue; and so I've missed the magazines—no substitutes would do.

:-: PEPS :-:

HER STYLE DID IT

"I dropped in unexpectedly to see Gadspur and found him weeping over his wife's household account book."

"Is his wife dead, or did she run away with another man? Something serious



must have happened if the sight of her account book moved him to tears."

"Oh, Mrs. Gadspur had merely gone out of town a day or two to visit relatives. What pierced Gadspur to his heart's core was friend wife's style of bookkeeping."

—

"THE HORNS."

(Apologies to Poe.)

Hear the autos with the horns—motor horns!
What a multitude of noises each lacquered mouth adorns!
How they shriek and croak and bellow
In the daytime and the night!
While the people, ever springing,
And each to the other clinging
In the nervousness of fright,
Dance the time, time, time,
To the siren's shrieking rhyme,
'Mid the turbulence of traffic as it warns, as it warns,
By the croaking of the horns, horns, horns,
By the squawking and the hawking of the horns!

—

ADVICE TO BANQUET SPEAKERS

Always use up ten minutes telling the audience you cannot make a speech and by the end of that time they will believe you.

When you get started, speak two or three hours. Remember, the crowd didn't come to hear anybody but yourself.

Don't take a chance on any new stories, you are sure to get a laugh on the old ones.

When you get off the track, stop and take a drink of water, no matter how painful that may be. By the time you get through drinking the water the audience will have forgotten what you were talking about.

Safe authorities to quote: Bill Nye, Simeon Ford, Mr. Dooley, George Ade, Ptroleum Nasby, Josh Billings, Mark Twain.

—

BETTER PUT IT ON THE FURNITURE

FINE MAHOGANY FINISH. YOU CAN PUT IT ON YOURSELF

—Sign in Downtown Window.

—

When a woman can forgive her husband for coming home at two o'clock in the morning, love is more of a habit than an emotion.

—

No matter how much civilization progresses there will always be a lot of men who will insist upon wearing derby hats.

—

A little bookshop has been opened in London by a poet who never had any previous experience. Goodnight, little bookshop.

—

Dear Peps—I have lamped the following sign in a downtown place:

NO TOBACCO CHEWING ALOUD HERE

Presumably they must chew quietly. —Fred W.

—

Report says that two million farmers have telephones. So. it's a pretty hard life, after all.

—

Siberia is a new market for Italian lemons. Would that we could send a few of ours there.

—

One reason of prohibition is the marked falling off in the sale of salted peanuts and dried herring.

—

Revenge is sweet—if you can get any sugar.

—

The Literary society was meeting. The Rev. Josiah Dobson presided. James Bolivar McHenry, the noted orator from the adjoining county, was speaking on "The Peace Table," and the audience was rapt in respectful attention.

"And that was what they conceded," he concluded. "I ask you, fellow-citizens what does this nation need? What is her necessity as she leaves the far western shore and steps proudly across the Pacific and in the eyes of the world lays the hand of democracy upon the brow of the Orient? What, I repeat, does she need?"

"Rubber boots," hiccoughed the town souse.

—

"My son," said Mr. Grabcoin, "I dare say you flatter yourself that you are well known to head waiters and ladies of the chorus."

"Well, maybe I am dad."

"Yet, when a spendthrift dies have you ever heard of a section being reserved in the church or in the funeral procession for mourning head waiters and ladies of the chorus?"

—

"But, Mabel, on what grounds does your father object to me?"

"On any grounds within a mile of our house."

WHO'S WHO IN CURRENT EVENTS.

COMES TO U. S. AS PERU AMBASSADOR

Frederico Alfonso Pezet.

Peru's new ambassador to the United States is Frederico Alfonzo Pezet. He will assume his duties shortly. He is well known in Washington, having served as Peruvian minister for many years. Before that he was secretary of the legation.

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE NATION SAY

WHAT MAKES A PROFITEER?

(Chicago Tribune)

In casting about for some method of attack upon the cordially hated profiteer we slipped, somewhat unconsciously, into the interrogative mood which produced the question: What makes a profiteer possible? and this suggested the old college song.

Strike up the band,
Here comes a sailor;
Cash on his hand,
Just off the whaler.

Wherefore we decided that what makes possible the profiteer is the number of approaching sailors with cash in their hands; in short, the American public on shore leave after four years of perilous voyaging.

Is the profiteer to be blamed for striking up the band when he sees a sailor with cash in his hand? Or is the spendthrift public, displaying its cash in hand, to be blamed for the eagerness with which it tempts natural cupidity?

We are aware there will be many protests against this argument. The protests will come from those who honestly are endeavoring to practice economy and sincerely are devoted to prudent management. To those we must say that there is profiteering in the necessities and we must admit that this profiteering is not induced by the prudent and economical. It is made possible by the imprudent and the wasteful.

It is unfortunate that the thrifty should suffer for the extravagance of their fellows; but this is what is happening. And it will continue until the extravagant learn better management or are compelled by force of circumstances to forego their prodigal habits.

As a nation we had better quit playing the role of sailor. We are seen coming.

ANOTHER GERMAN DELUSION

(Kansas City Star)

It appears from the discussions of the German papers that some persons in that country are trying to find comfort in the rejection of the peace treaty and league of nations covenant by the senate, on the theory that without the cooperation of America the entente powers will have to revise and soften the peace terms or ease up on their enforcement.

If this view proceeds from any motion that solicitude for Germany had anything to do with American opposition to the treaty in its present form, the Germans indulging in it are wasting their precious emotions. America was quite satisfied with the treaty so far as the terms imposed upon the Germans wtre concerned. It was the terms imposed upon America that were objected to.

Pending the safeguarding of American interests under which this country can consistently become a party to the treaty, there will be full confidence here that France and England will see that Germany gets what is coming to her in the fullest measure. Germany, we think, will find that uot. The Germans were rather unfortunate throughout the war in the views they formed about America, but we should think their eyes would be opened by this time. If they aren't they've got another awful shock coming to them.

A TRAIL OF DISHONOR

(Boston Transcript)

It was a curious perversion of accepted laws of ethics on the part of certain wealthy persons, claiming for themselves the title of Americans, that crused the subsidizing of a number of newspapers whose chief purpose is the printing of appeals for the overthrow of the federal government. For a long time the department of justice has been aware that scores of revolutionary journals in the United States were receiving from sources unknown the money that was required to prevent their falling into the hands of a receiver. But it has remained for the Lusk legislative committee of New York to ferret out the anonymous wealthy patrons of the journals of revolution, and to obtain the names of those who have been secretly plotting against the United States by providing means by which such journals are enabled to be published day by day.

The "red" trail in New York leads directly into the homes of a number of persons in the famous Greenwich Village section of the city. Greenwich Village is noted as the home of artists and writers. But it was left for the energy of the New York committee to add to it a new title of fame as the home par excellence of the "parlor bolsheviki." So far no arrests have been made, or names given to the public. But the committee has in its possession the names of those who, by contributing to the upkeep of the incendiary press, have gained an opprobrium that will endure throughout American history.

It is to be hoped that a full list will be published of all the contributors to the support of the revolutionary press. Most of them have probably been masquerading as thorough-going Americans while they were waging underhand war against the United States. The "parlor bolsheviki of Greenwich Village," like those of every city in the land, lack the courage necessary for a public declaration of their faith. Confessedly no ordinary foes of the republic, they should receive no ordinary punishment. They respect neither the rules of modern warfare nor those of fair play. A bolshevist, honest and sincere in his convictions, who comes fearlessly into the open, may win a certain amount of respect. But a bolshevist who carries out his unholy ends disguised as a respectable American citizen deserves neither tolerance nor mercy. And the sooner that the names of all such are proclaimed in all the highways and byways of the land, the better off will be the whole nation.

The United States has now moved up from third to second place in the list of coal exporting countries of the world and British newspaper opinion seems to contemplate America's becoming the world's permanent chief coal exporter.

ANOTHER "FROG AND OX" FABLE

EDITORIAL OPINION OF IDAHO EDITORS

WHERE MORE MONEY IS NOT THE SOLVENT.

(Tribune Lewiston).

President Lindley of the University of Idaho on returning from an eastern trip brings the report that 143,000 teachers have left the profession in the last year because of the pressure of economic conditions and certain other causes, and fears that a further drain is to come unless the compensation granted to teachers is made proportionate to the decreased buying power of the dollar. The question raised is whether it is the desire of men of affairs that their sons should have 12-cylinder cars and one-cylinder teachers? The closing of numerous schools in every state, with 1,500 in one state alone, for the lack of teachers, New Jersey's fear of 600,000 of its children having to give up school, and the turning over of even greater numbers to teachers who are incompetent or inept, many to the degree that makes it questionable if their ministrations are not more mischievous than beneficial, are facts which constitute a public warning of the first consequence. They warn us that in the momentous and unending contest between the forces of ignorance and those of enlightenment, the forces of enlightenment are fighting, if not already a losing battle, one that must shortly become so unless they are recruited and made more efficient.

The question of money, of higher salaries, is not the totality of the question, perhaps not even the main part of it. The increasing, even the doubling of the salaries of teachers would give them no undue compensation if they are fit for their task; and one of the benefits resulting from increased salaries would be to crowd out the unfit, and attract into the profession men and women who are competent and purposeful. But the prescription assumes that public education will require as many teachers as have been employed until the recession set in; and that assumption, we should say is one that should be examined very carefully. It is by no means certain that the appropriation of larger sums for the schools is the only or the better way of supply a competent teaching force. Most, if not all, of that purpose can be accomplished by reducing the number of teachers required, and this would mean a revision of the courses now made a part of the system. This, the Tribune, believes, is the most urgent single task in the problem of making the schools what they ought to be. The studies and activities of the schools have been multiplied to the point which overtaxes the abilities of the pupils, with the result that it is only the prodigy of energy and mental receptiveness who can become proficient in any one of the subjects imposed on the pupils. To continue on the present scale would only have the effect of crystallizing the present curricula and a system of instruction which, we believe, is indefensible and which militates against the cause of education quite as much as does incompetent teaching. Herein will doubtless be found the explanation of why employers of large numbers of high school graduates in the cities maintain their own individual schools for the purpose of teaching their annual crop of new employes the rudiments of spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, which they have failed to acquire in the indigestible mass and range of subjects required of them in the city schools. The first need in public education is to radically reform the prevailing ideas of what is to be taught to enable the pupils of the public schools to become properly and usefully educated, and not until that is done can other aspects of the subject be dealt with successfully.

There are at present nine film theatres in operation at Bangkok, Siam, and another building which will house a large movie theatre is now under construction. This structure will cost about 200,000 ticals, and another 100,000 will be spent on its furnishings. When complete it will have a seating capacity of about 5,000.

The only religion that fixes a date for the end of the world is that of the Hindoos. According to their faith, the world is in the last of four separate periods. This period is 432,000 mundane years, of which 5,020 have elapsed, so that they figure the world has 426,980 years still to exist.

An English shipyard recently completed a 500-ton concrete pontoon designed to carry a pneumatic elevator.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

How Science Now Makes Up For Dangerous Blood Losses

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

DR. HIRSHBERG

THERE are many measures available nowadays to check aggravated nosebleed, loss of blood from the lungs, severe bleeding of the new-born, bleeding stomach ulcers, or any other extreme degree of hemorrhage.

If the "bleeder" happens to be a person whose blood does not clot, this may be due to heredity, diet with much citric acid, or to bile and jaundice.

On the other hand, certain infections with hemolytic bacteria, germs which have the uncanny power of dissolving blood corpuscles and delaying the clotting power of the blood, often predispose to hemorrhages. Certain races of influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis and typhoid bacilli develop an unpleasant quality of dissolution of blood.

To treat states of hemorrhage such as any of the above, injections of blood serum, globulin, gelatin and lime have all been displaced whenever it is possible by the direct transfusion of some healthy person's blood. Among the discoverers and practical applicators of this method stand Dr. Alexis Carrel, Dr. Bertram Bernheim and several other American physicians.

Professional Blood Suppliers.

Men and women are almost always to be found ready to sacrifice their blood for the purpose. Others receive compensation for it and leave their names and telephone numbers at hospitals. These persons who part with a pint and even more of their blood every three months for transfusion to the veins of another are likely to become a recognized economic class in consequence of the improved technique and wider knowledge concerning the operation which have resulted from study and experiment. Only five years ago the transfusion of blood was a rare operation, resorted to only as a last resort. Now at hospitals, in spite of the difficulties inherent in the conditions, it is almost commonplace.

Two discoveries have served to overcome the difficulties formerly encountered in the transfer of blood from one person to another and to explain the failures which sometimes marked the attempt.

The first discovery was that mixing the blood with a suitable solution of citrate of sodium prevented the tendency of the blood to clot immediately on being exposed to the atmosphere and did not prevent the recipient from obtaining all the benefits of the transfusion. This clotting tendency of the blood had been previously overcome to some extent by using a vessel coated with paraffin, a method which at least delayed the clotting, but is not absolutely certain and presents technical difficulties even in practiced hands.

The second and even more important discovery made about the same time, also by American research students, was that the blood of certain individuals will not mix with that of others, but instead that the fluid part of the one type of blood attacks and destroys the corpuscles of the other. The usual effect of this was simply the destruction of the corpuscles of the transfused blood, but occasionally the effect was so violent that the small amount of blood given was enough to destroy the corpuscles of the recipient with fatal consequences.

Races with Death.

It was found possible to classify individuals into four groups which exist in constant proportions. Of these, the smallest group comprising about 1 per cent., cannot give blood to any except persons of their own group, although they may safely be given any blood. The second and largest group, comprising 44 per cent., possesses blood which may be given to anyone without bad effects. The other two groups, of 15 and 40 per cent., respectively, are mutually antagonistic. That is, their blood can only be given safely to the members of their own group or of the first group.

The immediate effect of blood transfusion on a patient dying from loss of blood is most startling. Within 10 minutes of beginning the transfusion the patient shows signs of returning to life, his breathing from a series of deep sighs becomes normal, his pulse strengthens and his gray face regains its natural color. In hospitals transfusion is likely to be a real race with death, the margin of time being sometimes as narrow as 15 minutes.

Answers to Health Questions

H. Q—Is ——— fattening?

A—It is an advertised article and I do not discuss them.

* * *

WORRIED. Q—Please tell me what to do for falling hair.

A—Massage a little of the following into your scalp with a stiff bristle brush on alternate nights:

Fluid extract pilocarpine	1 dram
Tincture cantharides	½ dram
Tincture of capsicum	1 dram
Quinine sulphate	1 dram
Rose water	1 ounce
Distilled water	3 ounces

* * *

E. N. S. A—If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your query repeated I will be glad to answer your questions.

* * *

E. B. D. P. Q—What can I do for blackheads?

2—How can I obtain a rosy complexion?

A—Gentle massage with a sterilized piece of absorbent cotton or chamois, followed by the application of a little paste made up with the following will help your blackheads:

Fullers earth	4 drams
Vinegar	2 drams
Glycerine	3 drams

2—You should eat green vegetables, fresh fruit and exercise outdoors. Massage the cheeks with some good cold cream or cocoa butter, and rub ice on the face to stimulate the circulation.

* * *

Dr. Hirshberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He cannot always undertake to prescribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest letters will be answered personally, if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, in care of this office.