EVENING CAPITAL NEWS
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Published Every Afternoon and Sunday Morning at Boise, Idaho, a City of 24,000 People, by
THE CAPITAL NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
RICHARD STORY SHERIDAN, General Manager.
E. 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.

IS FURTHER PROOF NEEDED?

AT last we have the true facts regarding the brutal murder of the two American aviators, Lieutenants Cecil Connolly and Frederick Waterhouse, who were so unfortunate as to cross the Mexican line and become stranded on the beach in Lower California. They were killed in cold blood, and Mexico, knowing of the dastardly deed, kept silent. Only the accidental landing of Joe Allen Richards on the same shores from a Mexican ship to secure water, made discovery of the murder possible. He was warned by the master of the ship, a Mexican, to keep silent, and after it was learned he had told the master of the American steamer Providencia, he was imprisoned by Mexican officials at Santa Rosalie on his arrival there.

This and other interesting testimony was given by Richards before the senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs. It proves conclusively again that another indictment had been found against the Carranza government showing that the life of an American, once he crosses the border, is held as nothing. Richard's testimony should go a long way toward calling for a strict accounting from Mexico. Although he was empowered with every right to disclose the information regarding the fate of the aviators and it was his duty as an American to transmit it as rapidly as possible to the United States government, he was subject to insult and arrest for attempting it and thrown into a cement cell stark naked! Thus did another American suffer indignities for asserting his citizenship.

Richards brought out the fact the bodies of the two aviators were buried under two feet of sand 20 miles from the point where their airplane was finally located. Both bodies indicated the men had been repeatedly stabbed and their skulls had been crushed with an iron bar. Their murderers then buried them in shallow graves that the beasts of the jungle might feed off them. And these men were officers in the United States army and wore the uniform of this country! That the Mexicans up and down the coast of Lower California knew of the crime but remained silent, is evident from the warning given Richards that it would be better for him to remain silent about his discovery. Testimony to army and navy officers who later recovered the bodies and conducted an investigation, corroborates Richards' testimony that the Mexicans were aware of the fate of the aviators. In face of such strong evidence can the president and congress of the United States continue to remain inactive?

CERTAIN SIGNS OF COMPROMISE.

EVIDENCE does not seem to be lacking there will be a compromise brought about in the peace treaty controversy and that when the senate reconvenes after its holiday recess the document will be ratified. Present leaders on both sides in the fight are finding their following growing less daily. The reservationists are determined to crystallize action and give the stamp of approval to the pact after the reservations of the foreign relations committee have been incorporated.

President Wilson has given no sign that he will compromise, continuing his obstinate stand. His attitude is not approved by all of the members of his own party in the senate. Criticism of his course and the action of Senator Hitchcock is freely heard. Having met defeat in the attempt to secure ratification of the treaty without reservations, these Democratic senators are too astute politicians not to recognize political disaster when they see it coming, and to avoid it they are offering terms to the Republican majority to ratify on the basis stipulated by that side of the senate. A bi-partisan conference is likely to result. If it takes place, the treaty is as good as ratified, for there are two-thirds of the senate determined to dispose of the document in that manner. Those who were opposed to the treaty in its original form, as insisted upon by President Wilson, now have a clear conscience that America's interests are safeguarded in the approved reservations and will stand with the Democrats, who do not want to see the treaty finally defeated, for ratification.

UNITED STATES UPHOLDS PRINCIPLES.

NO doubt there will be surprise and some little caustic criticism over the agreement made by the representatives at the peace table in Paris to adhere to the killing the seven giant German ships which were removed from German ports after the signing of the armistice and which the United States has been using to transport troops back home from France. Great Britain drew these bottoms and President Wilson has ordered the ships turned over to that country. It will be held by many that in the settlement at the peace conference the United States received nothing and that the spoils of war were divided among others.

And this assertion is correct. We are upholding the principles for which we organized our army and navy to defend the honor of the United States in the late war with Germany. We went into the conflict in the defense of humanity and civilization, without desire for gain, in fact, pledged against the latter. These are great cardinal principles for which any country may have been proud to fight. If the other countries we joined to defeat Germany desire the spoils of war, let them have them. History will record that America was not prompted by the desire to gain or add to its wealth but was the real champion of the helpless and defenseless who were being beaten down under the iron heel of Germany's brute force. There is credit enough in that.

BAKUNIN'S INFLUENCE ON RUSSIA.

MOST opponents of Bolshevism are inclined to devote their attention to the political and economic error involved in the Lenine program. They can see how the German intelligence department was able to invade Russia and undermine the morale of the people while Russian soldiers were valiantly fighting the German army, and how a group of unprincipled Russian radicals was induced to overthrow the established government and make an ignoble peace, betraying Russia's allies and strengthening the cause of Prussianism, which was, even then, worse than the czarism of 20 years ago. But they cannot see how a people can be led to waste its energy and resources in a prolonged orgy of revolution.

The moral side of the revolution is closely linked to the economic phase, but hardly more so than the religious side. Much of the violence of the revolutionists is traceable directly to Bakunin, the religious anarchist of the revolution. He wrecked the disciplinary influence of the church by clever arguments that appealed with great force to the masses, and were accepted by the leaders as unsound, perhaps, but useful as a means of agitating the public mind to a point where it was willing to accept any suggestion emanating from revolutionary headquarters. He denied the existence of God and counseled atheism. The Russian revolutionary songs reflect his views, and the Red guard goes about its slaughter with these songs on its lips.

Writing of Bakunin's influence on the revolution in the Catholic World, F. A. Palmieri says: "It is clear to those well acquainted with Russia that Bolshevism is saturated with bitter hatred towards the Christian faith." But Bolshevism more than hates Christianity. The Bolshevist leaders know that one or the other must perish, that the two cannot exist together in harmony. And they are determined that Christianity must go. Apparently they do not consider that if their followers abandon Christianity they must turn to some form of religious expression, and there is nothing to turn to that can be reconciled to Bolshevism. It appears that Lenine and Trotsky will utilize the Bakunin theories as long as possible, even though their success in all probability means that Russia must sink into paganism.

With corn at present prices the farmers can not be blamed for not trusting the husking to hired hands.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON.

PROBLEMS.

These Christmas bells remind us, as they ring everywhere, of good old days behind us, when problems didn't scare; our problems then were smaller, and wouldn't fetch a dollar; we took them by the collar and slugged them with a chair. In those old times 'twas seldom that problems came our way; in high esteem we held 'em, and watched the blamed things play; our dull routine was broken when problems from Hoboken blew in, with sign and token that they had come to stay. Then life was calm and peaceful, we worked, and made no whine, and had a large valiseful of scads put down in brine; we did the tasks alloted, the flies we blithely swatted, and to the hay we trotted at twenty after nine. One day was like another, we kept our divers spheres, and no man skinned his brother, as do the profiteers; or so it seems, back gazing; the old days seem amazing, while present times are raising their racket in our ears. But now our problems vex us, and never lose their grip; each day some new one wrecks us, and smites us, thigh and hip; and so we're backward glancing; we wish we might be prancing to those old times entrancing when [illegible]

:-: PEPS :-:

SIGNS OF FRIENDSHIP.

"I noticed you wave your hand to that traffic policeman."

"Yes," said the motorist.
"Old friend of yours?"
"In a way. He's carried me to court a few times."

If you see
A young lark,
Who is happy and gay,
He is driving a dray.
If you see
An old shark,
Who's despondent and solemn,
He's writing a column.

Ibex writes in to say: "It isn't President Lowell of Yale, but President Hadley of Yale," but what is a college president or two between friends.

All the colors of the rainbow are said to be embodied in the new flag of Herzegovina. All that will be necessary to do when one wishes to raise the Herzegovina flag in this country will be to grab a silk shirt out of one of the show windows.

Headline says the people of New Jersey "Organize to Catch Hair Snatchers." It is presumed the committee will be made of bald gentlemen in case it becomes a game of snatch as snatch can.

HYMN OF JOY.

It may be dry, oh, very dry; it may be very tough.
You may sigh, may feel wry and yell, "It's awful rough."
It may be mean, oh, very mean; you feel as though "in hock."
I tell you, Peps, there's nothing like your private little stock.
—Hakir.

Word comes from the north woods that big game hunters have not been very successful this season. Well, there aren't many big games to be found in town, either.

A revolution in music is going forward. Several prominent American singers have begun using their own names.

The New York woman who says she needs $20,000 a year to support her husband should knock off a few dollars now on account of prohibition.

Dr. Reddish is on trial in Illinois. If his name happened to be Dr. Parsnip he wouldn't have a chance.

As Old Hi Phillips says in "The Editor and Publisher," "Though paper's so short we must ration each page and our plans are all criss-cross and checkered, we'd all have enough to go on for an age—if they'd stop the Congressional Record.

Speaking of airplane pilots drinking, Lieutenant Maynard, the "Flying Parson," says:

"A pilot needs every bit of gray matter God has given him in an emergency. To have a clear brain, free from hangovers and the effects of booze, is a great asset."

Several ex-tanks would doubtless like to ask the parson where and how one may obtain one of the aforesaid hangovers in these days.

Twelve men at Bay Minette, Ala., pleaded guilty of shooting a jail prisoner. After being shot 12 times the prisoner probably did not enter a plea.

A breeder of fancy fish has produced a "red, white and blue goldfish." Ever seen a green goldfish?

Danny Ross informs us quite casually that he has discovered a physician named Dr. Slaughter.

If you think we are ever going to have universal peace, consult the ever growing daily list of marriage licenses.

Little Jackie had just finished his tea.

"Oh, mother," he sighed, ecstatically, "I do love cake! It's awfully nice!"

But mother didn't like her son's habit of using fervent language.

"You shouldn't say you love cake, sonny," she reproved, gently. "You should say you like it. And awfully is the wrong word. You should use 'very.' Now, dear, say the sentence over again correctly."

"I like cake; it's very nice," repeated Jackie, obediently.

"There, that's much better," said his mother, approvingly.

But Jackie looked disgusted.

"Sounds just as if I was talking about bread!" he muttered.

"Mr. Grumpus thought he would cure a borrowing neighbor of a bad habit."

"Proceed."

"When the neighbor sent over one morning to borrow a hammer Mr. Grumpus sent him a check to buy one."

"How did the scheme work?"

"The neighbor expressed his thanks and the next day wanted to borrow a lawn mower."

Some men are born to notoriety, some acquire it, and still others have it thrust upon them by a grand jury.

WHO'S WHO IN CURRENT EVENTS.

NAMED MEDIATORS IN ADJUSTMENT OF MINE STRUGGLE

John P. White, above, and Henry M. Robinson.

John P. White and Henry M. Robinson, with Rembrandt Peale, are the three mediators chosen by President Wilson to investigate wage, working and general conditions in the mining industry and arrange details of the settlement of the difficulties between the miners and operators. White, formerly president of the United Mine Workers, will represent the miners, Peale, the operators and Robinson the public.

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE NATION SAY

CREATE A BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP.

(Manufacturers' Record.)

No longer can employers feel that their duty is done when they have paid wages and salaries in keeping with the ruling rates of the day. There must be friendship, comradeship to some extent or a feeling of it between the employer and the employe. The employe must know that for every grievance there is a willing ear ready to hear his complaint and that there is something more in the relation than merely the question of pay. There must be on both sides a spirit which begets goodfellowship rather than the spirit of suppressed animosity.

In proportion as his opportunities for education and wealth may exceed those of his employe, the greater is the responsibility of the employer to take the lead in the development of this spirit of friendship. Some may say that the employe would rebuff this spirit or at least fail to appreciate it or attribute it to wrong motives. Even if this were so, it would not lessen the responsibility of the employer to continue the work. A basis of friendship must be found or created. It is due to humanity that this should be done and our civilization can not stand unless it be done.

UN-AMERICAN "AMERICANISM."

(New York World.)

With headquarters in Syracuse, the New York League for Americanism calls for "a million volunteers to fight un-Americanism wherever it appears." In such a cause a million men may easily be enrolled if the people are satisfied of the league's specific purposes. But its very first task, we are told, is to fight—what? Bolshevism? Bomb-throwing? Mob rule? No! To fight compulsory health insurance! Thus this self-styled defender of American institutions begins by tooting its trumpet for the assault upon a measure praised by many Americans of the purest type, which can in no sense be called subversive or dangerous.

A good American can advocate health insurance. Another good American can oppose it. A third may conclude that it might be advantageous if well administered, yet doubt if the state is up to the task. But any one of the three becomes un-American when he attempts to make this debatable issue a test of patriotism.

We are told that this league was "founded by manufacturers." If so, the manufacturers behind it need a few lessons themselves in elementary Americanism.

THE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

(Toronto Mail.)

When the Australian government offered a prize of $50,000 for an airplane flight from England to Australia, putting a time limit of 30 days, it probably had no idea that the prize would be won within the year. The distance is nearly 12,000 miles and the flyer had to make at least 400 miles every day—to be within the time limit. The Australian aviator, Captain Ross Smith, did it in 28 days, leaving Hounslow aviation field on Nov. 12. His course was via Italy to Cairo, Delhi, Rangoon, along the Malay peninsula to Java and then over the long stretch of water to Port Darwin. The flight had the interesting feature of a race in the later stages. The French aviator, Poulet, left Paris for Australia in October, and got a good start. Smith caught up with him at Rangoon, and both left Bangkok, Siam, together, the Australian gaining an early lead. Poulet could not have won the prize, however, because he was long past the time limit. Australia will rejoice that the prize goes to a native son, and that the voyage has been proved feasible.

The commonwealth government is anxious to reduce the time for mail communications with England. Steamships require from six weeks to two months for the trip. Some Australians have been agitating in favor of a railway connection between Singapore and Mesopotamia and thence into Europe, making possible a through railway service with Europe. A steamship line between Port Darwin and Singapore would enable a two weeks' connection.

It is only a question of time before an attempt is made to provide a fast air mail service between Britain, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, the Malay states and Australia. They are all in line, and British interests in each country are multiplying.

The Australian government is anxious to promote this [illegible]

WHEN LENINE'S SHIP COMES IN

ice, and its prize money will have been well spent if the project is carried out.

LET GEORGE DO IT.

(Kansas City Star.)

Attorney General Palmer's campaign to reduce the high cost of living seems to have gone all the way around the circle and arrived at the point where it started. After exerting the full power of his office, and exhausting every legal resource at his command, and doing all the other things of a familiar sound which government officials are in the habit of doing, or saying, the attorney general heads in about where it was expected he would.

He now announces, after a full examination of the subject, that reducing the cost of living is a job for the public. It is very simple, if the public knows how, and while the attorney general is a busy man and hates to be interrupted, he will turn from more pressing matters for a moment and explain how. First, communities should organize fair price committees. Second, women should organize and refuse to buy everything except things they don't need. Third, communities should hold meetings and listen to speakers explain how desirable economy is. Fourth, mayors and prosecutors should bring their influence to bear to prevent strikes. Fifth, the four-minute speakers should be brought out again to entertain theatre audiences.

In other words, let George do it. That's us, George is. Our job is to do any little thing the government can't do. The government talks about it, rolls up its sleeves at it, shadow boxes with it and then walks off and leaves us to do it.

STRANGE FACTS THAT FEW PEOPLE KNOW

"When Europe's best advertised health resort awoke one morning to find its postoffice address changed from Carlsbad, Austria, to Karlo-Vivari, Czecho-Slovakia, the mental shock to the German inhabitants must have been somewhat like the occasional explosions of its hidden wells, from which its famous mineral waters come," says a bulletin of the National Geographical society.

"Though it is located in Bohemia, the Englishman had introduced afternoon tea, and the American had made tennis popular, but the 17,000 permanent residents who remained in Carlsbad after the annual influx of some 70,000 visitors were essentially German, and Karlo-Vivari remains so, according to the press reports.

"Hence it is easy to understand how this island of Germans, under Czech rule, is approaching a political boiling point. Dispatches tell of the open display of Emperor Franz Joseph's portrait, and of the refusal of the native sons, who live by means of the saline waters and salt derivatives, to call Carlsbad by any other name.

"Tradition had it, and the inhabitants preferred to believe, that Emperor Charles IV discovered the healing power of the waters that gush through the vents of the mammoth lid that nature clapped down over a seething cauldron far beneath the surface.

"Atop this vast subterranean lake of molten mineral and hissing steam a river, the Tepel, flows lazily down a narrow valley whose slopes are softened by beautiful trees and traversed by winding trails and paths. Among these, some physicians intimate, the health hunters gained the rosy cheeks and bouyant spirits for which the spring received overmuch credit.

"It is just before the Tepel enters the Eger that the underground streams pierce the crust at numerous points, and furnish the waters, used for bathing and drinking by those who could afford to go there; and either bottled or boiled down by the millions of gallions, for its salt and soda content, and shipped to all quarters of the globe.

"During the season at pre-war Carlsbad the guest at any of the numerous hotels would be awakened at 6 o'clock, or even earlier, and would arise to join the procession toward the springs. At a popular one, such as the Sprudel, from which flow 440 gallons of water a minute, at a temperature of 165 degrees, Fahr., he might have to wait 15 or 20 minutes until a whitecoated maid served him. For his protection, large glass covers were erected over many of the springs, and from an aeroplane, Carlisbad might resemble a field of conservatories.

"But to linger too long among the springs of Carlsbad is to miss its history. Here there is a grim sort of symbolism. For it was here, just 100 years ago last August, that Metternich plotted to clamp down the lid upon free speech, free press, and untrammeled teaching in the German states.

"There were signs that liberal agitation among the Germans was reaching the boiling point. Autocracy was threatened. Prince Metternich of Austria, arranged to have sympathetic representatives from Austria, Prussia, and seven other states of the German confederation at Carlsbad, and then called them together in a hurry, under pretext of need for summary action.

"Out of that conference came the famous 'Carlsbad Decrees,' and there can be little doubt but that the tinder for the world explosion in 1914 was lighted at Carlsbad. There was formulated the policy, later carried to a relentless conclusion by the German empire, of press censorship, of state regulation of teaching in universities and all other schools, and a commission was created to inquire into utterances opposed to the monarchical principle which every German state was pledged to maintain.

"Only sixteen years before Metternich conceived this method of political repression, Carlsbad was nearly blown up by the forces beneath the crusted surface. Now, to quote a traveler, 'The most dangerous portions are firmly battened down, under solid masonry, held together with iron and steel, while the rest of this Metternichian policy of repression is modified by the modern idea of providing safety valves, through which rise the springs.'

"Capitalizing the mineral waters was the principal industry, but not the only one, of Carlsbad. In the vicinity were porcelain works, and the shopper of the days when the wealth and fashion of three continents gathered there might purchase Bohemian glass, and beautiful trinkets of many kinds, representing the Czech handicraft."

Some Vienna theaters do without ushers by mounting electric lights in such positions that they illuminate the numbers on seats as long as they are unoccupied.

To enable one-armed persons to eat eggs an Englishman has invented a wooden cup with rubber feet that keep it from slipping.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Has Man Paid Too Big a Price to Walk Upright?

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

PROF. LEONARD WILLIAMS of London is convinced that man has paid too high a price to walk on two legs.

DR. HIRSHBERG

Man, however, differs from cabbages, brutes and insects in several material and immaterial things. His posture is erect. He walks like a bear. His internal structures sag downward instead of resting against hard parts. The weight of his heart and lungs is no longer sustained by the bony ribs and breastbone. Not even his heavy liver, spleen, kidneys and stomach rest upon the spring-like, elastic floating ribs.

The firm, well-toned muscles of the abdomen were intended in part to hold up the movable intestines, but these sag downward upon the hollowed hip bones.

When man began permanently to walk as he does today, the emplacements which held the stomach, kidneys, adrenals and liver in a safe place, lost their power. These structures hang by the force of gravity. Just when they are at their lowest, down comes the diaphragm—the partition between the chest and the abdomen—to give them an added push.

As Prof. Williams wittily states the fact: "How many are the kidneys which have been found wandering disconsolate and mischievous in the region of the appendix; how many the stomachs which have brutally butted upon the bladder; how many the livers which have fallen from grace of the ribs to aid in the downfall of the right kidney?"

The various internal disorders and the real desparado structure, the large intestine, are menaces to comfort and health and often the consequences of an erect posture. There is, however, one compensation to all this. Indeed, it more than makes up for the other disadvantages.

The upright position of the human race allows drainage of the veins, lymph canals and lacteals of the cranium. When you are horizontal and walk on all fours, the drainage from the cranial structures and medulla oblongata is sluggish. It makes many animals hang their heads from fatigue and thus augments the stagnation there.

Man rids his upper story of waste matter, poor fluids and stale blood with ease. The force of gravity assists man and thus swiftly and continuously carries off the poisons and used-up substrata which might otherwise clog the brain and produce a muddle head.

Answers to Health Questions

R. C. Q—Please suggest a good cold cream.

A—

White wax	½ ounce
Spermaceti	½ ounce
Sweet almond oil	2 ounces
Lanolin	1 ounce
Cocoanut oil	1 ounce
Tincture of benzoin	3 drops
Violet water	1 ounce

A double cooker should be used in the preparation of this cream. Shave the wax and spermaceti fine and break up the lanolin. Melt in the upper vessel and add the almond oil and cocoanut oil; when well dissolved take from the fire and beat in the violet water and the benzoin drop by drop. Beat with an egg beater until it cools. Place in receptacle for keeping.

* * *

MRS. H. E. H. Q—My little girl is troubled with styes; can we do something for her?

A—She should have her eyes tested by a careful, painstaking oculist. Meanwhile apply a little of 6 grains of ammoniated mercury to ½ dram of white vaseline to the styes.

* * *

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