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SHOULD STIMULATE WORLD.

At the recent French elections the conservative candidates won in such numbers as to stimulate the entire world in its battle against radicalism. France was thought by many to be on the verge of a radical upheaval, but it appears that public opinion, especially outside of France, had not kept pace with the progress of French policies. It now seems that the French radicals became disgusted with the more extreme policies in their platform. In particular, the element that was inclined to look with favor upon the Russian experiment saw the light before election day. How this came about is told by a French Socialist, a man who was a unified Socialist candidate in the French parliamentary election and who was sent to Russia to observe and report on Bolshevism. Writing to the Paris Matin, he explains that he had every opportunity for studying the Bolshevist government. He interviewed Lenine and Trotzky and other leaders, and he traveled extensively about the infected area. His most important opinions are as follows:

"What I know, and I do not hesitate to say it, is that Bolshevism has openly betrayed the cause of the entente to play in an evident manner Germany's game, and affirm that in Petrograd and Moscow the commissioners of the 'people' were constantly acting in concert with the agents of Germany against the representatives of the allies. What I also know is that in economic and social matters Bolshevism has ended in an immense catastrophe and general ruin. Certainly, the Russian bourgeoisie is ruined, and with it the industries of the whole nation have likewise gone down, to the great detriment of the Russian proletariat, but, on the other hand, to the great profit of German industry, which is taking its place. Bolshevism has been able to engender only famine and want in this Russia which, even yesterday, fed a great part of Europe. And how could things be otherwise, since the Russian peasant, worn out by continual and brutal 'requisitions,' is very careful not to produce anything beyond his personal needs? This country, with infinite resources and which fruitful social reforms could have improved, is today nothing more than a desert and a vast cemetery."

"The Russian bourgeoisie is ruined," is about the only statement that will give comfort to American radicals, but they must note also that it carried the proletariat down with it. In other words, the so-called downtrodden classes in Russia pulled the directing classes down upon themselves, and now, left without guidance or the inspiration that lifts men above the mere material comforts of life, they are groping about in a shambles of their own making. If French radicals turned in disgust from this picture of infamy of ruin, it is probable that the "soviets" in England, who are now pressing for recognition of the Lenine government, will soon come to their senses, and that will mark the end of the back eddy of "direct action" radicalism in the United States.

AMERICANISM AND THE GERMAN OPERA.

Granting that from a musical standpoint the German opera appeals to those who delight in harmony, the effort of German artists to boldly push themselves to the center of the musical stage so quickly following the termination of the war, is as unwise as it is unfortunate. The people of the United States are inclined to be fair in their judgment, but they have not forgotten the world conflict nor the dishonor attached thereby to Germany. They do not approve of German opera—not for the present at least.

American Legion posts over the country have taken quite the proper stand on the opera question and it has been indorsed by the executive committee of the national organization. The legion is advocating the policy, "America for Americans" and for the time being the injection of foreign products into it is not considered advisable. There will be general indorsement of the resolution passed by the executive committee of the legion:

"We do hereby endorse the stand of many American Legion posts and individual members of the legion who have protested against scheduled performances of German opera, and we do hereby [illegible] and Austrian artists who have taken action against many American citizens who were organizing community fêtes for the purpose of affording relief to the civilian population of enemy countries, but in reality for the purpose of organizing and spreading anti-American propaganda. We do further commend the actions and attitude of said posts and individual members as being the exemplification of the pronounced policy of the American Legion."

ANOTHER SEA TRAGEDY.

The days of the murderous attacks of submarines having passed—a day when human life was valued less than at any other time since the seas have been navigated—and the world appears to have again righted itself to normal, for it now shudders to hear the harrowing tales of shipwrecks and the desperate effort of passengers and members of crews to fight the elements and save their lives.

Such a scene is pictured in the wreck of the Belgian steamer Anton Van Driel, which, loaded with a cargo of coal for Holland, cleared from Sydney, encountered a terrible sea, was driven out of her course and was finally tossed by giant waves on the rocks at the entrance of St. Mary's bay, Newfoundland, where she is being pounded to pieces. Clinging to her bridge are those of the crew still alive. But one slender hope is left for safety. That is in the arrival of a rescue steamer. The inhabitants of the little fishing village look on the one-sided battle from the rocks above, powerless to lend a helping hand.

It is a sad picture, but one not rare in the annals of the sea. To save those few lives on the battered ship men would do most anything even to risking their own.

As a contrast to the deliberate sinking of steamers with their scene at St. Mary's bay brings to mind forcefully just how colossal, after all, was the crime against civilization registered by unrestricted submarine warfare. As years heal the wounds of memory, so will time paint the enormity of the acts of these deliberate sea murderers in the archives of history.

"A GLUTTON FOR PUNISHMENT."

An eastern writer recently said of William Jennings Bryan that he is indeed a "glutton for punishment" and while savoring of the language of the prize ring, the homely description without doubt describes the general opinion of the public regarding the gentleman from Nebraska. With a presidential year in sight we again hear his name linked with the highest office in the gift of the people In fact, there is a well-defined effort being made to bring out the peerless one as a Democratic nominee.

William Jennings Bryan may not receive a great deal of encouragement as a presidential possibility but Democratic leaders in the United States are not inclined to discount his influence in the national convention. He proved in past political conclaves of this kind that he was a man to be reckoned with by those who aspire to high office. Mr. Bryan will have something to say about who will be the 1920 nominee.

The report is given out that Mr. Bryan will probably give his keynote speech at Omaha on Jan. 12, taking for his subject, "The Attitude of the Democratic Party for 1920" Mr. Bryan is a clear thinker. Since his voluntary retirement from President Wilson's cabinet he has no doubt ceased to be warped by political prejudice and having been on the outside looking in or on the side line, so to speak, he will in that address give his party some very pertinent advice. The public will be interested to learn what Mr. Bryan's views are politically, as gathered by just a private citizen.

With Bill Carlisle, the Wyoming bandit, back in prison, the other profiteers can come out into the limelight again.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, may have to share that food and clothing she is taking to Russia for personal use, with the proletariat.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON.

EASY VOWS.

It's easy now, on New Year's day, to rise and say, "We'll booze no more; we'll throw the demijohn away—the waterwagon's at the door." Thus men would vow, in olden times, when they their course could pick and choose. They would abandon sins and crimes, the chief of which were based on booze. The waterwagon goes its way, and there there is room for every toff, for every rube and hick and jay, and when they're on they can't fall off. In olden days the men of vows would boast that they had cut out gin, and they had haloes o'er their brows, and were all pure and white within. A while they kept their vows on straight, their high endeavors moved the heart, but in six weeks, or maybe eight, they lost their places on the cart. But now the cart is barred about with hogtight fence none can bend, and it's a cinch that every scout will go the journey to the end. There is no snitching to the bars, the wineup's broken at the stem; men need to cut out Marlborough, saw Salisbury has cut out Stein.

PEPS :-:

WANTED THE BEST.

The other day a negro went into a drug store and said:

"Ah wants one ob dem dere plasters you dun stick on yoah back."

"I understand," said the clerk. "You mean one of our porus plasters."

"No, sah. I don't want none of yoah porus plasters. I want de bes' one you got."

JANUARY FORECAST.

And does your memory carry you back to the time that Ganderbone's weather forecast read thus:

The old mill pond will freeze again
And every one will skate,
The mollycoddle, modest swain,
Will thither go with Kate.

She'll fall in such a way that she
Will see a falling star,
And he will madly blush to see
How thin her stockings are.

OUR MOST-POPULAR BARBER CONTEST.

Dear Peps: I deem it my duty to make public the name of my barber, who in all his born days has never missed removing a portion of my facial epidermis while in the act of shaving me, one Tony Pau.

His razors are of the finest cut tin procurable, each blade having a perfect dent that digs out a piece of face with every stroke. There is no obstacle that hinders him from doing his duty. There is nothing that cannot be removed if necessary, even slight matters, such as a nose or an ear, being easily dispensed with.

If, instead of a shave, one has a hair cut, or rather all of them cut, Tony's assistant, Manicure by name, cuts your fingers; the bootblack shines your socks while admiring the manicurist, and the coat boy is busily engaged in emptying your coat pockets.

IRVING S. ROBINSON.

Diplomacy these days is the gentle art of finding out what a fellow club member has in his locker.

The late king of Siam had twelve wives, which was one of the penalties of being king of Siam in those days.

Bradstreets claims that the cost of living is now the highest ever known. As an item of news this gets a zero position.

In his travels about town B. R. H. has discovered that Miss Finn is a prominent candidate for the swimming championship, Al Wool is a tailor and A. Fox is a dealer in furs. Oh, very well!

Our idea of a wonderful afternoon is to try to crowd 85 contributions into one column of space.

Herb Muhlker informs us that Sam Brewer is secretary of the Brewers' association.

There have been only two fighting poets in history, Gabriele D'Annunzio and "Bath House" John Coughlin of Chicago, the noted author of "Dear Midnight of Love." John was alderman of the First ward and could lick any guy on the South Side.

The trouble with our much touted free speech is that the right people seldom take advantage of it.

The Druids started the mistletoe custom. In the days of the Druids, it should be remembered, the kiss microbe had not been discovered.

Suggest as a preliminary to the Carpentier-Dempsey bout, a go between Beckett and Jess Willard.

One objection to the proposed 12½ cent piece is that there isn't a cash register in the world that could ring one up.

The bishop of Birmingham said at a Los Angeles luncheon:

"Church-going becomes rarer and rarer among the people as the years pass.

"In Birmingham one Sunday morning a clubman, seated at a club window, looked up from his Sunday paper and said:

"'By George, there's Thompson and his wife on their way to church! I wonder what's up?'

"'It's either,' said a second clubman, 'that Thompson has had another attack of heart trouble, or else Mrs. Thompson has got a new dress.'"

A suspicious-looking customer was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had bought at a rival shop.

"Let me weigh the package," said the grocer.

The other assented, and it was found two pounds short.

The man looked perplexed for a moment and then said: "I don't think he cheated much; for while he was getting the sugar I pocketed two tins of condensed milk."

"I want a pair of the best gloves you have," said Mrs. Nuritch at the glove counter.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the polite salesman. "How long do you want them?"

"Don't get insultin', young man! I want to buy 'em, not hire 'em."

WHO'S WHO IN CURRENT EVENTS.

TO HELP CHOOSE LIST OF GERMANS TO STAND TRIAL

Edouard Ignace.

Edouard Ignace, French under secretary of state for military justice, has gone to London to take part in the meeting up of a list of Germans charged with war crimes. The delivery of those men to the allies will be demanded.

"DON VOYAGE—1920!"

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE NATION SAY

IS THERE A CONNECTION?

(Knoxville Journal and Tribune).

It is claimed there is more money in the United States than ever before, and it has been said that the love of money is the root of all evil.

KEEPING A COURT OUT OF POLITICS.

(New York World).

In redesignating Justice Frank C. Laughlin to the appellate division of the first department, Governor Smith gives deserved recognition to the services of a very learned and able judge, and meantime he makes a new contribution to the movement to divorce the bench from partisan politics.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

(New York Times).

Even those who, on general grounds have been opposed to or doubtful of the wisdom of prohibition will be glad that a wild Bacchic explosion, a New Year's eve of wastrels, is not to be. The constitionality of the Volstead enforcement act has yet to be passed upon by the court.

THE LIKELIHOOD.

(New York Tribune).

When a ratification resolution, backed by the votes of a majority of both parties in the senate, reaches the executive table it is not likely the president will refuse to sign. He will not wish to have his name bear through all time the stigma of having killed his own child, rather than have any other hands swathe it.

TOLERANT PEOPLE.

(Toledo Blade).

With so much rope in the country it is remarkable that not more men are hanged. We are a tolerant people.

ALAS! ALSO ALACK!

(New York Herald).

Old H. C. L. has finally succeeded, according to Paterfamilias, in making the American dollar "look like thirty cents!"

HAS HE?

(Springfield Republican).

James Hamilton Lewis says that in 1920 the country will have five national parties, with five candidates in the field and that "the parties will be Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Labor and Liberal." Has he inside information of the approaching death of the prohibitionist, communist and Socialist labor parties?

A SUPREME ISSUE.

(New York Times).

"We cannot increase taxes," says Mr. Mondell. "We should not issue bonds. We have no alternative, but to economize to the limit." It is the imperative duty of congress to reduce government costs, to reduce taxation. Mr. Mondell estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, at $4,000,000,000. That is a monstrous sum to take from the pockets of the people in time of peace. It is equally a sum which should alarm every thoughtful citizen. Of course, there will be, necessarily, but this issue is supreme, for it is in the hearts and minds of all the people. It is a demand that congress cannot deny or put off. These are no longer kitchen taxes, they are Republican taxes, for a Republican congress is in full control of the revenues.

JUST SETTLEMENT BASIS.

(New York World).

The railroads ought to be restored to responsible private ownership duly regulated in the public interest. The railroads ought not to be delivered up to the brotherhood of bankers or the brotherhoods of employes. The rights of the people who actually own the roads and the people who use them are pre-eminent. If there can be no just settlement on that basis, without demagogy and without plunder, our capacity ofr self-government will be challenged then and there.

COMMON SENSE OF THE MATTER.

(New York Sun).

In the league situation the common sense thing to do, viewed entirely apart from political and personal considerations, is to declare this country at at peace with Germany. Inasmuch as we are at peace with Germany and our armies demobilized, why not say so and done with it? Is it worth our while to keep in a technical state of war with Germany when doing so makes us ridiculous in the eyes of the world and clogs the freedom of our personal and commercial intercourse?

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

(New York Tribune).

The announcement of Franklin K. Lane that he is soon to hand in his resignation as secretary of the interior has been read with great regret. Amid the wreck of reputations marking the present administration Mr. Lane is an exception. He has steadily grown in the public's respect, and a good many things would be better if he had been more called into counsel.

STRANGE FACTS THAT FEW PEOPLE KNOW

In recognition of eminent services "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge" eight men have been awarded life memberships in the National Geographic society it, was announced today, following a meeting of the society's board of managers at its Washington headquarters.

The conferring of this honor upon men who have renederd distinguished service in the geographic field was made possible by the Jane M. Smith Life Membership fund, created when Miss Jane M. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., bequeathed a fund of $5000, the income of which, she stipulated, should be used to elect life members to the National Geographic society.

The eight men who were thus elected life members of the society are: William H. Holmes; Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. N.; E. W. Nelson; Frank G. Carpenter; Professor Robert F. Griggs; Walter T. Swingle; O. F. Cook; Stephen T. Mather.

Only five other life memberships have been awarded previously under the provisions of Miss Smith's bequest, those being to Hiram Bingham, Alfred H. Brooks, William H. Dall, George Kennan and Henry Pittler.

Reasons underlying the choice of the eight men whose names were announced today reveal a fascinating story of geographic achievement, ranging from the introduction of the insect which made California fig-growing practicable, to the studies which made possible the laying of the North Sea mine barrage.

One of the recipients, Professor Robert F. Griggs, was included for discovering something new to the eye of man on this globe, the now famous valley of ten thousand smokes, in Alaska. Another, O. F. Cook, was elected because he had a part in digging up a lost city, Machu Picchu, which revealed such pre-Colombian secrets as its magnificent monuments and the hanging gardens where it is thought the humble potato originated.

It was Walter T. Swingle, whose name ever will be associated with the American raising of Smyrna figs, too, until he introduced the insect necessary for fertilization of this variety at Fresno, Cal., in 1900, the insects the trees grew, but [illegible]

Swingle also devised numerous improvements to microscopes, made agricultural explorations in many lands, originated Citranges by hybridization, in Florida, and introduced the date palm, pistachio nut and other plants of Mediterranean origin into the United States.

Checking Germany's U-boat warfare by the North Sea mine barrage is universally accounted to have been a major factor in the allied victory. Preliminary to this gigantic task a needful element to the success of the operation was a study of the geography of the North Sea region—a study made by Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss. Beside this recent mark of distinction, Admiral Strauss already was known for his invention of the superposed turret system of mounting guns on battleships, for his part in the blockade of the Cuban coast, for his experimental work in torpedoes, and for his writings on ordnance and ballistics.

Known to every student of animal life is the work of Edward W. Nelson, chief of the United States biological survey, who has contributed notably to the information concerning animal life of North America, from the time when he conducted pioneer scientific explorations in Alaska, forty years ago, to his more recent expeditions to examine the zoology and botany of Mexico. Results of a major line of his investigations have been published by the National Geographic society in a volume entitled "Wild Animals of North America."

No less important than the increase of geographic knowledge, the National Geographic society has always held, is its diffusion, and on this basis, especially, recognition was accorded Frank G. Carpenter. First as a newspaper correspondent, later as a travel writer, and also as an author of some remarkable school geographies; Mr. Carpenter stimulated interest in geographic knowledge, nad make intelligible to the general public a vast amount of informative data.

Like the earlier award made to Hiram Bingham, Professor Griggs was honored for service rendered to science while at the head of a National Geographic society expedition. Professor Griggs has led all five of the society's expeditions to Mt. Katmai, the world's largest volcano, in Alaska, and in addition to the valuable data these expeditions brought back, a distinctive achievement was the discovery of the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a patch of this globe in the making which has not only a unique scientific interest, but is a phenomenon of such scenic beauty that it has been set aside by presidential proclamation, as a national monument.

William Henry Holmes, now head curator, anthropology, national museum, has left his impress both in science and art. In the former field his work in ethnology, archeology, and geology all have valuable geographical bearings.

In recognition of his substantial service in the upbuilding of the national park system, of the marked impetus he has given to interest in our own natural beauties and wonders, and his success in making of these national play places popular resorts instead of merely a rich man's rendezvous, Stephen T. Mather was elected.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Tonsillitis---Some Things You Ought to Know About It

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

The smallest hair throws its shadow. A trifle may be the straw to break the camel's back. A small bacterium may down a half-million persons with influenza. Thus tonsillitis is often foolishly looked upon as a trifling ailment.

DR. HIRSHBERG

The tonsils inside the mouth at the angle of the jaw are seldom as bad in men, women and children who were nourished on mother's milk as they are in those fed upon cows' milk and other non-human fodder.

Large tonsils and adenoids are not "trifling" affairs. They are so prevalent all over the world that in America they are blamed upon the dry, warm houses, and in England upon the damp, cold ones.

Mouth breathing, pigeon breasts, snoring, running noses, earaches, running ears, rough, nasal twangs to the voice, deafness, headaches, foul breath and other very commonplace conditions are traceable to tonsils and adenoids, which, if troublesome, ought to be removed before the child is 2 years old.

It is a waste of time and often criminal to delay the removal of adenoids and tonsils and entirely rely upon the application of solutions to the throat of a child, who is only too glad of an excuse to avoid a complete and once-for-all treatment.

To be sure, when there is a fever, an active inflammation and infection in the tonsils, treatment is necessary until the active trouble has subsided. Gargles and applications of iodine, alkaline antiapplications of iodine, alkaline antisuch as compound tincture of benzoin are helpful. Cod liver oil internally, milk, cream, fruits, cereals and soft vegetables are a diet that is well taken when tonsillitis is active.

Very small doses of acetanilid compounds, reduced to twentieths of the adult dose, according to the age of the child and the degree of headache, sore throat and pain present are to be administered by direction of the family physician.

On the whole, any treatment is merely an interim measure to allay inflammation so that the lymphoid cells may prove the breathing space in the throat and thus improve the blood and [illegible] of the child by complete removal of the tonsils and adenoids between the months of [illegible] before [illegible] years.

Finally, remember that a [illegible]

Answers to Health Questions

A CONSTANT READER. Q—I am troubled with an itching skin. What can I do for it?

A—Apply a little of the following to the affected parts:

Ptak calamine	2½ drams
Zinc oxide	2 drams
Glycerine	2 drams
Phenol	30 drops
Lime water	2 ounces
Rose water	2 ounces

* * *

J. T. P. Q—Is there such a thing as tapeworms? If so, what can I do for them, and what are the symptoms?

A—Tapeworms are harmless but unpleasant things. They give no symptoms. Doctors seldom diagnose their presence. Take one tablespoonful of Epsom salts, followed six hours later by a dose of oil fern, one dram, followed again six hours later by another tablespoonful of Epsom salts. Eat nothing but a little thin milk or coffee while taking the medicine.

* * *

Dr. Hirshberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and sanitarian subjects that are of general interest. He cannot answer questions by mail, nor prescribe or offer advice regarding specific diseases. Address all inquiries to Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, care Evening Capital News, Boise, Idaho, and inclose a stamped envelope for his reply.