PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS AND IDAHO SENATORSHIP

THEIR UNSELFISH ATTITUDE NOT TO BE OUTDONE BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Senate democrats have grown enthusiastic over the idea of a bi-partisan senatorial ticket in Idaho this year, and the foundation is now being laid by them for a campaign designed to bring about the reelection of Senator Borah, a republican, and Senator Nugent, a democrat, says the Washington correspondent of the Statesman.

Republican senators, on the other hand, are refusing to give indorsement to this proposal, and take the position that Idaho is normally a republican state and that it is the duty of the republicans of Idaho to make the best possible effort to elect two republican senators this fall. Senator Nugent, they point out, is in the senate by appointment at the hands of a democratic governor and is successor to the late Senator Brady, a republican. These republicans can see no ground whatever for voluntarily relinquishing one senate seat, especially in view of the fact that the republicans of Idaho seem to have more than a fighting chance of electing two senators, if this bi-partisan game can be blocked.

Republicans May Control.

Changes that have taken place in the senate by reason of death have given the republicans ground on which to hope that they may gain control of the upper branch of congress at the November elections. A year ago the outlook was not too good, but with a possible victory in sight, and with a general feeling that the republicans can carry the next house, men who will direct the congressional campaign this year for the republican party have determined that they should overlook no opportunity to elect republicans to both branches of congress. And Idaho is listed by these republican managers as a state in which they should elect two senators.

The democrats of the senate, since Mr. Lenroot was elected senator in Wisconsin, have gone back to their talk of non-partisanship, and are generally offering to put no candidates in the field against Senator Kenyon of Iowa or Senator Nelson of Minnesota. The best retort to this proposal came from Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, when he said:

Meet Democrats Half Way.

"The president and his party will find that the republicans are not to be outdone in magnanimity. As against the democratic generosity which is proposed for Senator Nelson in Minnesota, the republicans will pledge themselves to make no opposition to the election of the democratic candidate in South Carolina. In return for the unopposed re-election of Senator Kenyon in Iowa we will make no fight against the return of Senator Bankhead from Alabama.

"There are other arrangements which we would be pleased to make. If the democrats will present no candidate for the senate in Illinois, we will refrain from a contest in Mississippi; if they will keep out of the contest in New Hampshire we will abstain from conflict in Texas; if they will observe a political truce in New Jersey we will observe one in Georgia. We are wholly willing, and even desirous, of showing our patriotism and the absence of partisanship from our minds in exactly the same measure and in the same manner as that which the democrats have displayed."

Figure Oregon Deadlock.

It is noted that the democrats are not talking non-partisanship in Oregon, for they figure that they have a chance of electing a senator there. They are not talking non-partisanship in Montana, for they hope to retain the senatorship they now hold. They are not talking non-partisanship in Nevada, as they hope to elect a democrat to fill permanently the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Newlands. Non-partisanship talk from democratic sources is only heard from states where the democrats have only a slight chance of electing a senator, and non-partisanship as to Idaho, where two senators are to be elected, is not meeting with any response from the republican campaign managers.

Party Backing Nugent.

In connection with the Idaho situation, it can be stated on absolutely reliable authority that senate democrats (those who control the democratic campaign committee) have already agreed to back Senator Nugent for election this fall, and assurances have been given that he will have the democratic campaign committee behind him in the primaries. This move is counted on to forestall any effort on the part of other Idaho democrats to get into the running. In the short time he has been in Washington Senator Nugent has made many friends in the senate, he is well regarded, and his democratic colleagues have determined to make every possible move to bring about his retention in congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin 137—The use of permissible explosives in the coal mines of Illinois, by J. R. Fleming and J. W. Koster. 1917. 110 pp., 8 pls., 17 figs.

Bulletin 148—Methods of increasing the recovery of oil from sands, by J. O. Lewis. 1917. 128 pp., 4 pls., 32 figs.

Bulletin 159—Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining, by J. W. Thompson. 1917. 111 pp.

Technical paper 141—Laboratory determination of the inflammability of coal dust and air mixtures, by J. K. Clement and C. N. Lawrence. 1917. 35 pp., 1 pl., 15 figs.

Technical paper 155—Gypsum products, their manufacture and uses, by R. W. Stone. 1917. 67 pp., 9 pls., 10 figs.

Technical paper 162—Initial priming substances for high explosives, by G. B. Taylor and W. C. Cope. 1917. 32 pp.

Technical paper 181—Determination of unsaturated hydrocarbons in gasoline, by E. W. Dean and H. H. Hill. 1917. 25 pp.

NOTE—Onlya limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to cooperate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the director of the bureau of mines, Washington, D. C.

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN RECONSTRUCTION AIDS

CARE FOR CONVALESCENTS IN HOME AND FOREIGN HOSPITALS.

A new field of usefulness for women who are specially qualified, has been opened by the government in the "reconstruction aides." These women are to be employed in the hospitals for convalescents in both the United States and abroad and they will be under the direction of a woman supervisor, who will be under the direction of the surgeon general and the medical officers of the hospitals.

Women applying for these positions do not have to have nurse's training, but they do have to have special qualifications in which character and personality will play a large part.

Special Work to Be Done.

The army surgeons have discovered that the period from the reception of an injury on the cessation of the acute disease, is of great importance to the patient, as in this period, until the time when vocational training may well begin, most can be done for the prevention and relief of deformities. It is for this period that the assistance of qualified women is required. They are expected to aid in preparing the men mentally for practical vocational training after they have ceased to be patients. They are not to do the vocational training, but to keep the men employed mentally and physically and their work will be confined to those who are in bed or in chairs, or for some other reason unable to do more active work.

Two Classes of Work.

There are to be two classes, head aides and aides, and it is believed that all applicants who are accepted for these positions will be given an opportunity to take a special intensive course before entering upon their duties.

Applicants for appointment as reconstruction aides must be at least 25 years of age; must be citizens of the United States or of one of its allies; must not be less than 60 inches in height, nor more than 70 inches; must weigh not less than 100 pounds, nor more than 195 pounds; must be well and sound physically; must have had a high school education or its equivalent; must have a theoretical knowledge of certain named crafts and practical training in at least three of them. If they have graduated from a school which has a course in physical training, and furnish acceptable letters of recommendation, they will be given special examinations.

Pay Is Fair.

The pay of the aides is $50 per month when on duty in the United States, and $60 when on duty outside these limits, in addition to rations and quarters (board and lodging). They may be granted 30 days leave of absence with full pay each calendar year, when their services can be spared.

More complete and detailed information in regard to this new corps and the course to pursue can be obtained by addressing Col. M. W. Wood at his office in the Boise City Bank building.

Marine Sleeps in King's Chamber.

Sleeping in the luxurious bed once occupied by the king of Greece when he visited France and being attended by a valet attired in velvet and gold lace was the novel experience of Ridge Sly, of Yakima, a member of the U. S. marine corps now with General Pershing's forces in France.

Sly's mother received a letter several days ago from her son in which he described his furlough, spent "somewhere in France" out of the battle zone.

In the letter he tells of being quartered in one of many hotels set aside for American soldiers on leave, where he was given the honor of sleeping in the chamber formerly used by the Grecian monarch.

Music may be the food of love, but there's room for quantities of ice cream and bonbons.

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FACTS ABOUT THE HEART VALUE OF SIMPLE FOOD

OLD THEORIES THROWN INTO THE DISCARD BY LATTER DAY SCIENTISTS.

Why do you say that "Her heart is breaking down with sorrow," "Elizabeth is light-hearted," "The lion has a strong heart," "He is a man of stout heart?"

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, according to Matthew. If you will examine this verse, as well as the other phrases, the clew and physiology behind them will be discovered. It is the simple observation that "a heart bowed down" or one "buoyed up" seems to be definitely influenced by sorrow or hope, worry or success.

In fine, the automatic muscle called the heart moves in unison with the emotions and the feelings. Absence is said to make the heart grow fonder, but if it stirs the passions it does not grow stronger.

Prof. G. A. Sutherland, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and an authority on heart disease, has just pointed out that within recent years there has been a revolution in the domain of cardiology, or heart knowledge, says the New York Sun. The mechanism of the heart beat, which was once thought to be due to the nerves or to chemicals, is now known to be a vital phenomenon resident in the heart tissue itself and dependent upon cleanliness and simple food.

The New View.

In general, doctors used to consider the heart a sort of horse with two horse reins attached to it as a bridle, one the vagus or depressor nerve—a check rein—the other the whip or accelerator nerve. The former, the vagus, controls, steadies, guides and hinders any impulsiveness of the heart, while the latter stimulates and speeds up the heart beat.

Nowadays, however, the heart is recognized as a complicated two-story house with two rooms on each floor, two chimneys—huge veins—on the roof, and two side porches—huge arteries—on the first floor.

Its four walls and their muscular deeds of derring do are now studied and reported to the doctor for judgment and treatment by means of the two new heart instruments, the polygraph and the electro-cardiograph. Unless a physician utilizes these aids in his diagnosis and his remedies he must needs be wide of the mark.

The activities of the heart to be considered in health or illness are its sensitiveness and elasticity, its tone or flabbiness, its rhythm and regularity, its susceptibilities and responses to passions and feelings and its power to conduct electric currents.

Formidable and remote as these terms may seem to you at first mention, they are all easily investigated by the modern heart specialist. Any disturbance of one or more of these heart qualities must be sought out and known by the doctor before he is able to take a hand to hold the horse reins, diagnose precisely what is amiss and then, like the general, a real doctor must be, lay out a remedial plan of campaign.

Heart the Whole Works.

In this regard the exact words of Dr. Sutherland come to mind: "As we study the discoveries which have been made as to the extreme complexity of the cardiac mechanism we are led to ask how this machine is controlled and how far it can be influenced by human interference."

The physiological working of the heart suggests that it is an automatic, high powered, high geared, self-starting, self feeding, self lubricating, air cooled, blood heated structure with a blood driving end in view. It is ,as the street saying goes, "the whole works."

Even under the stress and strain of disease it can be seen as a powerful instrument able to overcome difficulties in its own way. This is true of some valvular heart diseases, where the lesion or sore has to do with partially closed curtains or flaps called valves. These guard the exits of the blood from one heart chamber to the other as well as into the arteries.

By virtue of its automatic action the heart is also safeguarded against various disturbances to which other parts of man's anatomy are subject.

At all events, it should be a great matter of consolation to healers, opathists, thoughtists, nature fakers and doctors as well that the excellent and normal automatic action of the heart muscle after all is not disturbed in disease or in health by most of the heart tonics, cardiac stimulants and other medicines leveled with misdirected energy at the heart. It should indeed be a great consolation, because few of them ever reach the heart.

MINING PROFITS.

Net Profits Law Must Recognize Uncertainty of Mining.

The time has arrived for mining companies to distinguish between net profits and the proportionate amount of current earnings which really constitute a return of capital, in the judgment of J. Parke Channing, vice president of Miami Copper company, C. F. Kelley, vice president of Anaconda Copper Mining company, and J. D. M. Dorr, comprising a committee of the American institute of mining engineers appointed to study the federal tax laws and their application to the mining industry.

A recommendation has been made by the committee that no change should be sought in the existing statute concerning depletion because no arbitrary provisions would meet adequately the numerous questions that might arise in determining the correct valuation of particular mines, and becaues different factors enter into practically every mining venture.

Concerning "invested capital" the committee says that "mining is a business of extreme hazard, in which only in exceptional cases can return be prognosticated with accuracy. . . . . and it is submitted that the industry could . . . urge upon congress that recognition be given to the uncertainty of the business by the allowance of a larger return, as the basis for pre-war earnings, than in the case of industries or pursuits which rest upon a more enduring foundation and whose present effort to meet the country's necessities is not making so rapidly toward complete exhaustion."

The committee points out the conditions in the gold mining industry with a fixed value for its product and mounting costs of operation.

PRIZE RING SLACKERS PASSED UP BY PUBLIC

SEND THEM TO FRONT INSTEAD OF PAYING THEM FOR FAKE INSTRUCTION.

The prize fighters of today are a greedy lot and as a rule are a slacker lot also. They refuse to fight for the country that is supporting and protecting them, and for their camouflage boxing stunts in the various cantonments they demand and receive $150 per month, while the soldier in the trenches gets $30 for a like period.

A great lot of patriots our prize fighters are if you can say it without stuttering, says Col. Bat Masterson in the New York Telegraph. The fact of the matter is the public has lost all interest in the boxing game. Moreover it is not caring a tinker's dam about the prize fighters. Even Willard and Fulton have failed to excite the general public except to the extent of arraying itself against them.

Fighters Are Slackers.

Boxing has slumped all over the country since we got into the war. And the fighters themselves are chiefly to blame for the slump. Had these slackers shown the slightest disposition to get into the war instead of using every contemptible subterfuge to keep out, the public would have been with them, and boxing bouts would not only be well patronized, but eagerly sought after.

As it is the boxers are looked upon as so many grafters and slackers, and nobody seems to want them. And when the war is over conditions will be even worse than they are now with these yellow poltroons. And after all has been said and done it seems a bit strange that the government has not gone after these war dodgers before now.

Masterson Has Remedy.

Take every prominent prize fighter in the country and see what he is doing at the present time. Not one of them in the army. The best any of them are doing is to bluff around some army camp with a pair of boxing gloves, telling the real soldiers how they must act when they get in front of the Huns. Can you beat that for pure, unadulterated gall?

What the soldiers in the various camps where these pests hold forth should do is to horsewhip the whole tribe right bang up to the nearest recruiting station and make them enlist. If this were done, the country, from one ocean to the other, would be sure to shout its approval of the good work. Prize fighters teaching the soldiers how to box in order to fit them for fighting the Hun would be a huge joke if it were not such a disgraceful spectacle. Get the prize fighters, Uncle Sam, and send them to the front.

OLD VS. YOUNG.

Age Fixes No Limit to Opportunities and Success.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"Young men for action; old men for counsel." Youth for enthusiasm and initiative; age for discretion and caution. A reporter's misunderstanding of an intended-to-be playful remark of Dr. Osler, as to the "scrapping" of men of 60, will always be remembered in this connection. Men of that age resent it.

The war has taught men who had begun to think of themselves as "getting on" that they need not be sidetracked. It is up to them. Men who have made good are being called to positions of influence and importance, and years have nothing to do with their service or their value to the country in the places to which they have been assigned. Charles M. Schwab, who is to superintend the building of United States shipping, is 56; General Maude, whose dying injunction to his men was to "carry on," not lose the goal they had won, was 55. Sir Douglas Haig is 57. Each has passed more than two-thirds of the scriptural allotment of life. The same is true of thousands of others who in various capacities, in army, navy, business or civil life, are demonstrating that though this is the young man's age, the middle aged and even the elderly, are not on the shelf as has beens.

There are no set limits as to youth or age. Each is a condition of mind and body rather than a matter of years. There are men not yet 30 who impress others as being contemporary with Methuselah; there are others who are 70 years young. This is "the young man's age" only because it offers chances that his father, even his older brother, never had; there is no reason why men of middle age should not grasp them. Men accustomed to the same routine day after day get in the same rut. They do not keep physically fit, allowing themselves to get the middle aged spread; they become slovenly in dress, which seems to betoken a mental slovenliness. They lose self reliance and fear responsibility, which is what business pays for. As Henry Irving Dodge says: "Too many men set 40 as the 12 o'clock of their lives. They should set 70 for the 12 o'clock, if any time at all should be set. The big men of the world never put any age limit on themselves. The 12 o'clock of their usefulness is rung by the sexton."

There is rejuvenation in exercise, in play, in care for personal appearance. And there is an economic influence in external rejuvenation which reacts upon the mentality, keeping the individual alert and up to date. Youth finds its golden chances in the present era; they are not denied to the older man who has not lost his grip—or who can regain it.

Copper Miners and War Gardens.

(Skillings' Mining Review)

The mining companies of the Lake Superior region are again encouraging their employes to plant war gardens. The system was a great success last year, when the companies furnished the seed at cost, after providing the space and plowing it for them. Furthermore, the mining companies provided warehouses in which the crops could be kept during the winter, safe from frost. The mining companies not only have been very patriotic in this important matter, but have been of great service to their employes.

Tin in Austria.

Geologists have estimated that Austria's little-developed tin deposits could be made to supply about three-fourths of that country's need of metal.

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AN EXPERIMENT.

James J. Montague, Buffalo Enquirer.

"The way to keep children immune from the effects of alcoholism is to give them liquor in their youth"—An Anti-Temperance Lecturer.

We broke the baby in on beer, but
when he'd reached his second year,
The modest tide that it supplied
Appeased the child no longer.
At three he drank Jamaica rum, which
for a kid was going some,
But by and by he'd whine and cry
For something that was stronger.

When he attained the age of eight we
had to give him whiskey straight;
He'd put away a quart a day
And never bat an eyeball.
And by the time that he was nine he'd
take a little sparkling wine,
Which he would use to mix his booze
To make himself a highball.

When he was in his early teens he
lugged a bottle in his jeans,
Which he would lend a childhood
friend
Who felt the need of liquor.
Till all the kids around the town could
pour the good old red-eye down,
And take their loads to their abodes
Without a slip or flicker.

At last no cocktail, punch or ball
could ever get him stewed at all;
He'd ladle in Scotch, rye or gin
And never quail or quiver,
But e'er he got a chance to be the
wonder that we hoped to see,
The kid was through—a victim to
Cirrhosis of the liver.

In one Foyer du Soldat in France, which is the French Y. M. C. A., 1920 sheets of paper and 1035 cups of coffee were given out in one day.

American soldiers are playing baseball in France where the crash of the bat against the ball vies with the bursting of German shrapnel shells.