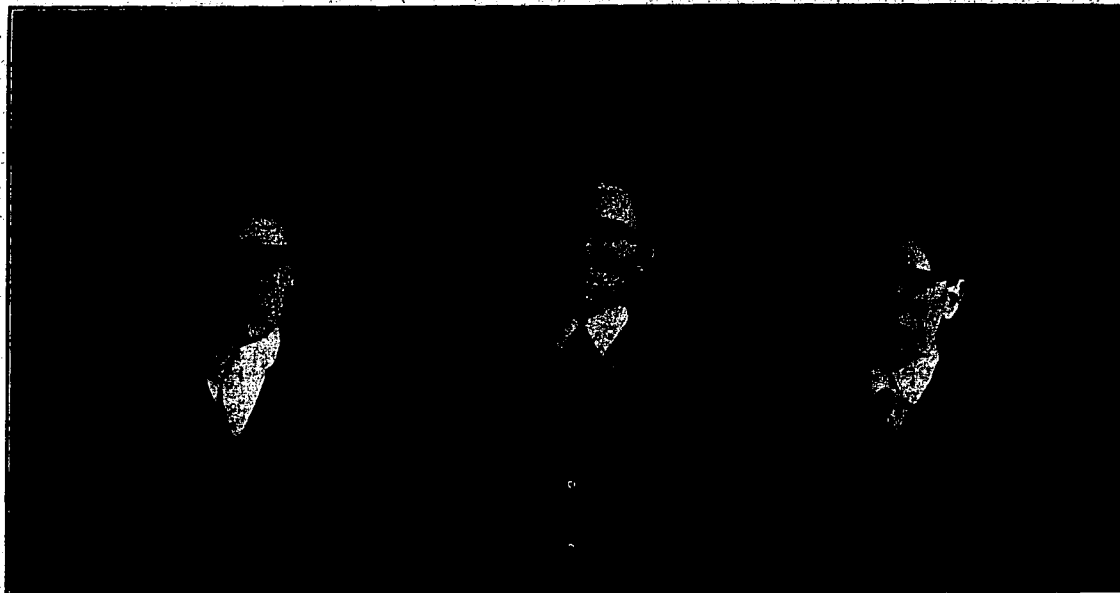


The University Argonaut.

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LAURELS FOR IDAHO!

Washington Agricultural College Overwhelmingly Defeated in Debate.

On Saturday evening, January 15th, the star of the Washington Agricultural College waned in defeat and the eagles of victory perched upon the banners of Idaho. In every way the University debaters far surpassed their opponents. The question was: "Resolved, that the United States senators should be elected by popular vote." The Pullman team had the affirmative, and the Idaho team the negative of the question. From the first it was a "head-on" collision. Every step in the argument of the affirmative was effectively and speedily demolished by the negative.

The first speaker of the evening was Eugene Person. By means of a chart he illustrated his first contention that there is widespread demand for the popular election of senators. Then he argued that corruption prevails in the legislatures. The present system, he continued, deprives states of their equal representation in the senate, because of failures to elect, and thus it defeats one of the purposes of the founders of the constitution in instituting the senate. Then the present system is enormously costly because of the long time con-

sumed in electing senators. This argument also was illustrated by a chart. Again, the present system causes a confusion of state and national issues. In sending men to the state legislatures, the people ask the candidates only the question: "Whom do you favor for senator?" Thus the state interests suffer.

The case for the negative was opened by R. W. Overman. Is it not rather surprising, he said, that the first speaker in his debate has failed completely to give an adequate description of the present method of electing senators? The present method permits of election in several ways. States may pass laws requiring the people to express their choice of senators at the polls, and then the state legislatures confirm the will of the people. Such is the plan used in Nebraska, Illinois and Oregon. Or states may leave the matter entirely in the hands of the legislatures. Massachusetts showed by her recent overwhelming vote that she prefers this method. Repeal the congressional statute requiring a majority vote, and then states may elect by a plurality vote. Thus the present system is flexible, and is democratic in that it permits each state to choose one of several ways it may desire.

An analysis of the preceding speech shows it to contain five con-

tentions: 1—The alleged widespread demand. Then with telling statistics this contention was completely shattered. 2—Corruption. No definite proof of corruption has been advanced, and who are the men charged with corruption? Clark was elected to the senate after the people of Montana had directly expressed their opinion on the matter at the polls. Adickes was elected gas commissioner by the people of Delaware. But the state legislature has persistently refused to send him to the senate. Quay's chief henchman, Stone, was elected governor of Pennsylvania by over 100,000 majority. Hanna received the nomination of his party's convention. Moreover, corruption would be far worse in nominating conventions under popular election. 3—The depriving of states of equal representation in the senate. In the first place only an infinitesimal number of vacancies in the senate have occurred when the total number of elections is considered. Then this is not an evil inherent in indirect election. Repeal the congressional law requiring a majority vote and then senators can be elected on the first ballot, and thus there will be no vacancies. 4—Confusion of state and national interests. No causal connection has been shown between this evil, if it be one, and the present method of electing senators.

It is due to other causes. 5—Cost of election. This is due to the law requiring a majority vote. We propose the repeal of this law.

The popular election of senators is undesirable, first, because it would destroy the character of the senate as a check on the house; second, because it would lead to the proportional representation of the states in the senate; and third, because it has proved a disastrous failure wherever tried.

W. S. Henry was the second speaker for the affirmative. He contended that the senate has deteriorated; that the present system sends men to the senate who misrepresent their states because they are elected by legislators who gained their seats by gerrymandering; and that state conventions are better institutes than state legislatures in which to determine the election of senators.

J. Loyal Adkison, for the negative, said: The speech you have just listened to resolves itself down to three points: 1—The senate has deteriorated. But the presence of such men as Hoar and Lodge does not bespeak deterioration. Boyce, DeTocqueville, Lecky, Maine and many other eminent authorities speak in the highest terms of the character of the senate. 2—Gerrymandering. This evil cannot be charged upon the indirect election of senators, for it prevails to a far greater extent in popular elections. In the example cited by my opponent is one of gerrymandering in popular elections for the state legislatures, of which complaint is made, are elected by popular vote. If senators, under popular election, were elected by districts, these districts could be gerrymandered. If elected from the state at large, the great cities with their enormous element of undesirable population would elect them. 3—State conventions as the institution for determining the election of senators. Conventions are irresponsible bodies, unlegalized. They are the hotbeds of political faction. Their mistakes cannot be corrected at the

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poils, for if a republican voter be dissatisfied with the nomination of his party, he must, nevertheless, vote for that man or else help to elect the democratic candidate.

In addition to the arguments already advanced, we object to the popular vote of senators because it would take the election of senators out of the hands of the responsible state legislatures, whose every vote is open and recorded, and place it in the hands of irresponsible conventions that meet only for a day and then amid the unfavorable conditions of great cities, and whose proceedings are always secret.

Mr. Hugh C. Todd said the conservatism of the senate is not due to indirect election. It is due to the long term of office, to the fact that the vice-president is the presiding officer, and to the superior attractiveness of the senate.

Mr. William E. Lee followed for the negative. The case for the affirmative, he said, is now closed. Step by step we have met their contentions. An analysis of this, their last constructive speech, shows it to contain two seemingly essential points. First, it is alleged that the conservatism of the senate is not due to the present method of election, but to the long term of office, to the presidency of the vice-president, and to the character of the senate which attracts able men. The last two contentions have little value. The president of the senate is a mere figure head. He lacks the power of the speaker of the house. As for the attractive character of the senate that is produced by indirect election. The conservatism of the senate is due to the present system of election because

this system means a long term of office. Statistics were then given showing the continued election of senators. On the other hand, the people seldom re-elect. They believe in the doctrine of rotation in office. Statistics were also used, illustrating with the most telling effect the failure of the people to re-elect their governors and congressmen. These facts prove beyond question that popular election would introduce rotation in office into the senate, and when this shall have been done, the power, the capacity and the dignity of our federal senate will have disappeared forever.

The second contention of the last speaker is that the indirect election of the senate was instituted because of a distrust of the people. And you have been told that the governors and the judges of the states are now elected by the people, whereas once their election was indirect and it is argued that the election of our senators should be included in this evolution which has for its goal the election of everybody by popular vote. In the first place the members of our constitutional convention did not provide for the election of senators of a distrust of the people. They were imbued with the ideas and the ideals of democracy, and it was because of this that they fought in the Revolutionary war. But in addition to being democratic they were also statesmen. They knew the works of the political theorists from Plato and Aristotle to the contemporary British and French writers. And they had before them the experience of the European nations and of their own colonial legislatures. They knew it would be wise to make our two legislative houses essentially different, and they knew that this essential difference could be secured only by having them elected by different constituencies. So they provided that one house should be elected by popular vote and that the other house should be elected by the state legislatures. The governors are executive officers; the judges form the judiciary. Their functions are entirely unlike those of our senators. The popular election of governors and judges is absolutely no argument whatever that senators should be elected by popular vote.

The present system means a long

term of office, and popular election means rotation in office. Our enormous foreign trade, and the uniform success in the exercise of the treaty-making power, depend very largely upon the wise and consistent foreign policy of the senate. The affirmative propose to make a radical change in the character of the senate, and so we demand of them sufficient definite, concrete proof that our foreign trade and our treaty-making power would not be impaired by the popular election of senators.

In this debate the affirmative have endeavored to divert your attention from the senate to the state legislatures. We think the importance of this question does not lie in that direction. For I submit to you that our federal senate, representing forty-five states, is of far greater importance to this nation than are the four or five states that have had trouble in electing senators. But we are willing to follow our opponents upon their own ground. They say the present system has a bad effect upon state legislatures. Now there is one legislature in every three that does not elect a senator. According to the argument of the affirmative this legislature should be far better than the two legislatures that do elect senators. But the reverse is true. There is more interest taken by the people and the press in the years when senators are to be elected than in other years. This greater importance in the duty of the state legislature brings out the best men in the state. I ask you to note the inconsistency of their argument. They are going to better our state legislatures, but they are going to do it by depriving them of a most important function and so turn off the search light of public interest.

The first speaker in rebuttal was J. Loyal Adkison. The only evils, he said, that the affirmative have been able to prove and to connect with the indirect election of senators are failure to elect and the waste of time and money in protracted elections. These evils are not due to the constitutional cause providing for the indirect election of senators. So they are not inherent in the present system. They are due to the congressional statute that provides for election by majority vote. Now we propose the repeal of this statute. When this is done, senators may be elected on

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the first ballot and then there will be no more deadlocks and failures to elect.

If you will read the pages of the Congressional Record, you will see that all the memorials and petitions for the popular election of senators, so carefully tabulated on that chart by the gentlemen of the affirmative, were due to these deadlocks and failures. So if you adopt plurality voting, the simple, legislative remedy that we propose, and thereby make possible the election of senators on the first ballot, you will have answered the demand of the people as expressed in these petitions and memorials. Now what are you going to do? Are you going to adopt our remedy and thus maintain the essential characteristics of the senate while removing the evils of prolonged elections and failure to elect; or are you going to adopt the sweeping and radical change proposed by the affirmative, elect the senate in the same way, at the same time, and by the same constituency as the house and thus destroy the two fold character of our national legislature? The choice is before you. We leave the decision with you.

The debate was closed by Hugh C. Todd. Popular election of senators, he said, finds warrant in the election of our president, vice-president, state governors, state judges and many other officers. Our entire political history illustrates the tendency to elect our officials by popular vote. In the beginning of this debate the negative said we must prove, 1—That the present system carries certain evils. 2—That the plan that we propose will remove those evils. 3—That the advantages of our plan will outweigh the resulting defects. This is the very chord we have struck. The indirect election of senators may have been justified by the conditions that prevailed a hundred years ago, but it finds no such justification today. Election by popular vote will remove corruption; it will ensure the states equal representation in the senate; it will eliminate the clash of national and state interests; senators will then really represent the people of their states; state conventions are better fitted to determine the election of senators than are state legislatures, for it is to them that we confide the determination of the election of the great majority of our public officials; and, finally, the popular

election of senators will answer the insistent demand of the people.

In the matter of delivery, readiness and effectiveness in rebuttal, the negative speakers were incomparably superior to their opponents. In rebuttal they answered every argument of the Pullman debaters incisively and completely. In addition they presented a positive, constructive case so closely-woven and unified that it proved unpuncturable and left no uncertainty as to the decision.

The judges were Attorney James E. Babb of Lewiston, Professor A. W. Hendrich of Whitman College, and President Baldwin of Albion College. Mr. Babb said it was the best debate he had ever listened to and that the Idaho debaters out-classed their opponents in every particular. Professor Hendrich said that both in argument and presentation the representatives of Idaho left the Pullman debaters far in the distance. The judges gave

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their decision in about thirty seconds. It was for the negative.

The audience was a large and enthusiastic one. A hearty reception was given by everyone to each speaker. The new Idaho "bomb" yell was most effective. The chairman was Judge J. C. Steele. A dinner and informal reception was given to the judges and the visiting team at the Dormitory.

Locals.

W. B. Hall returned Friday from his trip to Oregon.

N. C. Sheridan returned Saturday night from Wallace.

Leonard Cole, of Kendrick, is visiting in Moscow this week.

The battalion drills every day now instead of twice a week as before.

McCleod made a trip to Wardner Friday, returning Sunday night.

The Prep. debating society now meets Thursdays at 3:30, instead of Monday mornings.

Roy Zeigler has returned from the Y. W. C. A. conference. He reports a splendid time.

The trial debate between the Prep. team and the Grangeville team will come off soon.

Mrs. Young returned from north Idaho last week, where she was assisting in institute work.

There will be social dance at the Club House Friday evening, given by the university dancing club.

Professor Axtell gave a very interesting talk on his travels in England, in Prep. assembly Monday.

The Dormitory was presented with a small black and tan dog last week, but it has mysteriously disappeared.

Professor Reed was suddenly called to Grangeville last Friday, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Reed's mother.

About forty W. A. C. students came up to the debate Saturday evening. They brought along a good lot of yells, and succeeded in letting it be known that they were in their corner of the auditorium.

The three following Sunday meetings of the Y. W. C. A. will be entirely given for the discussion of the the work of the association departments. All members and those interested in the association work should make special effort to be present.

While at Pacific Grove Mr. Zeigler met Messrs. Huggins and Abrams, formerly of the university

faculty. They are both much interested in the U. of I., and made many inquiries about old students and friends. Mr. Huggins is still at Harvard and Mr. Abrams is teaching at Stanford.

While in Boise during the holidays, Professor Cogswell assisted in a Christmas concert given by the Philharmonic society. The Statesman says: "His selections afforded an opportunity for him to display a pleasing range of technique, touch and interpretation." A reception was tendered the Professor one evening by the executive board and music teachers of the Philharmonic society.

U. of I. vs. U. of U.

William E. Lee and J. Loyal Adkison leave Saturday for Salt Lake City, where they will represent the U. of I. in the inter-collegiate debate with the University of Utah, January 18th. The question is the same as that debated with W. A. C. last Saturday night. This is the first time we have met the U. of U. in any sort of an inter-collegiate contest, and we most sincerely hope and are confident that our debaters will be as successful there as on home ground.

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The
University Argonaut.

Moscow, Idaho, February 7, 1903.

Literary.

The Renaissance.

However much the facts seem to controvert the assertion, there are no changes and innovations in history that are really abrupt in their nature. Every step in the development of human institutions has been due to forces that were in active existence long before the concrete result took shape. Who shall say when the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Reformation, or the French Revolution began? It is even impossible to decide when the forces which gave rise to these periods first became puissant stealing, as they did, in unnoticed currents along the vast veins and secret fabric of the world. It is therefore apparent that we can have no complete understanding of any period of history unless we know something of the nature and conditions of the preceding period, of which it was the outcome. Let us turn, then, for a moment, to the Middle Ages and see if we cannot fix upon the essential characteristics of the time.

Of all the arts, literature is perhaps the most complete expression

of life. It is the most universal in its appeal and catholic in its comprehensiveness, though it is not the most intimate expression of every period. And if we turn to the literature of the Middle Ages we shall find that during that time the attitude of men toward life was wholly different from that of today. It was essentially an attitude of negation. This negative attitude toward life is the most salient characteristic of the Middle Ages. It is the most dominant characteristic of Christianity after it assumed its medieval aspect. It was out of this attitude of negation that monasticism and mysticism grew. Men secluded themselves in monasteries and concentrated their entire vision on the world to come, and in doing so they forgot, as much as possible, the world in which they lived. It is difficult for us, who live in the twentieth century, so positive in its attitude towards life, intelligently and sympathetically to understand this attitude of negation. Let us listen to the words of one of these mystics: "Sink thou into thy Depth and thy Nothingness," he says, "and let the tower of all its bells fall down upon thee; let earth with all its creatures assail

thee, yet shall they all but marvelously serve thee. * * * Sink thou only into thy Nothingness, and the better part is thine." And the letters of Abelard and Heloise show us how effectually and completely this attitude neutralized the greatest individual powers. Death in life was the aim of the monk and the mystic, and their consolation was in the thought of their earthly annihilation. Men were then by profession only "penitents and mourners, watchers and pilgrims." They knew not that "on the brink of the waters of life and truth, they were miserably dying."

Yet such an attitude toward life receives at least a partial justification when we reflect that after all it was to a considerable degree but the inevitable outcome of the conditions of the chaos of the time. It was the longing for quiet, the passionate desire for rest, which made the wearied and troubled-harried people of the Middle Ages shrink from contact with the perplexed and not unfrequently hideous life about them. They came to deify silence and repose, and so the world seemed to fall into a long and dreamless sleep. Even the very activities of the time contributed more or less to this condition. The first Crusades absorbed all that was holiest and purest, all that was most ardent and noblest in European manhood. France, England, Germany and Flanders each in

their turn commanded the crusades. But, though these countries were often made glorious on the distant fields of Palestine by the achievement of their sons, at home they became only too frequently barren and empty. Whole districts of corn-land and pasture lapsed once more into thicket and marsh, as they had been in the by-gone days of the Vandals and the Goths. There were no longer hale and active men to carry on the progress of the world. Their bones were bleaching on the sands of the far off deserts of the East.

But the world was destined to arouse from his condition of things. The awakening began in Italy. From the fourteenth to the sixteenth century Italy was the center of European civilization. Medievalism had been far less prevalent in Italy than it had been in other parts of Europe. The conditions of life in Italy were comparatively easy, and because of this the old Greek attitude toward life still lingered there—an attitude of contentment, of an esthetic delight in the charm of the world. It was there that the pressure of feudalism had been least felt. Except in the very northern and southernmost districts, the old Latin institutions had never been replaced by feudal arrangements. To learn how far Italy was removed from feudalism we have only to turn to the picture of the female serf resuscitated for

us by the genius of Michel-t, and then to the picture of the country girl of Tuscany as drawn for us by Lorenzo dei Medici. The first is a picture of a wretched creature cowering among her starving children in her mud hut, and looking forward to the dreary days to come in a dull, hopeless lethargy. The second is a picture of a happy woman, the betrothed of a prosperous young farmer, with her little box of jewels, her Sunday garb of damask kirtle and gold-worked bodice. Such was feudal Europe and Italy. It is true that Italy had been conquered by Barbarians, but its civilization had not been extinguished. The country had been cultivated for centuries, and the Barbarians could not turn it into a desert. The people had been organized as citizens for almost a thousand years, and the Barbarians could not reorganize them feudally. In Italy feudalism was tempered and finally engulfed by Latin civilization. Not that the country was always peaceful and prosperous, but that life was far less warped and narrowed by feudalism and monasticism than it was elsewhere in Europe.

It was in such a country that the awakening took place. This awakening is known as the Renaissance—a word meaning “re-birth.” It is only natural that the renewed activities of the world should first be along lines to which the charac-

ter and genius of the Italian people tended. Thus it is that painting became the first great art of the modern world—the first great medium for the expression of the new life and the new learning. Like all the other things of life, painting during the Middle Ages was under the spell of the church. But when the eyes of men were once more opened, when they began to realize that after all the present world is not such an undesirable one to live in, they began to express this new attitude toward life first of all in their paintings, and later in their literature, their philosophy and in all their various activities. They first expressed this positive attitude toward life in painting because, as we have said, painting was the art which best expressed the character and genius of the Italian people. It was in Tuscany, in the thirteenth century, that the new life first began to animate painting. It was in the city of Florence, the center of intellectual and commercial activity, that it first showed itself. The reopening of the eyes of man to the beauty of Nature, and the reawakening of his heart and mind to the significance of humanity replaced the old lifeless art of the Middle Ages. Painting was yet to be for some time the hand-maid of the church. That is to say, the subjects were to be still religious subjects. But they were to be

transformed with the requickened spirit of man. The first notable painting of the Renaissance is the famous Madonna by Cimabue. This painting still hangs in the church in Florence, for which it was painted. The central figure, that of the Madonna, still retains some of the medieval characteristics, but the face has a great deal of gentleness in it. It is a tender, a human face, one that speaks of sympathy with humanity and its aspirations and dreams. It is a sweet and true face, if a somewhat timid return to Nature. We are told that the people were so glad to have a Madonna before whom they could offer up their prayers that they carried the picture in a festival procession from the artist's house to the church, where it was to remain. And so painting developed in this way for more than three centuries, reaching its final culmination in Raphael, Michael Angeló, Leonardo da Vinci and other famous painters of that wonderful epoch in the sixteenth century. But, although painting was always the dominant art of Italy, the other arts did not lag behind. Dante was the last great writer of the medieval times. The writing of Petrarch, Boccaccio, Ariosto and Tasso are full of a rich humanity. The philosophies of Giordano Bruno and Tommaso Campanella are far removed from the old medieval order of things. Then came the great progress made in science, industry and commerce, the discoveries in astronomy, the discovery of the New World. Life seems never to have pulsed and surged with so much of varied activity.

It was into such a world that Charles VIII of France led an army over the Alps in the closing years of the fifteenth century. He was an incapable and a vain king, and he had been urged by his counselors to add Italy to his possessions. It was a motley army which he led into that land—the flower and fruit of Europe. Soldiers of fortune from Germany, Flanders, England, Switzerland and other countries, in addition to the French troops, made up this important army of a moment's whim, unsubstantial as the pageant of a dream. The rough, feudal soldiers of the northern countries destroyed many works of art during their stay of a year in the peninsula. But Italy had been revealed to them and through them to the nations of the North. They had come in contact with this wonderful civilization, so different from anything they had ever dreamed of before. They carried new ideas and new ideals away with them to their own countries. Michelet may well call the invasion of Charles VIII the discovery of Italy. His imaginative mind seized at once the vast importance of this descent of the French into Italy, while other historians have been

only too prone to view it in the same light as any other invasion. It is from this event that dates the modernization of the countries of the North. The barbarous soldiers of fortune under Charles VIII were the unconscious bearers of the seeds of the Ages of Elizabeth, of Louis XIV and of Goethe. These rapacious ruffians, while they wantonly destroyed many works of Italian civilization, rendered possible the existence of a Montaigne, a Shakespeare and a Cervantes. More immediately they paved the way for the Reformation.

Hitherto civilization had been almost exclusively in the hands of the Latin races. The Renaissance was now taken up by the Teutonic peoples. A new race became a potent factor in history. It brought new forces and new characteristics to civilization. It changed the order and the aspect of the world.

EDWARD MASLIN HULME.

Nature's Influence.

It is on a farm near the little town of East Haverhill, Mass., July 1, 1820. The day has been warm, but an ideal New England summer's day. As evening draws near, the merry whistling of a boy is heard as he returns from his evening chores, or, perhaps, from romping with some of his young companions. His clothes are coarse, he is bare-footed, but under the broad-brimmed hat, which he wears,

is the smiling face which bespeaks the joy and happiness of his boyhood day. This boy knows little of the stern realities of the world. His life has been one of sunshine. No dark shadows have yet appeared to mar the brightness of his joy. His life, like that of his companions, has only gone to prove that ignorance may be truly bliss. And yet this boy is not entirely ignorant. He has his boyish pursuits and aspirations. His life is expanding and Nature presents to him at every turn a wonderful field of interest and beauty. His knowledge is unique.

"Knowledge never learned of schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild-flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the wood-chuck digs his cell,
And the ground-mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the wildest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground-nut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans!
For, eschewing looks and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!"

And thus the barefoot boy, the young Quaker poet, returns from his evening chores.

That Nature was an inspiration to Whittier is evident from many of his poems. How beautifully simple are Nature's teachings and

how well reflected in Whittier's kindly disposition. But Nature does not speak to all alike.

"To him, who in the love of Nature,
Holds communion with her visible forms,
She speaks a various Language."

To Bryant she spoke more profoundly than to Whittier. To many of the world's greatest poets, Nature has afforded a theme of the deepest contemplation. The possibilities of inspiration to be gained from Nature deserve careful attention.

The poetic mind enjoys pleasures of thought of which the ordinary mind may seldom dream. We have but to read and consider some of the world's best literature to appreciate the fact that lofty and noble sentiment, and ideals make life far more worth living. The beauties of Nature are everywhere about us. We have but to perceive them. Contemplation of the universe soon brings us face to face with those two wonderful entities, time and space.

It is probable that our own tiny globe, spinning on through boundless space, is the only inhabited planet. Such would seem unlikely when we take into consideration millions of other planets, and yet, with the limitations of our knowledge, we have no means of knowing. But with billions of miles intervening between us and certain stars, we are certain of the existence in them of known metals, as certain as we are of the axioms of

physical science. With our finite minds we often shrink from the contemplation of infinite space and infinite time. But the action of the

heavenly bodies, as far as we can observe, teach us nothing but wonderful beauty and harmony. These great facts stare us in the face, and we can only accept them as we find them, not knowing either their origin or their destiny, and until we all know better, each one of us reads from them his own little meaning. But a man need not be

a scientist to be a Nature lover. The poetic mind is all that is necessary, and many great poets never wrote any poetry. We all derive pleasure from a beautiful landscape, the sparkling brook or the wonderful coloration of flower and leaf which only Nature can paint. We have only to remove all these things to understand the meaning of desolation. But that in Nature which affords a casual observer simply satisfaction, may afford the poet a lofty inspiration.

Nature appears in many moods. Her beauties are often obscured and hidden, but great rewards await faithful investigators. Though Nature is constantly beautiful, she does not exhibit her highest powers of beauty constantly, for then they would satiate us, and pall upon our senses. It is necessary to their appreciation that they should be rarely shown. Her finest touches are things which must be watched

for; her most perfect passages of beauty are the most evanescent.

Thus, by contemplating Nature, we are led into a field of infinite variety, of wonderful beauty, our ideals, our aspirations, are raised to a higher plane, and our thoughts will unconsciously reach up to those things which are most worthy of man's mind.

HENRY DARLINGTON.

Amphyction Society.

Beginning with February 20th, regular meetings of the Amphyction Society will be held every Friday evening, at 7:30. Every member of the society is requested to be present, and all students and members of faculty are most cordially invited to attend. The following program, which promises a good time to all present, has been arranged for Friday, February 20th:

Song.....	Boys' Glee Club
Reading.....	M. Yothers
Speech—"Salt Lake".....	J. L. Adkinson
Solo.....	Miss Headley
"Mud Hen".....	C. Montandon
Reading.....	Miss McCallie
Debate—Resolved that a Preparatory Department is no longer necessary—Affirmative, Hooper and Morris; Negative, A. Saxon and Morrow.	

Senior Sleigh Ride.

For a number of years the class of '03 have made their semi-annual jollification a sleigh ride. This year as the end of the semester drew near indications pointed to a departure from the usual custom, but at the last moment, by special

providence, a good old-fashioned snow storm came. So Saturday evening the class gathered at the home of Miss Zumhoff, and shortly after seven two bob-sleds loaded with merry Seniors, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Jenkins, were on the way to Cornwall. Owing to the practice of previous years, the singing and giving of college and class yells reached the climax of perfection and a casual and unexperienced listener would have found it hard to believe a class as dignified and quiet as the '03's have been this year, would make all that noise. At Cornwall a "fiddler" was found and for a few hours nearly everyone "tripped the light fantastic." The best of all was that quadrille, enjoyed immensely by a small, but highly appreciative audience, of the citizens of Cornwall, who had turned out to see the show. The old-time Virginia Reel followed and at eleven sounded the resinous strains of "Home Sweet Home." After a few trifling mishaps, not worthy of mention, each Senior was landed safely at home, happy in the thought of the evening's pleasure, but sad, withal, to think the last class sleigh ride was a thing of the past.

J. Loyal Adkison left for Spokane, yesterday, to make arrangements for the printing of the Junior annual, and to rustle ads for the same.

The University Argonaut

Published every week by the students of the University of Idaho.

NELLIE B. IRETON, '03 Editor-in-Chief
JOHN W. SHEPPERD, '03 Business Manager

CLASS EDITORS.

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MARGARET HENDERSON	:	:	Junior
T. R. JONES	:	:	Sophomore
REGINALD W. LEONARD	:	:	Freshman
GUSTUS LARSON	:	:	Preparatory

CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTIANA PLAYFAIR, '03	:	:	Y. W. C. A.
CLARENCE HOOPER	:	:	Y. M. C. A.
LOUIS TWEEDT, '03	:	:	Athletic Association
JAMES CALKINS, '03	:	:	Oratorical Association
W. B. HALL	:	:	Amphyction Society
LOUIS TWEEDT, '03	:	:	Websterian Society
MABELLE WOLFE, '03	:	:	Exchanges

Rates—One Dollar Per Year.

Entered at the Moscow P. O. as second class mail matter.

Editorial.

We feel that if the students of the University could realize how difficult it is to obtain copy enough for the paper each week, they would all be willing to help with it more. The ARGONAUT is just as much your paper as it is the editor's and it is just as much to your advantage to have it a paper that will be a credit to the school. There are people in the college who have some literary talent and could do much toward making the literary number of the paper a success if they would. To those who have assisted us we are very grateful, but we urge others to do likewise. It is impossible for the members of the staff to learn every

item of interest in the school, and it is the duty of each of you as students to report each interesting bit of news you may hear. Contributions may be placed in the ARGONAUT box, in the hall, at any time.

All will be glad to know that the bill relating to state certificates and diplomas has been introduced in the House. Important changes have been made in the wording of this bill from those introduced at previous sessions, and there are great hopes that the bill may be passed. Mr. Jenkins is one of the influential men of the House, being the floor-leader of the majority and we are certain that he will do all he can to put the bill through. Graduates of the University of Idaho are permitted to teach in other states without being required to take examinations, and it hardly seems right that Idaho, herself, should refuse them this right. Just so long as she does it will be an inducement for graduates of the University to go to other states to teach, and will result in keeping many of Idaho's best trained men and women out of her schools. This her educational system can hardly afford.

Exchanges.

To err is human—and to stick to it is more so —Ex.

On account of the extra time

needed by the students of Harvard for cramming for the mid-year examinations, crew practice has been suspended for a couple of weeks.

Of the 250 colleges and universities in the United States, 209 are educational, and the presidents of 102 are clergymen. The attendance comprises an army of 12,000 men and women.

At Carlisle University there are 1,073 Indians, representing 88 different tribes.

The Yale News published its twenty-fifth anniversary number on January 28th.

The Evergreen persists in giving the news of W. A. C. only. It has no items concerning other colleges. —Ex.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, has settled the two-year college course proposition. He said: "I cannot imagine how anybody who ever saw a sophomore could think of graduating him."

Locals.

Leon Nichols spent Saturday and Sunday near Vollmer.

Daisy Booth is now living at the home of Della Brown.

Edna Wahl returned, Tuesday, from a short visit home.

—Ed Wahl went to Genesee, Thursday, to remain until Monday.

Miss Martha Dupuy, of Spokane, is visiting Miss Louise Barton.

W. N. Thomas, a student at the Lewiston Normal last year, has entered school.

Wolfenbarger and Keefe spent a few days at home after examinations were over.

Under the new rule three tardinesses count as one absence. We've got to be careful now.

Henry B Slade, Station Chemist, has resigned, his resignation to take effect the first of March.

The Boys' Glee Club made their first appearance in public at the Web. program Friday afternoon.

The Preps, at least some of them, followed the example set by the august Seniors, and went to Cornwall.

There has been a remarkable improvement in regard to the disturbance in the hall, the last two days.

It seems the Seniors enjoyed the fine sleighing last Saturday night. What has become of the Juniors this year?

The Seniors are very proud, very happy, and also very poor at the present time—they are sporting their class pins.

An application has been received from a young lady who would like a place to work in a private family and attend the University.

Now is the season when all good looking people are in their element, the season of picture taking for the annual. But alas for us who are not among the aforesaid stated number.

A party of Sophomores enjoyed a sleigh ride last Friday night, and incidentally attended the debate between the Moscow High School and the Tomer school.—Prof. and Mrs. Morley chaperoned the party.

Dear old '32 is quite transformed in its appearance this term. The desks have all been taken out and in their places are large tables like those in the library. The Preps. feel quite dignified in their new "Reading Room."

Some members of the faculty indulged in a sleigh ride last Saturday night. They went over to Pullman, where supper had been ordered, and then had a good time at Ridenbaugh Hall on their return.

In the recent examinations at Annapolis, Robert Ghormley stood sixth in a class of 170, and twentieth in the class in everything. He is greatly pleased with the school, but still has a warm place in his heart for the U. of I. and especially for the '03's.

Pres.—How did you come out in your exams?

Murphy—I got A, B, C, D and E. That's a "straight" isn't it?

Pres.—Yes. But what we want

is A's, "all of one kind." What do you call it?

Murphy—"A flush."

Pres.—O, Yes!

Bill Relating to Life Diplomas.

On the 27th Representative Jenkins, of La'ah county, introduced a bill in the house, providing for the issuance of state certificates and life diplomas to graduates of the University of Idaho. The conditions under which these are to be granted are that the candidate must have taken the prescribed course in pedagogy in the the U. of I., on graduation to receive a five years certificate and at the end of three years successful teaching they will receive their life diplomas.

Y. W. C. A.

A Y. W. C. A. Conference for the Associations of Washington and Idaho will be held at Walla Walla, February 20th to 22nd. An effort is being made by the young women of our association to send a large delegation, as we believe this conference will be very beneficial in awakening the members to more active work.

The election of officers for the Y. W. C. A., for the ensuing year, was held February 5th. The following officers were elected: President, Edith Knepper; vice-president, Catherine Bryden; secretary, Esther Larson; treasurer, Frances Butterfield.

The Y. W. C. A. Northwest Secretary, Miss Louise Shields, expects to visit our association this month. It is hoped that all the young women will make an effort to attend the meetings held during her stay with us.

Cecil Rhodes Scholarship.

In assembly, on Wednesday, President MacLean, chairman of the committee on awarding the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship, stated that it was very likely one person from each state and territory would be awarded this scholarship in the spring so that he might enter Oxford in the fall.

The conditions under which the scholarships are to be awarded have not been decided upon definitely, but it is probable that only those can try for it who have completed the Sophomore year in college, the time to extend to two years after graduation. Three years of Greek and four years of Latin will be required, although this may be changed later. The first scholarship, however, will be awarded under this condition, being only open to those having taken the classical course and working for the A. B. degree.

The candidates will be selected for skill in athletics, moral worth and scholarship. The agent of the trustees will meet educators from Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, in Spokane, this month, to

decide definitely on the conditions. The point as to whether this shall apply only to University students or to all residents of the state will have to be decided, also as to who the committee awarding the scholarships shall consist of. If the candidates are limited to the classical students of the University, it will limit them to comparatively few men, and make the contest rather a narrow one. This may be an incentive for more students to battle with the Greek and Latin.

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