

The University Argonaut.

VOLUME XII.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, MARCH 22, 1910.

NO. 24.

THE GREEN AND ORANGE

Under Classes Hold Annual Class Contest—Freshmen Victorious

The annual fight between the freshman and sophomore classes took place Thursday in the form of a cane-rush from which the freshmen emerged victors with a score of 19 to 14.

For many years the deciding contest between the two lower classes of the University has taken place on St. Patrick's Day. Generally, however, it is an impromptu affair in which one class puts up colors and the fight ensues in an endeavor to keep them up. The contest this year was a carefully planned and well managed one. Committees from each class met and drew up rules which were conscientiously observed on both sides. The substance of these rules was:

There should be no colors raised during the day; the co-eds were under no condition to take part; there should be no other contest besides the cane-rush and each class should choose three judges, Track Coach Vander Veer to be referee.

The sophomores chose Henry Smith, Clarence Edmundson and Frank Stewart from the senior class and the freshmen chose Lloyd Fenn, James Montgomery and Fritz Lundstrum from the junior class to act as judges. The six judges thus chosen divided their work as follows: Scorers, Edmundson and Lundstrum; sophomore starters, Smith and Fenn and freshman starters, Montgomery and Stewart.

The plan was to have three rushes, each of five minutes duration, but after the freshmen had won in the first two it was decided useless to have the third.

The cane was a stout hickory stick three feet in length and the plan of attack was to have three of the best men from each side stand in the center each with both hands on the cane. At the sound of the whistle, the other male members of each class who were stationed fifty feet behind their respective champions rushed into the conflict, the object being to get the most hands on the cane when time was called.

The end of the first rush showed eleven freshman and nine sophomore hands grasping the cane and the count of the second rush was freshman hands eight and sophomore hands five.

The only lamentable feature of the contest was the accidental

Carnival Given by University Girls an Unusual Success

The BIG CARNIVAL given by the girls of the University of Idaho last Friday night was great success both as a carnival and as a financial enterprise. A large number of students and an unusually large number of the faculty came, left their nickles and dimes and left the show to all appearances perfectly happy.

The object of the carnival was primarily to obtain money with which to furnish the girls rest room which has been set apart for them in the new administration building, but the girls would not receive money for nothing and for nearly a month have been working hard to make it something worth attending. Many of their stunts such as "Madame Spangolli and her troop of Gypsy fortune tellers who would tell one's past, present and future," "The exhibit of the heads of the wives of the notorious Bluebeard which have been carefully preserved in alcohol especially for the carnival," The wild woman who would devour anything from a white mouse to an elephant must have taken a great deal of time and work for their preparation.

The selling of peanuts and popcorn made it seem like a real show and a police court with several sturdy policemen assured everyone of absolute safety. Altogether the carnival was a success and the girls are to be congratulated. They cleared eighty-five dollars on the event and express themselves as well satisfied with the result of their efforts.

breaking of his collar bone by Ernest Loux.

Roy Johnson of the sophomore class is generally regarded as the hero of the contest. He succeeded in getting both hands on the cane each time although having to run the fifty feet and fight his way to the front over many much larger men.

With this contest all the customary race hatred is supposed to die out and the two classes will live at peace during the remainder of the year.

If you would see the preps at their best attend the play next Saturday evening which they have been working so hard to produce. Then make a date for the Annual Prep Squall which takes place on the evening of April 1. You will get fooled everywhere else on that day so go to the dance in the evening and forget about it.

WASHINGTON VS. IDAHO

Will You Help John Rock Fight For a Championship?

On Friday night of this week there will take place the Washington-Idaho debate. It is the only chance you will have to hear an intercollegiate debate this year. Next year things will be arranged differently. We shall have two debates on our home platform and two in the auditorium of our rivals. But that is a different story. The debate that we are to have on Friday evening is our present concern. Our boys need the loyal support of every student in the University? Are you, dear reader, going to be there? Are you going to be there to sing the Idaho songs, display the Idaho spirit, and cheer the boys on to victory? Or are you going to stay home and read the news of the defeat in the next day's paper? There is only one thing for a fellow to do who cares a rap about his college, and that is to be there.

Here are the spell-binders from Seattle. The first is Ray Clifford. He is said to be particularly suave; to be an artist in the art of ingratiating himself into the good graces of the judges. What will he do with Paul Durrie's speech? Will he demolish it? It will be interesting to see.



After Ira Tweedy, our second speaker, Reuben Hilen will take the floor. Two years ago he led the crack team that won the high-school debate championship of Washington. Last year he helped to defeat Oregon in the debate at Eugene. He is quick and keen, so they tell us. Watch him go for Tweedy's speech like a rat terrier. He has lots of ability and plenty of confidence. Washington is always well supplied with this latter commodity.

Concluded on page five.

Modern Tendencies in Water Power Legislation.

By Dr. C. N. Little

Modern life is characterized by rapidly changing conditions. For the last one hundred years change has followed change with startling swiftness and the environment of one generation has been greatly altered by the time the next has come upon the stage.

Last week was announced the installation of a regular passenger service from Munich to Oberammergau by aerial conveyance in a dirigible balloon driven by a 100 H. P. motor. The Wrights are building at Newport an aeroplane station where this summer they will maintain for their owners heavier-than-air flying machines and also keep them for hire. These statements are from the daily press. Whether they are true or false, human flight is a reality, attained within the last few years. What effect it may have on modern social conditions it is too early to say. It is within the bounds of possibility that it may be revolutionary.

For myself I have not ceased to marvel at the wonders of wireless telegraphy. Within a decade those who go down to the sea in ships are safe guarded in a way hardly conceivable a generation ago. If disaster comes, the mystic initials C. Q. D. fly through the air in all directions and forthwith help hurries to the distressed vessel. This is not a hope of the future; it is the sober realization of the past ten years.

Striking as are these examples of social change, there are changes in economic conditions more profoundly affecting modern life. Recent years have been years of opportunity for private interests. To my mind comes the memory picture of a seal powerfully cutting his way through the boiling surf as it beat on the rocky shore, fishing in the troubled waters for his prey. With equal safety and success private interests under the guidance of expert legal advice, have taken advantage of the opportunities of our changing economic conditions to build up fortunes and monopolies that are a menace to public welfare?

The public has been slow to comprehend these changes and to take the necessary steps to protect its interests.

I propose this morning to call attention to a subject of vital importance to every citizen of this state and nation. What shall be the fate of our water powers? Shall they become private property?

Continued on page two.

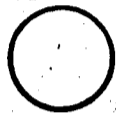
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Baseball Outlook

Coch Grogan has been working out Bennett, Cook, Hayden, Appleman, Lundstrum and Robinson for pitchers from which bunch he hopes to get a good trio. Next to Appleman, Lundstrum is showing up especially well, but the coach dislikes to take him off from the position of shortstop because it would break up the infield and there does not seem to be very many good infielders in the squad. Williams, Kettenbach and Changnon are all showing up well behind the bat and there is no doubt but what that position will be well filled.

The great fight will be for field positions as there are about ten candidates all of whom are playing in good form. The coach is partial to heavy hitters and good base runners and the choice will be governed accordingly. Crom and Thornton are large men, fairly fast, and are clouting the ball hard.

The daily games of five innings are being participated in and the men are put through a drill on inside baseball.

The field which has been too wet to play on is drying rapidly and it is hoped the squad will be on the grounds by the middle of the week. But little more than two weeks time is left before the team starts on its first trip and if the weather remains good, a couple of preliminary games will be played.

The freshmen at Washington have refused to wear green caps until the sophomores wear the specified gray ones. The freshies seem willing to go into the lake once a week rather than wear the green caps.

Modern Tendencies in Water Power Legislation

ty, with all the advantage to their corporate and private owners, of vested rights, and unearned increase in value? Or shall they be recognized as the heritage of the people, to be developed with an eye single to the general welfare.

This is a paramount question for the American people. It is important first, because power is a necessity of modern civilization and the owner of it can dictate to the world what share he shall receive of the products of industry.

In observing our trusts and combinations, creatures of recent years, suffered to attain their present stature and power by a public unawake to changing conditions, we are beginning to comprehend the meaning of monopoly. But whatever evils we have suffered heretofore, they are but a shadow of those to come if we suffer the water powers of this land to become the legalized possession of a water power trust.

Second: Consider the magnitude of our available water powers. M. O. Leighton, Chief Hydrographer of the U. S. Geol. Sur. estimates in the Annals of the American Academy for Social Science for May, 1909, that 36,900,000 H. P. can be derived from our streams even when the water in them is lowest. It is of extreme interest to us to learn that over one third or 13,000,000 H. P. is in our Pacific Northwest country. It is therefore of especial consequence that the citizens of Idaho and her neighbor states should have a right attitude towards this question.

Of the 36,900,000 H. P. only 5,350,000 are now utilized and water that would furnish 1,400,000 H. P. more is not yet harnessed at existing government dams. By storage of flood waters now wasted the power of the U. S. rivers and streams could be increased eventually to the vast sum of 200,000,000 H. P. As an incidental advantage of flood water conservation, we should escape such damages as the Inland Empire suffered two weeks ago.

We can better comprehend the magnitude of these figures if we compare them with those for steam power. Last year the entire output for power from fuel—principally coal—in the United States was 26,000,000 H. P. Not all of this could be replaced by water power. Mr. Leighton estimates that 19,500,000 of the power from coal could be replaced by power derived from falling water, at a saving of \$12 per H. P. per year, or a yearly total of \$234,000,000.

This is an important consideration. The coal supply of this and all other lands is a limited quantity

which cannot be increased. Whether it will last only 150 years as experts are inclined to think or whether Colorado could supply the country for 900 years as a Congressman of that state is reported in Saturday's paper to have said, is not a vital matter. It is for the general welfare that our drafts on our coal reserves should be made as light as possible, and if 19,500,000 steam H. P. were replaced by water power, Mr. Leighton states that 195,000,000 tons of coal would be saved. This is almost half of our yearly consumption.

Third: The new uses of water power on the grand scale greatly increase the importance of the subject. I mention one instance: Chili salt-petre or sodium nitrate is essential in peace and war. This mineral is necessary in the manufacture of gunpowder and in the preparation of artificial fertilizers. Hitherto the supply has come from Chili, but the deposit there is limited and the world was considering with alarm the announcement that it would be exhausted at the present rate of consumption by 1930. Two thirds of the Chilean output goes to Europe where it is worth \$48,000,000.

The Chemist Oswald at Munich in 1903 called attention to the extraordinary importance of fixed nitrogen to our civilization. For without it the older lands cannot grow wheat enough to feed their people. Happily the artificial production of calcium nitrate which can replace the saltpetre is by means of cheap water power commercially possible. Two Norwegians, Berkeland and Eyre, solved in a very original way the seemingly paradoxical problem of heating large quantities of air, many cubic yards per minute, to the highest temperature and then cooling it to a temperature of 1800 degrees Fahr. By this means the oxygen and nitrogen which exist side by side in limitless abundance in the air are caused to unite and the desired nitric acid readily obtained. From this calcium nitrate is derived.

But this process requires great and cheap power. At Notodden in Norway where the first factory was built, the water power cost \$3.00 per H. P. per year.

Today in Norway alone a round half million of horse power has been reserved for this young industry.

As the control of water power is of vital consequence to modern civilization, I come next to my main subject:

The Tendency of Modern Water Power Legislation.

Italy was one of the first states to have a modern water law. By the law of 1884 no one could divert public waters without legal title. This was usually by means

[Concluded on page three.]

Students' Matinee Musicale
The usual weekly program was given by the department of music last Wednesday at the Y. M. C. A. room.

The program was as follows:
Etude Wollenhaupt
Valse, Op. 64, No. 1 Chopin
Il Trovatore Dorn
Vida Lovedredge
Violin: Melody
Valse Danola
Jay V. Carithers
Les Myrtes Wachs
Pas Des Amphores Chaminade
Titania Wely
Elizabeth Redway
Cradle Song Kate Vannah
With Violin Obilgato
Minnie Kiefer

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For

Less

Money

Modern Tendencies in Water Power Legislation

a of concession granted by the government. These concessions were always without prejudice to the rights of others. The life of the concession must not exceed 30 years but the grantee had the right of renewal, provided in the opinion of the administration the grantee had not failed to make good use of his rights.

Rentals were charged for all uses of water, including domestic use. For each nominal horse power designed for power development a tax of 60 cents per annum was imposed.

By a law of 1903 communities, as villages and cities, were granted authority to construct works to develop power for sale or for municipal uses.

The government of Italy has considered the question whether the state would not need to reserve much of the undeveloped power of her public waters for the electrification of her railroads. In 1907 the government submitted a law to the senate containing the following provisions among others:

The government in the interest of the railroads, interior commerce by canals, or any other need of the state can declare a stream reserved. This reservation lasts at most eight years, within which it must be determined whether or not these waters shall be used for state purposes.

Another article of this proposed law increases the tax on water power from 60 cents to \$1.60 per H. P. per year.

By the law of March, 1907, Bavaria* grants concessions for water power taken from public waters either for a term of years, or on the basis that the rights granted may be recalled at any time. Public waters are defined as those which are navigable by boats or rafts, or any state constructed canals, or unappropriated waters from ponds and lakes. A small annual fee dependent on conditions is collected for these concessions.

In the law adopted by the Swiss Canton of Berne in May of 1907 the utilization of public waters is declared to be a sovereign right of the state, while the utilization of private waters under regulations of this law is granted to the owners of the water.

The private right to water must be proved. All waters in which private rights are not proven are declared public. For the utilization of public waters a concession must be obtained.

This concession will not be granted if a public interest stands in the way. In the execution of any concession care must be exercised to preserve natural beauty. Perpetual concessions are only granted to communities and to corporations whose shares are in the exclusive ownership of public

communities. In all other cases the concession is granted for fifty years. At the end of this time the state may take possession of the power, together with all dams, buildings, and machinery and the necessary land by paying the original cost. Or, the concession may be renewed twice for a period of twenty-five years each. At the end of 100 years use the concession with all dams, canals, and buildings falls to the state without compensation. The state pays merely the value of the ground on which the buildings stand and the machinery.

For every concession and renewal of the same from 60 cents to \$1.00 is charged per H. P., the charge varying with the magnitude and continuity of the conceded horse power and the construction cost of the plant. In addition there is a yearly charge:

For concessions requiring less than 10 H. P. there is no charge. For concessions from 11 to 100, 20 cents per H. P. For concessions from 101 to 500, 40 cents per H. P. Over 501, 60 cents per H. P. In the Canton Zurich \$1.20 per H. P. per year is charged, in Lucerne from 20 to 80 cents per H. P.

Switzerland as a whole has very lately taken radical action as to her waters. On October 24 and 25, 1908, by a vote of 293,000 to 52,000, the people of Switzerland adopted an amendment to the Federal Constitution which gives to the Swiss Federal Government the supervision of the utilization of water power. The text of this amendment is as follows:**

* "Article 24b. The Union has supervision over the development of water powers.

"The Federal Congress shall regulate the disposal and terms of water-right concessions, as well as the transmission and delivery of electrical energy, so far as the protection of public interests and the proper development of these resources require such regulation.

"Wherever Federal law does not regulate the terms of the water-right concessions, the disposals of these concessions, as well as the determination and collection of taxes and fees for their use is under the jurisdiction of the Cantons. But this regulation by the Cantons shall not be so onerous as to discourage the development of water powers.

"In cases where water power is undeveloped on streams which touch upon the territory of several Cantons, or upon the National boundary, the disposal of the concessions and the determination of the taxes and fees to be collected by the Cantons will rest with the Union, after hearings have been given to the interested Cantons.

"The delivery abroad of energy developed from water power requires the consent of the Federal

Continued on page four.

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Modern Tendencies in Water Power Legislation

Council.
The provisions of the Federal
law apply also to the already ex-
isting water-right concessions, un-
less exemption is expressly made.

In Sweden a permanent water
power commission was established
in 1908 which will give the anti-
quated law of that country which
had its origin in the 15th cen-
tury, a full and normal revision.

Almost 100 percent of the water
power of Sweden is the property
of the state. In 1907 the
national assembly appropriated
\$1,000,000 for the purchase of
privately owned water powers
with a view to obtaining control
then in condition will those
already owned by the state power
for operating the same owned
facilities.

In the Australian state of Vic-
toria every extension of water is
made under a government license
and for a limited time. No per-
sonal licenses are issued and no
partial appropriations are
allowed. No extension is given
for the right to develop water
power in the country, the
annual charge is 50 per cent
power. In the United States
and the United States
and the United States
the commission in charge of the
development of the water laws of
Victoria says that in that state
the water power is controlled
by the state and the state
has the right to regulate the
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The last speaker for Washington—the man who will follow John Rock—is Lloyd Black. He, too, has helped to administer defeat to Oregon. Polished and polite, full of arguments and assurance, he will make things hum when the chairman yields the floor to him.



What about our boys? Oh, they'll be there. It will be a hard struggle. But the Idahoans have a good grasp of the essentials of the proposition. And they will do the best they can. No man can do more. Their months of study—quiet, persistent, laborious, unnoticed study—are over. It is with you, very largely, to say whether they shall be at their best in the debate.

Eva Anderson visited her parents in Palouse this week.

Roy Tate '13, and Charles Kee '12, have left college much to the regret of their many friends.

Mrs. C. A. Broman of Troy was the guest of Ruth Broman '10 on Wednesday.

Mr. Carl Staatz of the Tacoma High School who has taken the dairy course at Pullman, registered last week for special work in dairying.

Mr. Ralph Vanderpool of near Pullman and formerly of W. S. C. has registered in our dairy course.

Miss Isabel Wood who is attending the Lewiston Normal spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister Miss Bertha Wood at the dormitory.

Mrs. A. J. Strohecker of Garfield was a guest at the dormitory Saturday and Sunday.

is the case when they are left to private initiative alone.

The larger interests of the public as a whole are conserved by granting licenses for a term of years only, and imposing a yearly charge for the use of the privileges granted.

These principles are new to the legislation of this country. Oregon at the last session of her legislature adopted them. But they are opposed to the practice which has hitherto prevailed in this land of ours. We have been accustomed to give away or sell at a nominal price the public wealth. If it becomes necessary to resume this wealth, as often happens, vested rights and unearned increment make the cost almost prohibitive. The states control the waters of non-navigable streams and every state should follow Oregon's example in refusing any longer to grant perpetual rights to water, and in making an annual charge for water used for private purposes.

The general government has rights of control of navigable rivers and streams. On these streams President Roosevelt's policy should be the law of the land: No perpetual franchise and with every franchise an annual charge for the privilege given. The general government also owns many power sites on public lands. These should be leased and not suffered to pass into private hands. There is here need of wise co-operation between the general government and the individual states for the latter control the water and the former the land in many of these cases.

*Cf. Mayr's Die Werwertung der Wasser Kraefte, Vienna, 1909.
**Treadwell Cleveland, Annals of American Academy of Social Science, May, 1909.

Professor Jones' Services
Kootenai county citizens are very much indebted to the efficient and able services rendered them in the Washington Water Power case before Referee Batting by Prof. Jones of the state university. It should be remembered that he gave his time from the school work without one cent of remuneration. This, doubtless, is a most commendable contrast to some other witnesses appearing for the company and who after a simple turn of the key, ran like phonographs until the most patient became afflicted with "ennui." Prof. Jones showed rare ability as a soil expert and not only he, but the university of whose faculty he is a member, should be remembered by Kootenai county parents desiring children educated, and by Kootenai county legislators when demands are made for university appropriations.—The Journal, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho

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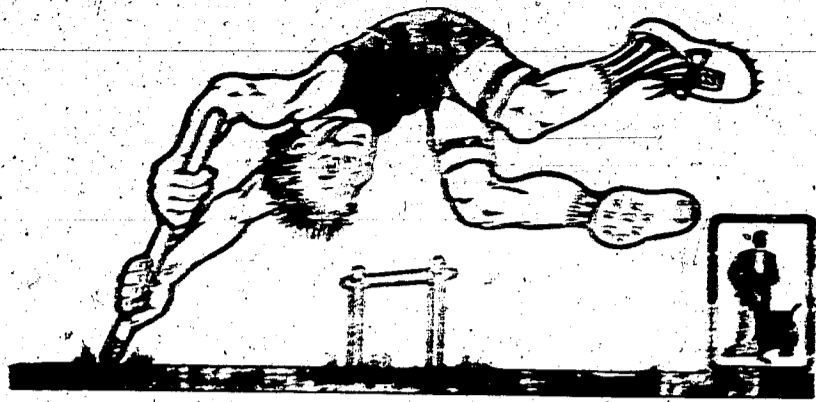
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MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Cadet Battalion Will Have Various Military and Athletic Contests.

The first annual military tournament to be held by the Battalion of Cadets will occur on Thursday March 24 between 1 and 3 P. M. The tournament will consist of competitions between the companies of the battalion in various military and athletic events, the winners to have their names inscribed on a silk banner which will be annually donated by a friend of the University.

The events of the tournament are: a competitive platoon drill in which one platoon from each company will be entered; a competitive squad drill in which one squad from each company will be entered; a wall scaling contest in which will be entered eight cadets from each company; a tug of war contest between eight cadets of A company and eight cadets of B company; a wall scaling event by company C in which the wall will be scaled by forming a pyramid; a military obstacle race, two cadets from each company

fully armed and equipped being entered in this event. At a pistol shot the contestants start from a mark lay down the rifle at the 10 foot mark take off the leggings at the 20 foot mark drop the hat at the 30 foot mark run to the 40 foot mark and return over the same course picking up and putting on the equipment. The equipment replacing of the equipment and the time will be considered in this contest.

It is hoped to make the military tournament an annual indoor event to be given during the winter months. The tournament next Thursday will be held on the campus if the weather permits, otherwise in the armory. No charge will be made and a general invitation is extended to all.

The best place in town for barbering—Simpson and Mann.

John Penn Fir '13, spent the week end in Lewiston.

Lieutenant Smith and Clifford Edmundson visited in Lewiston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kettnerbach and Mrs. Dennis of Lewiston were guests at the Gamma Phi Beta house on Sunday.

Fay Thomas '11, Gretchen Zumbach '11, Elizabeth Dunn '11 and Sadie Sockton spent Saturday and Sunday in Pullman.

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