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THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT

MASSEY GETS 1916 TRACK CAPTAINCY

MIDDLE-DISTANCE BRIGHT LIGHT TO LEAD CINDER-INJURING ATHLETES

Five New Letters, Saturated at Delayed "I" Wetting Staged on Wednesday

The long deferred track "I" wetting and election was finally staged Wednesday evening at Childers' with all of last year's bright lights except the redoubtable "Buck" Phillips on deck. The letters won by Zack Cassidy, Ralph Jones, Lawrence Bonneville, Oliver Campbell, and Marion Betty were all well saturated and Ennis Massey, paramount quarter and half-miler, received the captaincy.

There were two nominations for the captaincy job, Marion Betty's name being brot forward along with that of Massey, but the Northwest's best 880 stepper won on the first ballot. The new captain was a real star thruout the entire 1915 season, taking both of his events in all of Idaho's dual meets, and winning the half and pulling a third in the quarter at the Conference entanglement.

Massey is almost entirely the product of Coach "Heck" Edmundson's great track tutoring, never showing any remarkable brilliance until he came to the University. He showed good form under "Heck" in his Freshman year and last season rounded in to one of the best middle-distance men in the Conference. If his injured leg is in shape he should continue to star thruout the 1916 season.

The coming season's track schedule, as made out at the recent Conference meeting, follows:

- May 13—Washington State at Pullman.
- May 20—Whitman at Moscow.
- May 27—Montana at Moscow.
- June 2—Conference Meet at Pullman.

In addition to the regularly scheduled meets it is possible that Idaho will be represented at the Far Western Indoor Meet to be held at Corvallis on February 5, and also at the Coast Meet to be staged at Berkeley on May 6th.

A FOREST FIRE HERO

A forest fire is a terrible menace. The lives of rangers are constantly threatened and work under more trying circumstances can hardly be imagined. In the great fires of the Northwest in 1910 there were revealed heroes who need not blush in the presence of any battle-tried veteran of history. The story of Ranger Pulaski is typical.

Edward C. Pulaski of Wallace, Idaho, was the ranger in charge of 45 fighters. When they found the fire had gotten beyond their control, Pulaski started to lead them to a place of safety, placing them in single file, himself in the lead. They had not gone far before they seemed to be surrounded by fire. The men grew panicky. Pulaski, himself says that he saw columns of clear white flame spring up like will o'-the-wisps, feeding on nothing but air. The smoke was so dense that the men had to hold on to one another to keep from getting lost. The leader halted the apparently doomed men, soaked a gunnysack with water and dashed off thru the flames and smoke to look for a way of escape. The men gave up hope, convinced that he would never return. But he did return and finally led them to an abandoned mine tunnel into which he ordered them. It seemed like confounding the men to immediate suffocation. The mine timbers were on fire and the tunnel was filled with smoke. Pulaski stood at the mouth of the tunnel with drawn revolver, holding the men back. In the gang of 40 there were but few Americans. These helped Pulaski control the others who before long were lying on the ground, gasping for breath, crying and praying. In five hours the cave became a mad house. Now and then, tortured men would rush upon the indomitable ranger, trying to get past him to the open only to be hurled back and grimly order to lie down with faces close to the ground. That he was able to stand and fight men within and fire without for as long as he did is a miracle and sets a new standard for American hardihood.

FORESTRY COLLEGE GROWING A FOREST

ARBORETUM IS REALLY A MINIATURE FOREST—INCLUDES FIFTEEN ACRES

Seventy Species of Trees Are Present—Used for Experimentation and Distribution

Not the least of the many assets of the University and the Forest School is the little forest in the making, which thrives so vigorously and offers such a pleasant background to our young but growing campus. It is a question whether the students other than Foresters, are acquainted with its history, appreciate its significance or know for what purpose it was created.

In 1909, with the beginning of the Forest School, eight acres on the hillside, arising to the south from what is now the athletic field, were set aside for an Arboretum. The space was to be used primarily for classwork in technical Forestry subjects, such as dendrology, silviculture, and nursery-practice, and for the establishment of a tree-planting experiment station. The purpose of this research work was to determine for this region what trees do or do not thrive here, and why, and to develop improved methods of planting and care of trees. Since that time, the Arboretum has grown in size, the number of species increased markedly, and the experiment work has been extended to point all over the state. In 1911 two more acres were planted with trees and in 1914-15 five more acres added, so that now the area set aside for tree-planting and growth studies totals 15 acres.

In 1913 the first actual extension work in experimental tree-planting was done. In response to advertising, orders for transplants from 140 people were received, of which orders only 100 could be filled. The next year nearly twice as many were filled and the number is increasing each year. The trees are sold at the actual cost of production, two cents each, and the sales are limited to 200 trees to each person, so as to avoid competing with other nurseries. With each order, a request is sent for the return of a detailed report in outline form, showing the number of trees of each species received, the name of the city or town, the elevation, climatic conditions, whether or not the land is irrigated, the care taken of the trees, the per cent living and the present condition. These results are kept on file and advice given to individuals whose results were adverse. Then from these reports a summary is made each year, dividing the state into districts having about the same climatic conditions and elevation, and showing in each district the number of trees of each species sold, the number reported on, the per cent living and the present condition. Such a record enables the department to state what trees do best in certain regions and the advisability of planting certain species for home beautifying, shade tree planting or for windbreaks, etc.

But besides serving the people of the state and particularly the students of the Forest School, the Arboretum and the work involved contributes to another cause, perhaps of more interest to all students of the University—the improving of our campus. The source of supply of trees for that purpose is, of course, the Arboretum and the work of planting and arranging the trees lies in the hands of its directors.

Not only are studies being made of our native conifers and hardwoods, but trees from all over the United States and many other parts of the world have been introduced. Many species, it has been found, grow more rapidly in this region and this state than on their native soil. The number of species, not counting those which would not grow here, has been increased to about seventy and now we may come to know trees from the Japanese Larch in the Orient to the Giant Redwoods of California. In the seed-beds there are now over 117,000 seedlings, over 57,000 transplants are growing, and more than 3400 trees have been planted, many of which have shot up incredibly. In their six short years of life, they will continue to grow and others will be added to their ranks, not to be dug up and sold, but to mature into a small forest, scientifically managed, which will stand as a permanent monument to



Beneath the spruce tree and the pine
Were little children reared
And something of that regal line
In their own blood appeared
For they were mighty like the tree
In form and heart and brain
And grew in stately dignity
The rugged sons of Maine.

Their cradle was the bough that
swings
Their lullaby, the breeze
That strikes the forest's waiting
strings
And wakes its harmonies
They laved their feet in pearly
brooks
That tumble to the plain,
And learned from Nature, more than
books—
The rugged sons of Maine.

No terrors in the forest dwelt
Or thru the forest crept—
It was the altar where they knelt

The chamber where they slept.
They walked in solemn isles secure
From want or care or pain,
In health and vigor rich, the poor—
The rugged sons of Maine.

The rugged sons of Maine have stamped
Their impress of the world,
Beneath the battleflag have tramped
Where death's tornado whirled
The peacetimes greatest victories
Have felt the hand and brain
Of children of the forest three—
The rugged sons of Maine.

And some there were who left the wild
To other hills to roam
But never does the forest child
Forget the forest home
Remembering its tender love
In sunshine and in rain,
They proudly wear the title of
The rugged sons of Maine.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH.

the Forestry Department, its work and its workers.

NOTED VIOLINIST COMING

First of a "better music" series, immediately after vacation on Wednesday, January 5th, Alex Skovgaard, the famous violinist, is to appear in the Auditorium with the Metropolitan Opera company. This is the first of the "better music" series to be undertaken by the University and it is expected that the students and faculty will take advantage of hearing this really exceptional program for Moscow.

The range of prices is very moderate for this performance, seats selling from 50 cents to \$1.50. This is without a doubt the best thing ever attempted by the University along music lines. Lets lend our support

PHI BETA ALPHA

On October 19, 1915, the Phi Beta Alpha Fraternity, a professional forestry fraternity, was organized. The purpose of the organization is to encourage and help the members in their school and field work. The charter members are:

- A. D. Decker, Leo F. Morris, W. R. Schofield, Jess L. Bedwell, O. C. Munson, Harry E. Malmsten, Donald Yates, Russell Cunningham, Tom Lommasson, Tom Jackson, Clyde Humphries, and Herbert W. Johnston.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Buzzelle of the Strand theater, entertained the sorority girls of the college at a matinee luncheon. "The Secret Orchard" and travel pictures were showed between courses of the luncheon and a very enjoyable time was spent.

LOGGING ENGINEERING

While by no means new the profession of logging engineering has but recently assumed its proper place in the lumber industry. It used to be that a man who called himself a logging engineer was expected to know not only all there was to learn about civil engineering and mechanics but was supposed to be also a cracker-jack woodsman, a competent woods foreman, hooktender, blacksmith, fireman, and bookkeeper; in a word he was supposed to be a mental and manual Jack Of All Trades.

Of late, the logging engineer is recognized by the lumber companies as a man with duties entirely separated from those of a woods foreman and with a position comparable to that of a designer and efficiency man in some other great industries. He is to decide the most efficient system of logging for any given place; is to improve methods where they are faulty and is usually given freedom to work ideas of his own.

In the last few years there has been a constant demand for technically trained men who could fill this position and in answer to this call, the University of Idaho, last year created a course in logging engineering, designed to fit a man for this work and prepare him to work out the problems which will confront him. There have been no graduates, as yet, from this course but indications are that the demand for these men will far exceed the number which the school will be able to turn out.

On Friday afternoon, December 3d, the Freshmen and new girls were pleasantly entertained at a number of informal teas.

PHASES OF GRAZING DEMAND ATTENTION

CARRYING CAPACITY OF RANGES AND NATIONAL FORESTS IS BEING DETERMINED

A Big Problem Confronting Stockmen And Others Interested in Live Stock Production

By C. E. FAVRE

The amount of stock that a forest can carry without either range deterioration or unnecessary waste of palatable forage is a question that is seriously worrying stockmen and those interested in stock ranges in the West today. The open range is fast being taken up by the homesteaded to seek range farther back where the settler does not care to go. This is causing a great over-crowding of ranges in certain localities and will force a number of large stockmen out of business. It seems that right now we are in a transition period from the large outfit to the small owner, who can handle his stock on his farm during the months that they are not on the national forest, and on small areas of unpatented land. Unless the large owner has sufficient foresight to fortify himself by purchasing some of the public domain for grazing purposes before it is all taken up he must eventually be forced to give up his business, at least his business on a large scale. I do not wish to convey the idea that either our open range or our range within the national forest will be unused because of the large owners being forced out of business. I rather think that every inch will be used to its fullest extent, but by small owners. During the time this readjustment is going on the meat-production of the West is bound to be seriously affected, but at present I can see no reason why conditions cannot again be normal as soon as the readjustment is made.

In order to prevent over-stocking or range or any waste of forage the forest service has seen fit to make carrying capacity tests of range within the national forests. Such experiments were initiated last May with the Manti Forest in Utah and the Caribou Forest in Idaho, as the experimental areas.

On the Caribou Forest the question has been gone into with considerable detail, and it is the plan to make this forest the example so far as proper carrying capacity is concerned. During the course of the experiments last summer, a close botanical study was made of the plants in order that the condition of the range at that time could be recorded and preserved to be graded against its condition in five, ten or twenty years hence. The management of the stock, as to herding, watering, salting, etc., was also watched. As soon as figures giving the carrying capacity of a range is obtained a "deferred" and "rotation" system of grazing will be adopted. This in order that natural revegetation on all areas can be obtained without loss of forage to stockmen, and without loss of highest meat production value of the range.

It is planned to put the Caribou Forest under very intensive carrying capacity plans as soon as the data is complete. For the work on this forest, as well as on other forests, it will be necessary for us to have more men trained in botany and surveying, as well as being able to adapt themselves to the ways of stockmen and ranchers. I do not hesitate in stating that, if the Forestry Department had twenty good graduates who could take up carrying capacity work along with the grazing problems that naturally go with it, they could be placed in permanent positions next spring. This does not only apply to this year but for a number of years to come. It will also not belong until the states as well as the forest service will be studying the carrying capacity of their open ranges, which will mean more openings for graduates of the grazing department of forestry.

Last year at a meeting of the state legislature, it was proposed to pass a law on rural credits in Idaho. It was found however, that information was not readily at hand and the proposal was discarded. Professor Lewis has been gathering information on this subject and hopes to take the matter up at the next meeting of the legislature. He has collected a vast amount of material and reports many interesting developments.

STATE EMPLOYS MEN ON SCHOOL LANDS

STATE SCHOOL LAND EXCHANGES GIVE TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT TO WOODSMEN

Lumber Industry on Pacific Coast Is Quiet—Many Men Apply For Positions

By RYLE TEED

A branch of forest work that has given employment of a temporary nature to quite a number of woodsmen during the last four years has been created by the State School Land Exchanges. Exchanges of this kind have been completed in Idaho and Montana and one is now operating in the State of Washington.

The object of the exchanges is to secure to the states areas of land in solid tracts of an acreage and value equal to the sections 16 and 36 granted to the states by congress but tied up thru the creation of the National Forests.

The method of determining values has been by actual field examination and this work has all been done by experienced timber cruisers of established reputation, assisted by compassmen and packers.

About 75 men altogether were employed on the Idaho work in 1912 and approximately 560,000 acres of land were examined at a cost of 7½ cents per acre. Half of these men were employed and paid by the forest service and half by the state of Idaho. About the same number were employed, all told, on the Montana exchange covering the years 1913-14. The total area examined in Montana amounted to 325,000 acres. The Washington Land Exchange, now operating, has about 35 cruisers and compassmen under appointment at the present time and from 15 to 20 packers are employed during the active field season. To date about 235,000 acres have been examined out of a total of 950,000 acres.

The Montana and Washington exchanges have been handled differently from the Idaho Exchange in that the state and forest service funds, instead of being disbursed individually, have been pooled and all employees have been paid from the joint fund, thus being directly responsible both to the state and the service. In every case a condition of employment has been that appointees must be acceptable to all parties to the exchange and a preference has been given to residents of the state in which the work was to be done.

An idea of the quietness of the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast is had by the fact that between 300 and 400 applications for positions as cruiser have been received by the Exchange board, including the names of practically all of the best-know cruisers on the coast. Applications for positions as compassmen and packer have been in proportion.

ANNOUNCEMENT

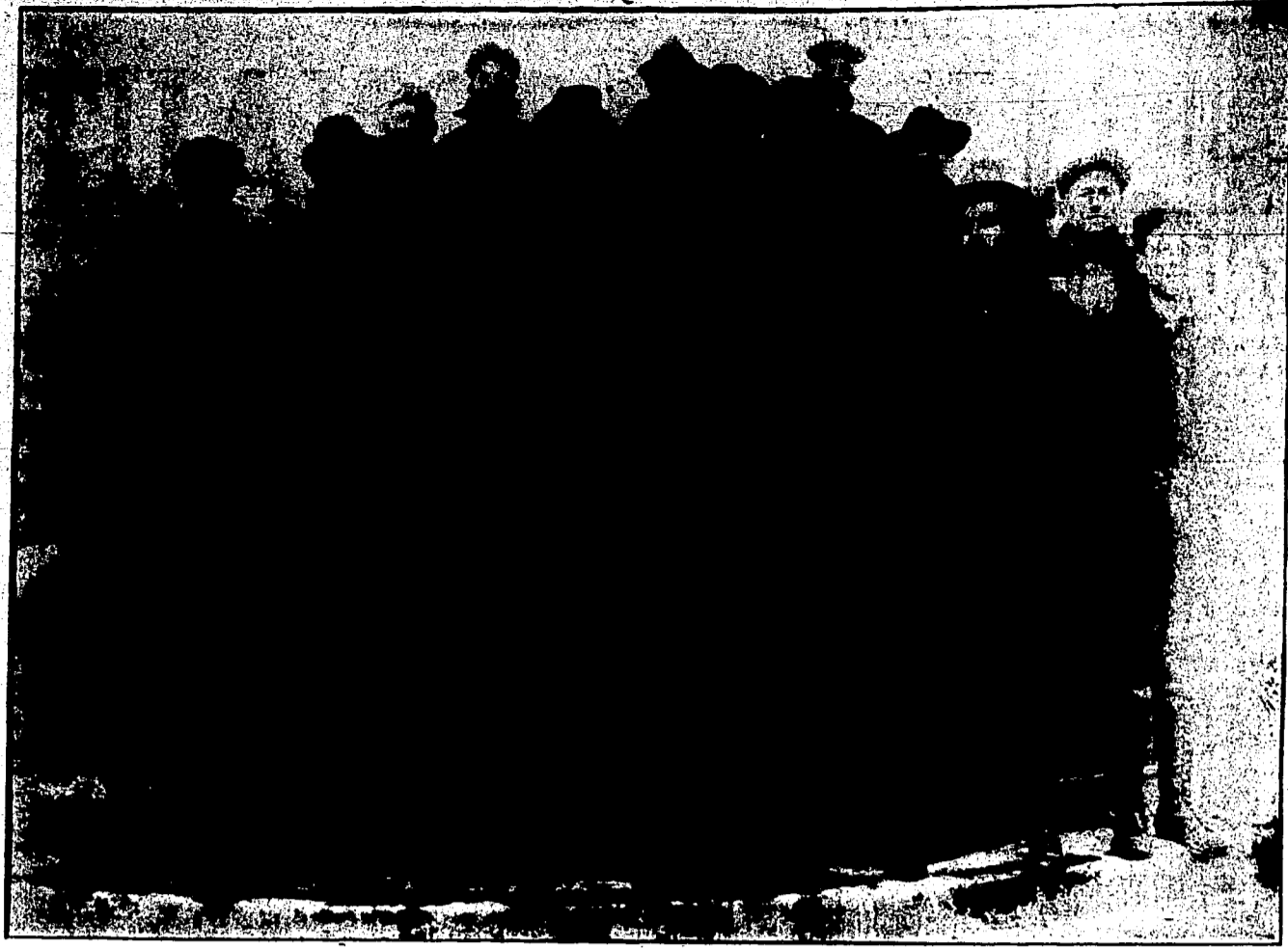
In order to facilitate the task of arranging the photographic and art work for the 1917 Gem of the Mountains, which will be done during the first week of the holidays, it will be necessary that all pictures be taken before that time in accordance with the instructions sent out by letter to the heads of all organizations. All persons having pictures taken the latter part of this week must make arrangements to return them to the photographers immediately upon receiving them for inspection. All persons still in doubt as to where and how to get the pictures taken should confer with either Will Boekel or Harry Einhouse. Remember that absolutely no pictures will be accepted after the date specified and that old proofs are not acceptable.

Signed,
WILL A. DOCKEL,
Editor-in-Chief.
J. HARRY EINHOUSE,
Business Manager.

EXTENSION BULLETIN

The extension committee of the University is preparing a bulletin to be sent to all who wish to take correspondence courses. The bulletins will contain the outline of courses proposed and the cost of such. By this method it will be possible to extend the University work and influence over a much wider area. Professor Erickson has charge of the work.

the printer



THE BUNCH

EDITORIAL

IMPORTANT NOUNCEMENT

de editor is gone. He wat bilt dis paper up to its present stand in de wollds of music sassiety and art, is no longer wit us. His genus has bin skidded too a distint landing. I uses my best eferts wit him but he sais "Oie it aint no use ise got to give dis offis to sum othus guy kause de hed gizabo sex so and i mus muve. So out he totes his turkey and leaves me, Ho the bullock wit the hule wurks on me hands. You better beleeve me, in stumped, but i sais ill du the bestest i kan. So after doo considarashun and mafoor deliberashun, i rites to paul Bunyon an ofers him de papur wit all its revenoos. But he don ansur a tall. I gess hes bizz. Lord wat cud i doo? juss wat did, i desids to giv Paul bunyon a tother chans an feels it to be mi dooty to get out dis ishoo myself. How efer if Paul doesn't hurry up with dis pensil pushin stuff i has in mine a famus editor an statsman who if i kan perswade him to giv up dat hike to Drop in de inrests of peas wil give de reeders of dis papur an Ex-un-da-ation an aweful rare trete. While i is de editor, all regular an oter correspondints is asked to sind in der litel notsat de usule taitts. Nefer mind despelel or langwig, de stenog wil fix dem. While i am waiting fer Paul Bunyon to make up his min, i will try to get out a paper, ful of sents an nonsents, fieshun fax an othur lise. If you like it, rite an say so, if you dont, rite all so but use langwig your ma mite hav used. Fer de benefits of de hibrows de chef artikull in dis ishoo is on de frunt page. It sais wat i want to say like i wish i cud.

Yours etc.
(Signed) **OLE BULLCOOK.**

FIELD EXPERIENCE

Perhaps the hardest thing to find, among college men is a downright practical man. We are too often steeped in theory, with no thought of the practical life before us. Nowhere is this more true than in Forestry work.

This fact has been brot home to us on so many occasions that it is at once obvious. The college man does not start soon enough to get his experience. As soon as one has chosen his life work, he should at once start on the most important phase of it, viz.: practical experience. Too often we wait until we have completed our theoretical study, before we start out, thinking we can easily pick up the practical knowledge. But we must remember that while we are in school, some other man is out in the field learning by hard knocks, what we will have to do in the future. Skill does not come with a few moments of application, but is born after many years of untiring effort. We soon get too old to acquire this skill so we are left with only one side of our vocation developed.

Therefore it will readily be seen, that to become masters in our line we must associate practice with theory. I know of no better way to do this, than to fill in our vacations with practical work. Remember that the goal is a long way off, and the road a rough one, and if we are not prepared to fight with our competitors, we must surely succumb.

BOTANY DEPARTMENT TO PUBLISH BULLETIN

Professor Floyd W. Gail of the department of Botany, is preparing a bulletin on some of the poisonous plants of Idaho. The bulletin will be profusely illustrated and a description of the plants together with

their poisonous properties, the way they effect stock and some of the ways they may be destroyed. This bulletin will be ready for distribution about the first of March. Since the poisonous plants of Idaho are also found in the neighboring states, the bulletin will be a valuable contribution to the entire northwest.

There has been a demand for information concerning the effects of certain plants on grazing animals for some time and it is thought that Professor Gail's bulletin will enable the stockmen and sheepmen to greatly reduce their losses from this cause. This book should be of great interest to all forestry students and particularly so to those working on grazing who have so many problems of this kind to work out. Probably the plants which do the most damage to stock in this state are Death Camas (Zygadenus venenosus), Water Hemlock (Cicuta), Lupine and Larkspur (Delphinium). These are all discussed in Professor Gail's booklet and methods of controlling them described.

MARK ANDERSON WRITES ON GRAZING

Presents a Wide and Promising Field Forestry Trip Notes

I have thought several times of writing a general letter to the Forestry boys, outlining our work to them with the hope of giving them a better understanding of the opportunities that grazing-forestry offers and, if possible, inducing more of them to make a special and enthusiastic study of grazing. I take it that you would agree with me in saying that the practice of grazing in this region is nearly identical with the practice of forestry. We are concerned with the entire vegetative growth, from the smallest herb to the tallest tree. It must be remem-

bered, of course, that "Grass is King" in this district.

In outlining our work in this district, the boys will readily see what a great and increasing demand there is for technically trained grazing men in the government service. At present, the demand far exceeds the supply and the present administration fully realizes that the application of the principles of good forestry or good grazing will necessitate the employment of an army of specially trained men. We have barely begun to make a close study of grazing. No young man, particularly a western young man, will regret the selection of grazing as a profession, if he is looking for hard physical and mental work with plenty of opportunity for original study on unsolved problems.

Our work at present consists mainly of range reconnaissance, carrying capacity studies and range management. The proper working out of a plan of range management for any

range must necessarily be preceded by range reconnaissance, which means the construction of a representative topographic and type map. With this as a basis, a close study is made to determine the carrying capacity of definite classes of range for certain classes of stock. It may be said that the reconnaissance data, including map and written description, serves as a basis of record and comparison. Detailed and intensive studies are made on small representative areas with the idea of applying the principles worked out on these small areas to larger areas with smaller types and topography. We have come to realize, particularly within the last year, that accurate topographic maps are the most important bases of record and that without them all subsequent management studies or plans rest on a very uncertain and impractical foundation. It is the policy now to make all grazing maps accurate and representative enough that small areas can be described graphically and identified on the ground. It is the object to carry the graphic idea as far as possible, showing all plans and essential data on the face of the map within the boundaries of the different small areas to which they apply. It is also our object to make maps and plans as intelligible to the layman as possible. The last step in this direction has been to construct relief maps from the contour maps. At the present we are constructing a detailed relief map of the entire Caribou Forest on a horizontal scale of two inches to the mile and on a vertical scale of four inches to the mile. This will require an immense amount of tedious work, but it is realized that such a map will be of inestimable value in the administration of the area mapped for all time to come. The face of the earth will develop few new wrinkles over a period of a few hundred years. We are co-operating with the Geology Department of the Agricultural College of Utah, in the relief map work, in fact, the work will be done at the Agricultural College under the direction of Professor William Peterson, who has done considerable work along this line.

I am writing at some length on the map phase of our work because I want the boys to realize that they must, first of all, be able to make good maps when they leave the University. Nine times out of ten, beginners in our work will be put at the task of constructing a topographic map or, in other words, constructing the foundation on which all succeeding superstructures and management plans must be built. If he fails in this, he has failed on the first and most important step. I do not wish to underestimate the need of thoro botanical training. To properly conduct the physiological end of range investigation work, one must indeed be a botanist with a thoro knowledge of scientific methods.

We have constructed detailed topographic and type maps for about three million acres in this district in the last four years. There are twenty-nine million acres of forest land in our district carrying over three million mature sheep with their increase and about four hundred and thirty thousand mature cattle with their increase. You can see we still have something to do. Idaho foresters should prepare themselves with the idea of leading in this tremendous undertaking.

The work of making a close study of grazing capacity and working out intensive plans of management has barely been initiated. A little over a year ago it was decided that in order to collect the necessary amount of physiological data and keep a proper

check on acres covered between definite dates by a given number and class of stock, trained men assigned wholly to the study of the problem. The assignment of Mr. Favre to the Caribou the past season was a result of this conclusion. Three other men were assigned to similar work on other forests in the district but not so specifically to carrying capacity studies. At present, it is the plan of this office to assign four of the best trained botanists and stockmen available to Utah Foresters next season with the object of introducing better methods of range management. It is realized both by stockmen and forest officers that any increase in the carrying capacity of the range must come largely thru improvement in the manner of handling the stock already permitted to graze on the forests. I believe that I am safe in saying that this is the beginning of a policy that will offer great opportunities to the grazing expert. We have thirty-one forests in this district, each of which could utilize the services of a technical and experienced grazing man to advantage.

At the present time I am preparing a series of lectures on range management to be delivered before the stockmen and local forest officers in different parts of Utah next month. This move is planned to pave the way for the field work mentioned above. The effect that it will have will depend largely on the manner in which I present the information available. The information is conclusive and convincing enough and I am only hoping that I will be able to do it a fair degree of justice.

Very sincerely yours,
MARK ANDERSON,
Grazing Examiner, in Charge of Grazing Studies, District 4, U. S. Forest Service.

The pledges of Omega Pi were pleasantly surprised Sunday evening by a Christmas tree given them by the upper classmen. The front room was transformed into a veritable fairy land, and the tree was laden with appropriate gifts for all. The distribution of gifts was followed by the usual feed, and stunts.

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FIRE PROTECTION IN NORTHWEST

FIRE PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN FORESTS IS NEWLY ESTABLISHED

Present Methods Are Practical and Interesting—Advancement Has Been Rapid

Fire protection in the United States is not old. Practically nothing was done in this direction prior to the year of 1905, and very little for a few years following that time. Since the year 1910, however, very rapid advancement has been made and better methods have been used. In the years prior to, and including the year 1910 scarcely no systematic organization was in evidence. None of the telephones or well developed lookouts of the present time were in use. Instead, a patrolman was given a "loped cayous" and a "beat" and was told to ride it. If he discovered a fire, his duty was to go to it and put it out if he could. If he couldn't, it meant hours and some times days, before he could get to an outside point in order to report it and get help, and the same time or longer to get the crew onto the fire. When a person knows what a fire will do when left unto itself for this length of time, we cannot wonder at the destruction of life and property in a year like 1910.

At the close of this season, however, all men connected with timber protection work realized that something had to be done to better the efficiency of their fire fighting forces. They realized that their transportation and communicative facilities were inadequate, and that they had to be improved. Accordingly plans were made with these points in mind. So, we find that at the beginning of the season of 1911, all of the National Forests and Protective Associations had constructed all of the telephone lines that they could possibly afford. Built new trails into strategic points, improved old trails, established lookouts, and last but not least the different associations and national forests formed a definite plan of organization and co-operation. Prior to this time a large part of the country had been patrolled in duplicate at a very much added expense, but due to the plans of this year this was done away with.

Now men are placed on the principal lookouts. These lookouts are connected with the headquarters of the district by telephones. At headquarters, packers, fire chasers, tools and provisions are kept in readiness for any fires which may start. The system might be compared favorably to that of a city fire department as far as organization is concerned.

A lookout man looks thru his field glasses, discovers a fire, sights on it with his protractor, phones in a report to headquarters. Another lookout man reports the same fire as to the azimuth. The location of the fire is then ascertained at the main office by triangulation. The fire chasers at headquarters grab a slab of bacon, some flour, their tools, and a couple of pots to cook in, and start for the fire. If the fire cannot be controlled by them, one of the fire chasers goes to the nearest phone and sends an order for more men and more grub. The headquarters clerk gets busy, collects men, tools and provisions and sees that there is a foreman and time keeper ready to take the bunch out to the fire. The packers round up their pack mules and pack them with grub and blankets, and every one is off for the fire with a zip and bang. By this method a fire is found and in many cases put out before it would have been reported by the old method.

This kind of an organization was very superior to the old method of horse-back patrolling, but it was not good enough by itself. It was found that further precautions were needed so the different men connected with fire protection work, exchange ideas each year and fire protection is getting more and more efficient as time goes on. Lookout towers of both steel and wood are being constructed on lookouts where a clear unobstructed vision cannot be had, automobiles and motorcycles are being used by both patrol and fire fighters to get to fires more quickly, and aeroplanes are being used in some localities for patrol duty. Specially designed plows have been invented for use in fairly open country to ditch on the fire line and will ditch 100 feet of trench in one minute. Pumping engines light enough to be carried on a pack horse are in use to pump water as far as 1000 feet from a creek and will do the work of 200 men. Special designed shovels and axes are now being made which weigh about one-half as much as those used formerly but which are as efficient as before. Special packs of dehydrated foods which contain over 100 meals and which weigh only 90 or 100 pounds are be-

ing used by fire chasers at the present time.

Topographic maps are being made of the territories, showing country graded as to fire hazard, and showing how much territory can be seen from each lookout directly and indirectly. Range finders such as are used in the navy are talked of for locating fires. These are some of the advances made by conservation men to protect their timber more efficiently from the devastating forest fire.

Now what are the true conditions in forest protection? Does it pay to go to the large expense of all these scientific methods? To merely state some of the main facts will convince even the most ignorant of timber protection that such methods do pay.

The national forests of the United States constitute about 162,000,000 acres. In 1914 which compares favorable as to fire conditions with 1910, more than 6000 fires started within the national forests or over 10000 fires more than in 1910. It was here that the forest service proved that its system was more efficient by extinguishing 81 per cent of the entire number before they covered an area of 10 acres. The total damage to timber was about \$450,000 in 1914 against about \$10,000,000 in 1910. The cost of fighting fires in 1914 was about \$670,000 against over \$1,000,000 in 1910.

FORESTERS JOURNEY ON A WEEK'S TRIP

FORESTRY STUDENTS SPEND A WEEK LOOKING OVER THE TIMBER COUNTRY

Walk Many Miles, Shattuck Leads Students Thru Cold and Slush and Snow

November 9th, when the bunch peeked out of their rooms they saw the ground covered with about four inches of snow and more was still coming, but a small think like a snow storm didn't phase the foresters and the following men assembled at the station: Dr. Shattuck, Decker, Malusten, Morris, Munson, Yates, Cunningham, Humphries, Ruckweed, and Webster. A freight train was boarded for Troy, and while on the way Dr. Shattuck distributed outlines to all the fellows. The rest of the way to Troy was spent looking these over.

After alighting at Troy the foresters smoothed out their feathers and visited the sash and door factory nearby. At 11:25 the merry crowd started up the middle of the road in three inches of mud and slush for the town of Deary. According to the map Deary is only fifteen miles but that distance must have measured with a coon skin with the tail thrown in for good measure, and a pretty tired crew pulled into Deary that night.

Wednesday: At 5 o'clock the hotel clerk started pounding on the doors and the bunch got up. There was some grumbling when every one had to hunt around in the dark for his clothes and even for the door. A hasty breakfast was eaten and an early morning freight was boarded for Bovill.

At Bovill the weather was even colder than in Deary and every one had to walk fast in order to keep warm. From Bovill the crowd walked camp No. 8, where the machine shops of the Potlatch Lumber Company are located. From here a trail was taken to camp No. 2. A game of pool was played in the Y. M. C. A. car which was at this place. The bunch followed the leader to camp No. 1 which was supposed to be a couple of miles away thru the timber. As it was snowing hard some of the crowd swore that the leader switched directions every quarter of a mile or so. Finally, however, after much arguing



ON THE TRIP

everyone came out in sight of the camp. All of their troubles were forgotten when they sat down to dinner at Camp No. 1. That sour dough gong was certainly a most welcome sound. Everyone ate all that he could hold and the formalities of society were not very closely followed in doing so. After dinner (not lunch) the foresters took to the hills again. A "slide" working near camp No. 1 was seen skidding logs from the woods to the track. Here, a few pictures were snapped and then the trail was taken again. This time it lead over a small divide between camp No. 1 and the camp No. 5 works, finally coming out at the tail block of Donkey 18, on the camp No. 5 side. Every step in ground donkey logging was seen here, from the "falling" of the trees to the loading the logs on cars at the landing. The rigging slingers especially interested the fellows, and the methods of choking the logs and making up the drag was watched for some time. The "whistle punk" and the chaser also were a center of interest. A drag of five trees each about 160 feet long was followed from the woods to the landing and the method of passing a bull block was seen. At the landing the buckers were busy sawing up the trees into log lengths and the loading crew loaded them onto cars.

From here, the forester walked up a logging spur to where a Marion was loading. The Marion revolved on a stationary truck which ran on top of the cars so that when a car was loaded it merely ran along the cars far enough to load the car which it had been sitting on. In loading, the Marion swings a log thru the air at the end of a crane and drops it at the desired point on the car. The job of the "top loader" was thought to be the most dangerous job of any man in the woods when they saw 40-foot logs being swung thru the air over his head, and dropped all around him.

After watching this machine awhile, the bunch went back to camp No. 5 and took the trail to camp No. 4. At this camp, the overhead "flying machines" were used and they desired to see them work that evening, but when camp No. 4 was reached it was found that it was getting dark and that it would be only a few more minutes until the crew would be coming in, so every one went into the cook house and got on the good side of the cook. After supper every one assembled in the office and many facts on logging were found out from the foreman of the camp, a man who had followed the woods for the last 30 years. Two of the boys had worked for him before so they spent a very enjoyable evening talking over old times. Bedtime came at last and everyone was given a couple of sugans and told to hunt his bunk. A lumber jack likes to have all of the windows and doors of his shack shut, a roaring fire, lots of smoke filling the air and lots of clothing drying out by the fire and

filling the air with ungodly odors. But then things cooled off some time before morning and the boys managed to get a couple of hours sleep.

Thursday: When the "bull cook" started ringing the "get up" bell everyone rolled out and ate a few "forty-five ninettes" and "dough gods" and turned out with the crew to "take in" the flying machines. This was the most instructive sight of the whole trip. Logs were swung through the air sometimes a hundred feet over head. At the upper landing the air was filled with guy ropes, main lines, haulbacks, and standing lines. The line from the yarders to the landing of the roader goes over a high hill fully 250 feet higher than the yarders and something like 500 feet higher in elevation than the roader so that it could be seen what the possibilities of these flying machines are.

After looking the works over thoroughly, the foresters hoofed it over the hills to Collins, seven miles away. At Collins they spent the two hours until train time, drying their clothes, eating crackers, and crusing some very fine white pine just east of this rising city. One tract of white pine there showed a stand of over 40 M to the acre.

While at Collins Dr. Shattuck treated the fellows to whale amber, and the rest of the day was spent in cussing the stinking stuff. The trip to Elk River was scenic but otherwise not very exciting. Most of the fellows spent the time on the train drying their socks on the steam pipes of the chair car. At Elk River a late (1:30) dinner was enjoyed after which the mill was visited. The Elk River mill is all electrically driven except the carriage feeds and the "niggers." Everything is as neat as a reception room even in the sawing part of the mill. Here many curiosities were encountered and the bunch spent every minute until supper looking at new and interesting things. After supper Mr. Bloom, superintendent of the Elk River division of the Potlatch Lumber Company, guided the fellows around and showed them the engine and boiler rooms. The saw dust feeds were seen and the methods of flying the huge boilers by these feeds was noted. The machine shops were then visited and some of the powerful machines in use were looked over.

Friday: Early in the morning, long before even a barn yard fowl would think of rolling out of his downy bed, we piled out and ate breakfast and then sprinted a hundred yards to catch a snow covered string of flats which were just leaving for the woods. A trip on top of a flat car covered with a foot of snow in the early morning is better than walking, but is not characterized by any great romantic feeling or solid comfort.

At camp C, however, was a treat which made the cold ride worth while. The log chutes were working full force and the logs skidded along the chutes at the rate of a sky rocket. Every phase of chute logging was seen. First the sawyers and buckers at work then the swappers, next the skidders skidding the logs down to the landings, with teams and last the jacks taling down on the landings and rolling the logs into the chutes. It was indeed spectacular to see the logs start from the landings, chute along at a terrific speed; turn the corners at such angles that it looked as if they would leave the chute at any moment; hit goose necks and finally, land at the bottom with a crash against the logs which were left as bumpers. Once in a while, the log coming down would be considerably larger than the logs left for bumpers, and you could see dagoes hitting the high places to get out of the way of the collision which was sure to follow. First there would be a streak thru the air; then a crash and then logs would begin to jackknife and bury themselves into the banks.

Sunday: About the middle of the forenoon the fellows started on a hike to Moscow over the mountain route. The weather was cold and sev-

(Continued on Page 4)

A DAINTY necklace, locket or pendant always subtly appeals to women of taste and refinement. When these articles of adornment are carefully chosen they add much to the attractiveness and appeal of the costume and give a distinctive tone to the appearance. For gifts, or for personal use, nothing is more appreciated or more acceptable.

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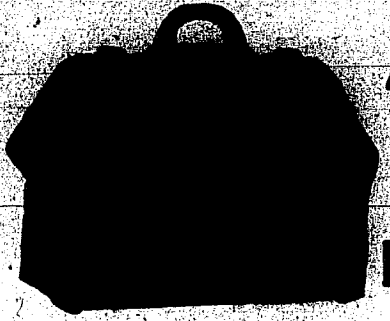
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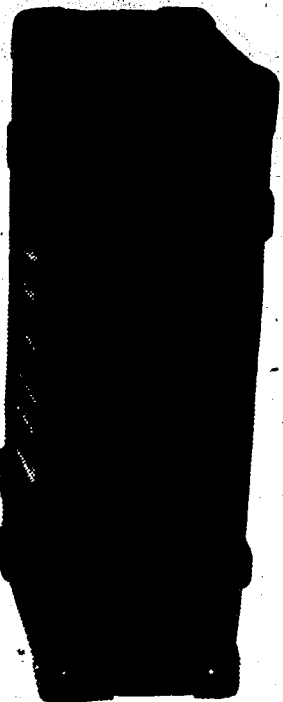
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BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

John Booth was a dinner guest at the Beta house Monday evening.

Frank Wood was a dinner guest at the Beta house Saturday evening.

Lake Hill was a dinner guest of Beta Theta Pi Thursday evening.

The proceeds of the candy sale on Friday morning amounted to \$10.

Jean Gerlough, A. J. Priest, and Harry Einhouse were Pullman visitors the last of the week.

Miss Ruth Hill left Monday for Palouse after spending the week-end at the Omega Pi house.

Mrs. W. M. Morgan entertained the girls of the Omega Pi sorority at a theater party last Tuesday evening.

President Brannon has been absent for several days, attending the meeting of college presidents in Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, who have three sons in college, spent a few days visiting in Moscow last week. They were returning home after a trip to California and the fairs.

The local chapter of Kappa Sigma went to Pullman last Friday evening to enjoy a smoker with the W. S. C. chapter. The occasion was Founder's Day and was well observed.

The Misses Sherman were week-end guests at the Delta Gamma house. They were in town to attend the Phi Delta Theta informal dance, where Miss Sherman and Hedley Dingle announced their engagement.

Friday night before the debate a luncheon was served at the Hotel Moscow. Those present were: Coaches Hulme and Overman, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, and the debate teams of Idaho and W. S. C.

At the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Idaho Club, Mr. Charles Cone spoke on "The Essence of the Gospel" which the speaker said was clearly set forth in Peter's conception as is recorded in John 21:15-17 and has been demonstrated by such great lives as Paul and Florence Nightengale.

The Y. M. C. A. Deputation Team will visit Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene, and Rathrum during the Christmas recess. An interesting program has been prepared by the Christmas association. The following men will compose the team: Paul Wenger, Robert Beckwith, Walter Sandelius, Charles Cone, and Thomas Leonard.

The girls of the High School Association were hostesses to the University girls at their meeting on Wednesday, December 8th. The subject for the meeting was Japan, and impersonations were given of Miss Kamai and of Miss Emerson, our secretary to Japan. The meeting was followed by a charming Japanese tea.

The regular meeting of the University Science Club will be held Friday, December 17, at 7:30 p. m., in Room 113 of the Administration building. Dr. F. M. Angell will give the address of the evening, the subject being "Atmospheric Electricity." All members of the faculty, students, and townspeople interested are requested to attend.

Last Sunday evening the annual before-Christmas celebration was held at Ridenbaugh Hall. The girls hung their stockings and letters to "Santy Claws" around the fireplace. Each girl received some clever take-off and the display of presents and the reading of the accompanying verses afforded much merriment. Afterwards a delicious supper was served. The table was in the form of an "I" and red berries and green ivy leaves formed the decoration.



TIMBER BEASTS

FORESTERS JOURNEY ON A WEEK'S TRIP

(Continued from Page 3)
eral snow storms were encountered on the way but otherwise the trip was very enjoyable and the big trip was finally over. All arrived home wet, tired and hungry but happy. Some had had colds but everyone joined in saying that it "sure was some trip," and now the time is spent telling everyone all about it and showing the many pictures which were taken.

It was a muddy hike over the hills to Deary but that was scarcely a good enough excuse for Oscar Munson for leaving the party in the lurch the

first time a jitney came along and offered him a ride. The fact that there was a young lady in the back seat might have had something to do with it.

Humphrey contracted a serious case of lamphrogomol pentosus at Elk River and was forced to return before the end of the trip. Malmsten and Webster also were suddenly stricken by a complication of maladies just as the crowd was starting to walk from Potlatch to Moscow thru a foot of snow. As a consequence they were unwillingly compelled to return by rail. A diagnosis of their case showed that a slight chilling of the feet and a consequent weakening of the knees was the chief trouble.

Several foresters stayed at home. Under some circumstances, we would recommend this practice very highly. For anyone who is planning to become a ranger's wife, a splinter, a watchdog or a cheese maker, it is essential that the "stay at home" habit be cultivated early.

All in all it was pretty fine trip and in almost everyway exceeded the expectations of even the most enthusiastic planners. The splendid treatment which we received, wherever we went, from the Potlatch people, helped more than anything else to make each day a pleasant one. They never hesitated to go out of their way to show us the sights, gave us a free rein thruout the trip.

How much grub can you put on a four by five foot table without breaking the foundation? Here is what they had at the hotel in Elk River.

Lunch—Soup; salmon, canned and fresh; potatoes and gravy; navy beans and lima beans; peas; honey; cheese; rice; pickles; beets; spareribs of beef; pie and cake; rolls and bread; apricots, cherries and grapes; oranges and apples; cookies and graham crackers and of course salt, pepper, sugar and other necessities.

It was at Bovill, with everyone assembled at the depot, waiting for the train to Potlatch, that the saddest affair of the whole trip took place. Russell Cunningham and Don Yates saw the Milwaukee train pulling out toward the south and thought that it was the Potlatch train. The entreaties of the waiting partners had no effect whatsoever on the stony hearts of these husky heroes. With a mighty effort, Russell scrambled aboard and pulled his Keystone partner aloft with his strong and mighty arm. They started on their care-free journey back to the town from which they had just come. But Holy Devastating Horrors! neither gentleman had the price to get back to that town so the cruel imitations of a train conductor stopped the ship and the two heroes of our expedition had to count the ties for two miles back to Bovill and worst of all had to face the rest of the fellows.

MORE TO REMEMBER

The teacher, a lady of uncertain age, was having a hard time teaching Johnny the names of the kings of England. "Why, when I was your age," she said, disgustedly, "I could recite the names of the kings backward and forward."
"Yes'm," said Johnny, "but when you was my age there wasn't so many kings."

STRENGTH

EVERYTHING POINTS TO

The saving habit as the foundation of character and the cornerstone of a successful career. Encourage and stimulate the development of this habit by opening a saving account for your boy or girl at this strong and helpful bank.

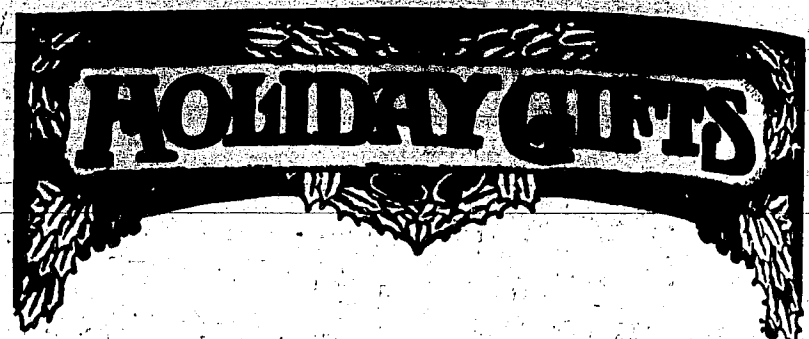
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One hundred dozen Men's Neckties
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ATTENTION STUDENTS!!
We wish to extend to you a cordial invitation to try our dainty lunches. You will find the service agreeable to your demands. Hot drinks, ice cream and confectionery served during the day and evening at all hours.
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A CHECKING ACCOUNT will help you to control your expenses by giving you an absolute record of your expenditures.

We furnish you a bank book and checks and offer you exceptional facilities and advantages for carrying check accounts.

The Moscow State Bank

ORPHEUM Theatre

Wednesday—V. L. S. E. Day
"The House of Thousand Candles"
"The House of a Thousand Candles" is a most mysterious abode. Within its palatial confines is the most wonderful collection of candlesticks and candleabra in the world. It serves the purpose of an eccentric whimsical old man; it proves that secret passageways, gloomy vaults and hidden panels are not confined to mediæval castles.

Thursday
EDMUND BREESE in
"The Shooting of Dan McGrew"
From the poem classic of the same name by Robert W. Service. A Metro picture in 5 parts. An Alaskan story of the great snow world, said by those who have seen it, to be in the same class as the famous "Spoilers." Don't miss the first Metro at the Orpheum, Thursday.

Friday
William Fox Presents Betty Nansen in
"The Song of Hate"—From La Tosca
Betty Nansen, the eminent tragedienne, who has been seen in such famous Fox successes as "A Woman's Resurrection" and "The Celebrated Scandal," appears in "The Song of Hate."

Saturday
William Fox Presents
"The Idler"
As produced by Frohman, "The Idler" is an adaptation of C. Haddon Chambers' novel of the same name. The cast: Charles Richman, Catherine Countiss, Claire Whitney, Stuart Holmes. Critics say: Great Play. Convincing Acting. Artistic Photography.
Don't miss "The Yankee from the West," or "House of a Thousand Candles."
A four-piece Orchestra Friday and Saturday Nights. Candy Matinee Every Saturday. We Change Program Daily.