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THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT

VOLUME XVII

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916

NUMBER 17

GLEE CLUB GETS ITS PERCENTAGE

SPECIAL MEETING IN THE GYMNASIUM—SCENE OF MUCH DEBATE ON QUESTION

No Doubt Expressed as to the Legality of the Proceedings—All Usual Rules Were Suspended

At a special meeting of the A. S. U. held in the Gymnasium last Friday at 4 p. m. the Glee Club amendment to the A. S. U. constitution was finally "railroaded" thru. The debate was hot and furious for over an hour, the opponents of the amendment contesting the legality of the meeting, the pro-gee club men declaring that a majority could override any law or constitution. The opponents undoubtedly had the law on their side, but "mob rule" proved to be a stronger force than any code.

The law students were in evidence, both for and against the question. The anti-gee club lawyers finally won by proving that such a meeting as existed was unconstitutional, only to be defeated by the organized co-operation of the Glee Club and the Executive Committee. Perceiving that under Robert's Rules of Order, which govern all the student meetings, the meeting was illegal and could not transact any business, a majority was easily secured to suspend the rules. Then the opponents again won a point by proving that the constitution itself made such an assembly illegal. Undaunted by this, the Glee Club supporters suspended the constitution. Having done this, there was nothing left to do but to put the question and vote. Here the president used his authority in behalf of the amendment, by having those opposed to the amendment go to one end of the hall. This method of voting naturally threw all doubtful votes on the side of the majority, making it more than a two-thirds majority. Thus an amendment to a constitution that was not in effect, for it had previously been suspended, was finally passed.

ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF THE WINNERS

E. J. Iddings, dean of the agricultural college, has just announced the winners of the weighing contest of the sheep, hog, and steer which were exhibited during farmers' week, those attending making guesses on live weight and the percentage of the animals when dressed.

The weight of the sheep was 17 live weight and dressed 100 pounds or 58.82 per cent. The winners were R. Smith, first, 165 pounds, 59 per cent; Alfred Nelson, second, 175 pounds, 57.1 per cent; C. N. Larkan, third, 300 pounds, 58 per cent. The weight of the hog was 410 live weight and dressed 350 or 85.12 per cent. The winners were C. F. Johnson, first, 410 pounds, 86 per cent; Robert Cay, 400 pounds, 85 per cent; C. M. McAllister, 400 pounds, 84 per cent.

The weight of the steer was 1230 live weight and dressed 794 or 64.55 per cent. The winners were C. S. Taylor, first, 1200 pounds, 62.5 per cent; E. R. Rice, second, 1100 pounds, 65 per cent; G. E. Hardin, 1480 pounds, 64.2 per cent.

A. K. E. SCHOLARSHIP CUP

Alpha Kappa Epsilon has been given a silver scholarship trophy in memory of the late Professor Stewart of this University. The cup is engraved, "The Charles A. Stewart Memorial Scholarship Cup, Alpha Kappa Epsilon," and below appear the names of the A. K. E. Freshman who in each successive year have had the highest rank. For 1912-13, Claude Mickelwaite, for 1913-14, Harold Ayers, for 1914-15 Frank Thomas held that honor. The cup has room for thirty names and the donor has engaged to renew the cup in perpetuity.

The object of the foundation is to offer a spur to the scholastic effort among the fraternity men, by offering an honorable reward for Freshman excellence. It is beautifully appropriate, in that case, that the cup should be named for one of the most brilliant men and soundest scholars ever connected with the University of Idaho.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT PRESENTS PROGRAM

In honor of the visitors of Farmers' and Housekeepers' week a concert by students of the University was arranged by the Music Department. This was given last Thursday evening in the auditorium and was a most excellent representation of the thorough work done in this department.

The orchestra in two well contrasted numbers opened the program, playing with fine precision, well balanced tone and excellent shading under the capable direction of Miss Allen of the Violin Department. Miss Beck, Miss Patterson, and Miss Peterson in piano solos displayed good technical equipment and musical understanding; Miss Peterson presenting the beautiful modern Valse Trise of Sibelius.

"Oh! Dry Those Tears" by Del Riego was charmingly sung by Miss Smits. Miss Adair was equally successful in her singing of Dorel's "The Garden of Your Heart" and "I Heard a Thrush at Eve" by Cadman. Two Violin solos were played by Mr. Pittenger with much poise and the beautiful tone which characterizes his playing.

The reading of Mr. Harry Hawley was well done and thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The University Band contributed two numbers under their experienced leader Mr. Carcy.

Mr. Storer presented again Idaho's successful Glee Club which sang with confidence and enthusiasm. Especially well done was the "Estudiantina" to which the spirited accompaniment as given by Miss Fuller added no small part of the interest.

The placing of this student concert upon the program of Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week was but another demonstration of the University's ideal, the development in students of an understanding and appreciation of the artistic and beautiful, side by side with the practical.

The program was as follows:

- a. Scarf Dance Chaminade
- b. Hungarian Dance Brahms
- University Orchestra
- Prelude, Opus 3 No. 2 Rachmaninoff
- Miss Esther Beck
- Sing, Sing, Birds on the Wing Nutting
- Miss Marie Smits
- a. Am Kamin Schumann
- b. Canzonetta Hollander
- Mr. Raymond Pittenger
- Trillen Schumann
- Miss Venna Patterson
- The Creole Love Song Smith
- University Glee Club
- Overture, "The Poet and Peasant" Suppe
- University Band
- The Garden of Your Heart Dorel
- Miss Bernadine Adair
- Reading Selected
- Mr. Harry Hawley
- Valse Triste Sibelius
- Miss Jennie Peterson
- There's a Long, Long Trail Elliott
- Duet, Miss Evelyn Cox,
- Mr. Jean Gerlough and
- University Glee Club
- American Medley Arranged
- University Band
- Accompanists—Miss Emily Moore,
- Miss Tress McMahon, Mr. Oscar Johnson.

LIVINGSTON SPEAKS AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

One of the ablest and most popular members of our faculty, Professor D. C. Livingston, head of the Department of Geology, spoke at the Chamber of Commerce last week. The subject of his address was the Topography of Idaho, and the information he gave was both interesting and valuable. He outlined the geological history of several districts in the state. He used a large and well-made topographical map of the state which he has been making for several years. It is very gratifying to know that Professor Livingston has won the support of the business people of the town.

PROFESSOR SIMS MAKING GOOD

One of our engineering alumni writes us that Professor Stuart Sims, who was a very popular and able member of the engineering faculty here several years ago, is meeting with great success at the University of Iowa. Last year Professor Sims was offered positions by three leading universities, but the University of Iowa raised his salary \$900 at one leap in order to keep him. He is in much demand throughout the state as a consulting expert.

W. S. C. HANDS IDAHO DOUBLE TRIMMING

DOC BOHLER'S QUINTET PROVES SPEEDY GANG—BITTER SCORES 17-15 AND 33-23

Beghold's Men Crippled by Loss of Crack Forward—Both Contests Bona Fide Battles

The scores were 17-15 and 33-23 in favor of W. S. C., but good King Alibi, ruler in the broad realm of excuse and peer in the empire of might-have-been comes to our rescue, brushes away a single glistening tear and mutters brokenly, "Oh well, if Blackmer had played it would 'a been different." The writer is inclined to concur with the King's sentiments. A single basket was all Idaho needed in the first battle, and if Blackmer's speed in the O. A. C. contest was any criterion of his work he would have been the bounding boy to do the required hooping.

Both contests were real battles but Idaho put up its best scrap in the home affair, coming from behind in the last half with a rush that almost wiped out the Pullman lead. Beghold's men got the first point when captain Charlie Gray eased in a free throw but it was the only time in the half when the home guards had the jump. Moss and Bohler of the W. S. C. crew hooped some long shots and the period ended with Idaho on the short end, 11 to 3.

Then the brace came and Pullman was licked for the balance of the game but the rally fell just one basket short. The game brought out no particular stars. All of Beghold's men played capable basketball but in comparison with W. S. C. their team work was anything but luminous. Coleman of Bohler's gang did a mighty capable job of laying on Charlie Gray's neck during the entire affray.

In the second contest, played in Pullman, Idaho led at the end of the first half, 15-13, but in the last five minutes of the second session anything the Washington forwards started for the basket went in, Bohler and Hildebrand getting sensational shots from the center of the floor. The result was the 33-23 final.

Captain Gray put on a remarkable exhibition from the foul line, hooping 13 out of 15 attempts. Sam Stilling and Aden Hyde registered all of Idaho's field goals, Sam getting three and Aden two.

The following are the lineups and summaries of both games:

Home Game	
Idaho	W. S. C.
Stillinger R.F.	Hildebrand
Gray L.F.	Moss
Martinson C.	Bohler
Hyde R.G.	Copeland
Keane L.G.	Sorenson
Substitutions—Idaho, Hallam for Gray.	
Idaho scoring—Geld goals—Gray 2, Hyde 2, Stillinger. Free throws—Gray 5 in 7. W. S. C. scoring—Field goals, Bohler 3, Moss 3, Hildebrand. Free throws—Moss 3 in 7.	
Referee—Edmundson.	

Pullman Game

W. S. C.	
Idaho	W. S. C.
Stillinger R.F.	Hildebrand
Gray L.F.	Moss
Martinson C.	Bohler
Hyde R.G.	Copeland
Keane L.G.	Sorenson
Substitutions—Price for Copeland.	
Washington State—Scoring field goals—Bohler 4, Hildebrand 3, Moss 2, Sorenson 2; foul goals, Bohler 10 in 14, Moss 1 in 4.	
Idaho Scoring field goals, Stillinger 3, Hyde 2; four goals, Gray 13 in 16.	
Referee—Hinderman, Spokane.	

TO ISSUE BULLETIN

"Farm Practice Study in eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, and northern Idaho" is the title of a bulletin to be issued shortly by L. W. Fluharty a graduate of the university. The conclusion reached in this valuable bulletin can be applied to about 2,750,000 acres of land. Mr. Fluharty explains how a farm should be seeded in order that the farmer may avoid the lack of profit for one year while the land lies idle. He states that the nurse crop is the secret of profitable farming when land is put into clover and alfalfa.

LIVINGSTON ADDRESSES SCIENCE CLUB

Last Friday evening the Science Club listened to an extremely interesting lecture by Professor Livingston of the Geology Department. Professor Livingston spoke of the Geology of Idaho. He began by dividing the state into several large sections distinguished by differences of topography and drainage. He then went on to discuss in detail the geological explanations of these differences. The topography of northern Idaho is of undoubted glacial origin. This section was on the edge of the great ice pack to the north. The agricultural region of the Palouse country is the result of an enormous flow of lava in the Miocene Period. There is evidence that this was an area of very rugged topography before this volcanic action. This is the conclusion drawn from the fact that the lava sheet varies greatly in depth. A very interesting explanation is given of the meadows occurring in the valleys at Elk River and at Harvard on Palouse River. The lava sheet probably flowed up these streams forming dams which caused large lakes to form. As a later time the streams ate thru the lava dams draining the lakes but leaving the old lake bed in the form of basins or meadows.

The rough mountain region of central Idaho was once a level plain eroded down to base level in Eocene times. Later the whole region was elevated rejuvenating the streams which cut deep canyons thru this plateau. The ridges of the Clearwater country are all on about the same level. Looking over them from a high ridge they present the appearance of a level plain. The Salmon River valley which is a deep channel cut thru this plateau is almost impassable, being the chief difficulty in the way of a north and south road. It comes near rivaling the Colorado canyon.

To the east of this region are the Bitterroot Mountains which have a very different origin from the Clearwater Mountains. They were formed by a gigantic fault along the edge of the Bitterroot Valley.

The next big division is the Snake River plain of south Idaho. This region is economically the most important in the state because of its agricultural possibilities. The topography of this area is the result of lava flows and resulting lake beds. The great Lake Bonneville, of which Salt Lake is the remnant, once drained into the Snake.

Mr. Livingston spoke of the need of a Geological Map of the state. There is a great need for such a map in Idaho as a great many areas are practically unknown geologically.

FORESTRY CLUB LECTURE

Friday afternoon at 1:30, Mr. Samuel of Samuels, Idaho, spoke to the members of the Forestry Club. Mr. Samuels has cleared over 1000 acres of land and speaks from experience when he says that there is a great future for logged lands of northern Idaho. At one time Mr. Samuels was a lawyer but when he noticed how timothy and clover grew up spontaneously on logged-over lands, he quit the law business and began the clearing business.

The following is the method of clearing land:

- 1st. All trees are cut which will be valuable for lumber.
- 2d. All trees are cut which will make cord wood.
- 3d. There is generally enough litter left to get a good burn in August. In clearing, he uses the following method. Teams are used to pull everything up to eight inches in diameter then teams and blocks for everything up to about ten inches. Next a cat-tilliar engine of thirty horse power is used for everything up to eighteen inches. Over eighteen inches a tripod stump puller is used. This pulls the stump straight up instead of side ways like other stump pullers, and the dirt can easily be knocked off before the stump is taken away from the field, thereby not leaving such a big hole and making it easier to level the land.
- Grass seed is sowed on top of the snow. This seeds into the ground when the snow goes off in the spring. Logged-off lands have some direct advantages over other lands. They are located in a region where drought is never known. Your grass stays green the year round thereby making an ideal grazing territory.

COLLEGE DELEGATES MEET AT PULLMAN

MEETING ATTENDED BY STUDENT BODY—DELEGATES FROM ALL NORTHWESTERN COLLEGES

Many Matters of Interest Are Considered—Next Meeting to be at Corvallis

Recently the delegates from Idaho, W. S. C., O. A. C., Oregon, Washington, and Whitman met at Pullman for the consideration of various subjects pertaining directly to the various student body organizations and their government. The following account is taken from the Evergreen and covers the various things which were considered:

The warmest discussion of the conference was held Saturday morning, when the matter of college athletics was under consideration. Payne Templeton, president of the associated students of Montana University, led the discussion with a criticism of the present system and a demand for reform.

He introduced the statement of Hugh Fullerton of the Chicago Tribune, that 50 per cent of the football players in the middle west were "tramp" athletes, and the declaration by President Foster of Reed college, that nine-tenths of the college presidents of the United States were were united in the opinion that a change in athletics must come or the system will be abolished entirely. He named as the six chief evils of the present system the following:

- That athletics are considered too great a part of college activities.
- That too much publicity is given that activity.
- That the expensive coach system is a menace.
- That the fabric of the present system is based on wrong ideals.
- That there is bred a blind desire to win at any cost.
- That a low standard of ethics is cultivated.

He suggested as possible reform measures the enforcement of more stringent professionalism rules, the enforcement of the Freshman rule, the elimination of coaches, and the elimination of intercollegiate athletics.

Girls for Conference
A discussion of the problem of social rules revealed the fact that at both O. A. C. and Montana the students were largely in control of the social rules and that the faculty had imposed but few regulations to govern the students' conduct. The delegates reported that satisfactory results had been gained by the student control.

With a view to securing a conference of girl students similar to that held by the presidents the Misses Ella Alexander and Alice McElhinney appeared before the delegates and received considerable information regarding the part played by girl students in the other colleges.

Make Recommendations
Prior to adjourning on Saturday the convention adopted the following recommendations:

- The presidents of the student bodies of the Northwest, at their first conference, held in Pullman on January 13, 14, and 15, recommend the following:
 1. That the associated students of each Northwest college should adopt the honor system.
 2. That the point system should be adopted. It is the unanimous opinion of those present that such a system would be an improvement in that it would prevent any one person from being overburdened with school activities and would distribute the offices among more students.
 3. That student dances should be entirely informal, in order that every one may have an opportunity to attend.
 4. That the budget system of apportioning funds is practicable and necessary.
 5. That the maintenance of a hospital with the student funds, as is done at W. S. C., is successful and important undertaking.
 6. That the students' co-operative stores, as found at O. A. C. and at W. S. C., are financially possible and advantageous.
 7. That the graduate manager system is advantageous and should be adopted.
 8. That the present system of in-

CALENDAR

- Feb. 5—Junior Prom.
- Feb. 19—Military Ball.
- Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday.
- March 1—Basketball, Whitman.
- March 3—Basketball, Whitman.
- March 4—Gamma Phi Reception.

tercollegiate athletics in the Northwest is in need of radical revision; that all forms of professionalism should be eliminated and that the desired reforms should come from the inside, should come through the action of the students themselves.

Constitution Adopted
The convention adopted a constitution and set of by-laws defining the association. It is provided that the president and secretary of the associated students of the school at which the annual convention is to be held shall become president and scribe of the association. The by-laws provide that the annual convention shall be held on January 2 and 3. The next meeting will be held at Corvallis.

RIFLE TEAM SCORE

In the fourth National Rifle Association Match, the U. of I. team scored as follows:

H. S. Ayers	197
F. Varnum	193
C. H. Sandberg	192
H. Horning	191
P. Messinger	189
Total	962
M. Vaught	188
E. F. Rice	187
J. A. Almquist	186
C. Kreisher	185
E. S. Almquist	183

Total 929
In the first match which is the only one for which the complete reports have been received, the standing of the teams in class B was as follows: Notre Dame 980, Michigan 977, Princeton 971, Yale 968, Idaho 964, Maine 964, Nebraska 962, Worcester Polytechnic Institute 964, Wisconsin 943, Oklahoma Aggies 913, Arizona 900, Mississippi A. and M. Defaulted, Kansas Agricultural Col. Defaulted.

FAVORS GAME WITH W. S. C.

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—That a football game next fall with the Washington State college team is being seriously considered by Washington authorities was the statement of Athletic Manager J. Arthur Younger, who recently returned from a trip to California.

Younger received a communication from the W. S. C. management asking for a game and submitting a proposition, and although Younger has not yet had time to go into the matter carefully he says that he will bring the letter before the board in the near future.

"Washington would like to arrange a game with W. S. C.," Younger says, "if terms satisfactory to both teams can be arranged. The date named by Pullman, October 28, would mean the postponing of the Whitman contest and would necessitate Washington playing five games on consecutive Saturdays. I am certainly in favor of the contest, however, if an agreement on return games and guarantees and other matters can be reached."

M. H. S. DEFEATS GENESEE

Wednesday evening Coach Knudson's quintet from Moscow High School defeated the Genesee High School five in the local high-school gymnasium. The game was fast and furious and was witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd. The final score was 20-12. It is said by prominent Genesee alumni that this was the first time in the history of athletic relations between the two schools that Moscow has defeated a team from Genesee. Among the conspicuous fans who witnessed the game were Charles Gray and "Tiny" Martinson and who came away with lumps in their throats and tales of how things used to be. Jim Keane, another Genesee alumnus, was not present; he must have had a hunch.

Credit is due Captain Cornelison and Fay Hartman for their capable manner of handling Genesee's fast forwards, but the entire game was of sufficient interest to warrant an endeavor to bring the two teams together as a preliminary for one of the Idaho-Whitman games.

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THE GLEE CLUB AMENDMENT

The Glee Club amendment finally passed after one of the most tumultuous mass meetings in the history of Idaho's Student Body. The shame of it all is that after apparently settling the question for all time, certain forces were brot to bear, the matter was reconsidered and studded thru. The Argonaut has steadily maintained its position favoring the amendment on well founded grounds that need not now be discussed. But we certainly cannot sympathize with the methods employed in railroadng the matter thru; we abhor the condition of affairs which led a certain well organized cosmopolitan group to oppose the movement, apparently conscientiously, and then later conclude that the matter should be passed and tear the constitution to pieces to do it. If the amendment failed because it lacked sufficient student vote, it should have been dropped. But to pass by the methods that were utilized is a reflection on the Idaho student government, Idaho spirit and law abiding democracy. We take off our hats to those individuals who remained true to their convictions and voted as they felt was right.

ANOTHER PHASE

We understand that with the passage of the Glee Club amendment a movement developed among certain individuals who opposed the passage of this legislation thru thick and thin, to discontinue their affiliation with the A. S. U. I. by refusing to pay the registration fee. If this movement is continued, nothing but harm can come of it. We deplore the circumstances which have led to this movement, we have nothing but criticism for those who foster and support it. Without investigation, we should say that payment of a registration fee cannot be made compulsory but we cannot understand or sympathize with the attitude which these individuals have assumed. There can be no hope for a future "Idaho" without unity of purpose and real loyalty on the part of Idaho's students.

NEWS LETTER

The Idaho News Letter made its initial appearance last week. It compares very favorably with similar publications issued by other north-western colleges. At present, the Argonaut receives similar publications from the Universities of Washington and Montana, from which not infrequently we have occasion to utilize material. The local publication is of the same nature and means one more step toward establishing a well organized bureau of publicity for our institution.

A VALUABLE CRITICISM

In the Forum Column will be found a somewhat lengthy tho thoroly capable contribution from the pen of Mr. Warren dealing with the constitutionality of the procedure involved in passing the Glee Club amendment. Mr. Warren expressed himself as a supporter of the Glee Club amendment and submits this contribution merely as an unbiased opinion regarding the Student Body government in this instance.

LATE APPEARANCE

The Argonaut makes a tardy appearance this week but all things considered, we are lucky to get one out at all. The next issue will appear on Tuesday, next, the scheduled date of publication. To make this possible, concerted action on the part of the staff will be imperative.

ACCORDING TO CONSTITUTION

We shall not discuss the various legal aspects involved in the passage of the Glee Club amendment, but we should like to know how an amendment can be adopted for a constitution which has been suspended.

THE FORUM

In the Glee Club amendment valid? Now that the Glee Club amendment has passed and is a matter of fact now let us look calmly at the procedure and method, by which it was brot about. First the meeting was called and the president asked Mr. Jenkins to tell us the history of the "Student Fee." Mr. Jenkins told us of the stand which the former boards of regents had taken and advised us to reduce the Athletic Fund to 60 percent of the total amount, or else there was grave danger of the board reducing it for us.

Mr. Brown then made a motion to rescind the amendment, but when he learned of the consequences of such a motion, he withdrew his motion. Discussion waxed fierce and strong over the constitutionality of the meeting itself and whether or not the meeting was a new one or a continuation of the Wednesday meeting. This meeting was limited to 16 minutes and adjourned by President Brannon. No motion was made to adjourn to another day. Then someone in the crowd moved, to reconsider the amendment, but this motion was lost for want of a second.

Mr. Warren then gained the floor and after stating the procedure as prescribed by the constitution and Roberts' rules of order, moved to rescind the amendment as voted on last Wednesday. This motion was seconded by Mr. David, voted on and carried. The effect of this action was the same as if the amendment had never been made. To place the amendment before the "house" for a vote, Mr. David moved that Roberts' rules be suspended. He withdrew that motion however, and made the motion to suspend those rules that interfere with the action. Unanimous consent was not obtained, but the motion carried by a two-thirds vote. Then it was moved to limit discussion to five minutes. This motion was defeated. It was next moved to vote on the amendment. This carried, Mr. David then moved the Glee Club amendment be adopted. It was voted one, and carried.

What is regular or legal in such a procedure? First, when a society adjourns without a motion to adjourn, they are automatically adjourned until the next meeting is called. Page 131, Roberts' Rules note, continue the meeting to another day, a motion must be made to that effect stating the day. No such motion was made at the Wednesday meeting. A call for a new meeting was made. Now in order to reconsider a vote you must do so at the same meeting in which the vote was taken. Roberts' Rules of Order, page 73. Now a vote cannot be rescinded. The motion amendment may be, but not one act on the amendment. The whole must be repealed, Roberts' Rules of Order, page 73, note. A motion was made to rescind the amendment. This was the first motion voted on and carried. It was never withdrawn or reconsidered. It then stands, and in effect, repeals the amendment entirely, or the effect is as if the amendment had never been made. Roberts' Rules of Order, pages 71-3. Greeg R. L. page 17.

Next in order was the suspension of Roberts' Rules of Order. Roberts' rules are made a part of this constitution and by-laws. Now if you suspend the rules you suspend a clause of the constitution. Can the constitution of the A. S. U. I. or any clause of it be suspended? If they can be suspended, can it be done by two-thirds vote? By the constitution of A. S. U. I. one-third of the members voting can defeat an amendment. One-third did defeat this amendment. They then, have a right to rest on that action until the amendment is presented again in regular form. Now when a rule confers a right on one-third of the members or fewer it cannot be suspended, except by unanimous consent. Roberts' Rules of Order, pages 60-1, unanimous consent was not given.

Now if the first motion had any effect it was to repeal the amendment. Now the motion to suspend the rules that interfere with, was passed, what rules? Those that interfere with the passage of this amendment today. Those rules are found in Article VIII, Section 1 of the A. S. U. I. constitution. The constitution of the A. S. U. I. is suspended, for the time being. The charter by virtue of which that body exists is destroyed. Automatically that act ends the life of the A. S. U. I. for the time. What then is the status of the body which passed the Glee Club amendment. If this construction of parliamentary law is wrong, I'll gladly be convinced by the true law.

Laws and rules are for the just and orderly government of societies, to enable each individual to use his own rights and privileges so as not to interfere with the rights of others. When society dispenses with these laws, they revert back to a state of

chaos, where might makes right. Deeds are done because the doer has the necessary power. The many make might and take as of right what they desire.

Now if the reason for the many, over riding the rules and laws is, that those rules are unjust or absolute, then is it not better to repeal and abolish those laws, and adopt those that conform to the needs of society rather than ride rough shod over the rights that the few possess by virtue of those existing laws? Respect for the law as it is, is the only basis on which organized society can exist. History only repeats the story that at first it is the many that are mighty; then their leaders get their might and the many get the yoke. If the many keep the rule, it is because they do right as best they can under the laws they have. If they have one law for the many, another for the few they are doomed. GEORGE T. WARREN.

WANT STUDENTS TO STUDY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY—Compelled by financial limitations to cut according to their cloth the trustees of Stanford university announced their approval of a faculty plan limiting the advantages of the institution to students thoroly qualified and strictly in earnest.

Under the new plan, which will be effective in August, the beginning of the next academic year, students who are not doing better than barely qualifying work may be arbitrarily dropped. In addition to raising the scholarship requirements the maximum number of

students admitted in the entering classes will be limited to 450 for the first and 50 for the second semester. More rigid tests of purpose and progress, it was announced, would be made in all classes, and it was further made clear that credentials presented with application for admission must be accompanied by evidence of the applicant's past industry.

ASSEMBLY

At Assembly last Thursday, Prof. M. F. Angell of the Physics Department, gave a very interesting lecture on "The New Science." His lecture was preceded by two songs rendered by the women's quartet of the Omega Pi sorority. The quartet, composed of the Misses Schuyler, Mellison, Kjosness, and Root, accompanied on the piano by Miss Bailey, sang "Last Night the Nightingale Woke Me," and "Slumber Boat." In the second song a pleasing innovation was introduced, Miss Mellison whistling the air. The songs were sung with good harmony and were greatly appreciated by the audience as shown by the hearty applause. As an encore the quartet sang "The Goblins Will Get You, if You Don't Watch Out."

Prof. Angell's speech is as follows:

The New Science
 We speak of this as the New Science, and yet what science is not new in the sense of exact knowledge based upon measurement and experiment, not merely guess-work and dreams and understood by more than a handful of people. In comparison with this, civilization is very old. We think of Homer as almost at the dawn of history, but we now have records of kings three thousands eight hundred to four thousand years before the present era. They were more distant from Homer than Homer from our time, yet in all the main features of life these remote ages differed less from two centuries ago than the days of the New England Pilgrims differ from our own. It is only fifty years since Darwin offered a mechanical explanation of how all living things came to be what they now are. The last two or three centuries have acquired a wider knowledge of the world and the greater universe than all the sixty or one hundred centuries preceding. In 1600 Bruno was burned at the stake for teaching that our earth is not the center of the universe. In 1700 Newton was pronounced impious and a heretic for declaring that the force which holds the planets in their orbits was a force expressed by the universal law of gravitation.

The new science is one that deals with radioactive substances and the constitution of the atom, but it is by no means confined within these limits no more than chemistry is confined to a study of the atom. In fact I believe one of the draw backs on science today is the attempt to define each, too large a proportion of students and professors confine their attention to a single science and are unable to understand each other whereas each needs the aid of the other in order to get a broader view. For this reason the sciences, such as physical chemistry, which have sprung up on the boundary line of two others have had a remarkable development. There is now room for several others.

This new science, like others, does not aim at the ultimate, absolute truth and the idea of some that science is based on nothing but hard facts, exact weights and measurements, and absolute laws is only a myth. Even the fundameital concepts, such as the law of gravitation, are only established within the limits of weight and measurement, which are always in error a certain amount. Science is satisfied in determining this limit of

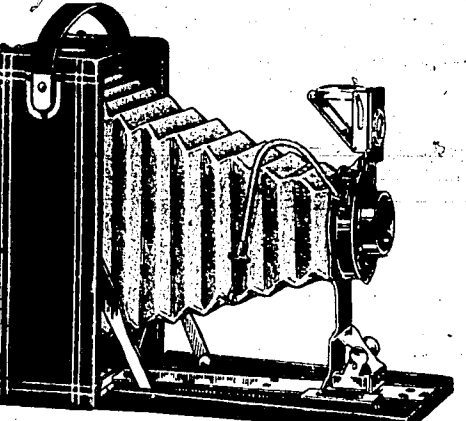
error. Again theories are not selected on account of their ultimate truth, but in order to advance knowledge, to relate facts, determined within certain limits of error, by experiment and to suggest new lines of experiment in order to learn new facts. The best theory is not always the one nearest the ultimate truth for it may be too advanced to use. The best theory is the one that relates the greatest number of facts in a logical

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manner and suggests the greatest number of experiments, which may be tried and any one of them may improve the theory itself. There is then plenty of room for the play of imagination in the mind of the scientist, the true scientist like the true poet must dream dreams and see visions; true our assured knowledge of nature is gained by the slow process of observation, experiment and reason, but the motive power impelling onward comes from men with imaginative vision that leads them far in advance of fact and rigorous logic. Such was Faraday's anticipation of the electromagnetic theory of light, and Darwin's conception of natural selection.

In the light then of this view of the object of science let us consider the new science which deals with the constitution of matter and all science deals with matter some with the dead others with the living, but if living matter contains something that dead matter does not, the biologist is certainly interested in knowing what the dead contains in order that he may find the addition in the living.

The first recognition of the separate existence of a particle of matter smaller than the hydrogen atom was due to Sir William Crookes who took the position that the luminous streams that proceed from the cathode in a highly exhausted vacuum tube are composed of minute particles moving away from the cathode like a stream of projectiles. He spoke of this as a fourth state of matter. In 1897 J. J. Thompson demonstrated the truth of Crookes' assumption and showed them to be particles with a mass about one eighteenth-hundredth of the hydrogen atom and moving with velocities between 20 and 50 thousand miles per second. Others determined the charge on these minute particles, now called electrons, and all of these, no matter from what source, appeared to carry the same amount. The interest

aroused at this time led to some of the most remarkable researches, among these is that of Prof. R. A. Millikan of the University of Chicago. In his method he made use of the fact that the rate of fall of a minute drop depends on the mass and area of the droplet and the viscosity of the surrounding medium; and second, that it is possible to add a charge to these drops and therefore, by applying an electric force in a vertical direction one can neutralize the falling of the drop or reverse its motion. In his experiment a single charged drop was isolated and carefully watched, its rate of fall determined, then a known electric field, sufficient to reverse its motion was applied and its speed in the opposite direction determined, the field removed and its fall again noted. In this manner thousands of drops were examined and the charges measured, each of these had a charge of 4.77×10^{-10} E. S. U. or a small multiple of this. This experiment is considered one of the most brilliant ever carried out in this country, and appears to show this amount of electricity to be an indivisible unit.

J. J. Thompson and others showed that electrons of the same mass and charge were emitted from metal plates, exposed to ultra-violet light from glowing metals, the arc, and from flames; and that radioactive substances, such as radium, thorium, and uranium emit these particles at enormous velocities in some cases approaching closely the velocity of light. The radioactive substances were also found to emit positively charged particles of greater mass, but bearing a positive charge of the same size as the electron. All these experiments as well as many others seem to prove the electron to be a unit of all matter and always bearing the same charge.

The discovery of the electron does not destroy the atomic theory of matter, but rather extends it. The atomic theory is that all matter is made up

of atoms, of which there are about 70 ordinarily considered, but to this list radioactivity has added about 30 others. These atoms combine to form molecules of all the known substances, if the molecule is made up of like atoms we speak of it as a molecule of an element, otherwise a molecule of a compound. I will not follow this up however as most of you are acquainted with the chemistry.

These atoms are so small that if you gathered them up at the rate of one per second for ten million years you would not have enough for chemical detection, yet if one of these atoms were magnified to the size of this room the electrons would scarcely be visible to the naked eye.

All atoms are supposed to be made up of electrons and a positive charge of electricity in general, equal to the sum of the negative charges and neutralizing them, but as all the mass of the atom is accounted for in the sum of the masses of the negatively charged electrons the mass of the positive charge appears negligible. It has also been shown that these electrons are not packed closely together inside the atom, but are quite widely separated and move about continually.

Biologists, I have heard, may be divided into three classes.

First, the Mechanists who believe that all phenomena of life can be attributed to physical and chemical causes.

Second, the Vitalists, who believe that there is something behind, or beyond this and

Third, those on the fence, who are waiting for a few more years of experiment.

Physicists, and I think chemists, believe that all physical phenomena are explainable in terms of electrons and electrical energy. If the "mechanists" of Biology, and the physicists are both right, then even such phenomena as heredity, memory and in-

telligence are explainable in terms of the electron and electrical energy.

At our last assembly 16 minutes were given to the students for voting on the Glee Club amendment. Three minutes was given to those opposed to the amendment in order to state their objections and three minutes were given to those in favor of the amendment. Mr. Harold Purdy stated the cause of the "selfish athletes," and Mr. Donald David argued for the Glee Club. The remaining 10 minutes was given over to voting. Upon the final count it was found that the amendment was lost by seven votes.

President Brannon, upon introducing the speaker of the morning, explained to the farmers attending the assembly, who had come for Farmers' Week, the performance that they had witnessed and its bearing on student life.

Prof. Working of the Agricultural extension work, gave an "illuminating and illuminated" lecture on the agricultural extension work. He explained that the government, in connection with the University, is now sending out men to instruct those farmers who have not had the advantages of a college education, in the newest and best methods of farming. Much of the teaching and research work in the Agricultural colleges has failed because of the small number of people that received such valuable instruction. At the present time, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Universities are sending out their instructors to the farmers who are not able to come to the institutions. Even those that have received such instruction forget some of it and are not able to keep in touch with the latest improvements, therefore they are equally glad to have such instruction brought to them. After explaining the methods of the work of these agents, Prof. Working presented some pictures on the screen showing the results obtained by irrigation and scientific farming. He also gave statistics and illustrations of the work of the agents.

Prof. Working's lecture was very instructive and was appreciated by everyone present, as it was on a subject of which the majority of the students have little opportunity to investigate, yet which is of a vital interest to every American citizen.

I know a little country lass
Who blushes very red
When passing through the garden
where
Sweet William lies in bed.

Her brother is about the same,
A very modest lad.
He won't go near a pond for fear
He'd see the lily pad.

IDAHO NEWS LETTER

Last week the Idaho News Letter made its initial appearance. It is to be a fortnightly publication alternating with the Agricultural News Letter and is intended for circulation among the newspaper world of Idaho and neighboring states. The material is available for publication by any paper which may care to use any part of it. The Faculty Committee which has this publication in charge consists of H. L. Axtell, E. C. Arnold, Miss Brashear, E. K. Soper, and C. B. Wilson.

As an introduction, the first publication says:
"For several years the University of Idaho has published the Idaho Agricultural News Letter in which there have appeared short articles of unquestioned value chiefly to farmers, and other agriculturists. But there are many other fields of the University's work in which it feels that the results of its investigations should be of interest and value to the people of Idaho. To confine its work, then, in these lines entirely to the students in actual attendance is to miss an opportunity to be of use to a far greater number of persons who are entitled to its service. Accordingly the present News Letter has been established in addition and will be devoted principally to the general work of the University apart

from agriculture. It will appear fortnightly, alternating with the Agricultural News Letter. Anyone who wishes to be placed on the mailing list is asked to send us his address and to state which News Letter he desires.

ELKS' MINSTREL FRIDAY NIGHT

Next Friday night the Elks will present a minstrel show at the Strand Theater. From the program the affair promises to be a very successful one, and as is always the case with such productions by the local Elks, it will undoubtedly be worth seeing.

Tickets will be on sale early next week at Hodgins, and students who wish to attend this attraction would do well to reserve their seats early as the crowd promises to overtax the capacity of the house. There are approximately six hundred Elks in Moscow, a sufficient number to more than provide a capacity crowd. The admission will be one dollar.

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MOSCOW

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Why Go To "Idaho"

The choice of a university or college to be attended by a student should be based upon four principal requirements: 1st, a high purpose and broad field of work; 2d, a competent faculty; 3d, a sufficient equipment; 4th, a student body of high ideals. The University of Idaho fully satisfies these requirements.

I. Purpose and Field—

Its purpose is to serve the people of Idaho in developing and training students; in advancing the entire State educational system of which it is a part; in assisting toward the solution of economic and social problems; in furnishing expert knowledge in Agriculture, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, and Educational matters not only to students in residence but also to all who desire it thruout the State.

II. Faculty—

The faculty is made up of eighty-three teachers of thoro training and efficiency attained by years of study and experience. They are deeply interested in the progress of each and all under their instruction. They know the State and its conditions and give their best efforts to its development. In addition there are fifteen workers in the agricultural extension division and six agricultural county agents.

III. Equipment—

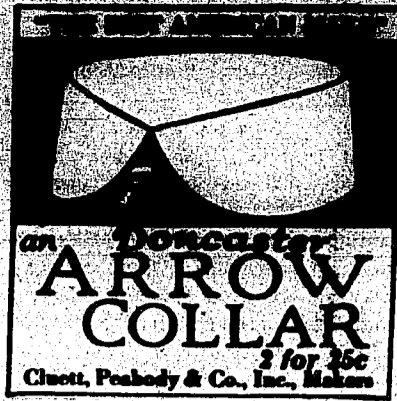
Its equipment is ample. It has a library of over 39,000 volumes, excellent facilities for teaching Literature, Philosophy, and the Social Sciences, and well provided laboratories for the natural and applied sciences.

IV. Students—

Its students, numbering eight hundred and seven in the present school year, 1915-1916, are earnest, wide-awake, and democratic. A large number of them earn their own way. Its alumni now occupy high positions and will be the future leaders of Idaho in professions, the industrial vocations, and in the building and maintenance of homes.

The four colleges and the central agricultural experiment station are located at Moscow; the main agricultural extension office is located at Boise, and the agricultural sub-stations and demonstration farms at Sandpoint, Clagstone, Caldwell, Moscow, Gooding, and Aberdeen.

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GLENN'S NEWS STAND

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Delos J. Needham of Lewiston was a guest at the Beta house Friday and Saturday.

George F. Fox and Herbert Booth were guests at the A. K. E. house Saturday noon.

L. Vassar Williamson was a dinner guest at the A. K. E. house Saturday evening.

Gamma Phi entertained Mrs. Horton and Mrs. McFall at dinner on Monday evening.

Miss Brashear, Miss Moore, and Miss Wilson were dinner guests at Ridenbaugh Hall Sunday.

Miss Elsa Voss has returned from her home in Potlatch where she has been ill during the past week.

Beta Theta Pi entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Eldridge and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hulme at dinner Sunday.

Miss Cecil Oliver will return to her home in Coeur d'Alene Sunday. She will not register for the second semester.

On Monday evening of Farmers' and Housekeepers' week, Lee Fluharty and father were dinner guests at the A. K. E. house.

Miss Amelia Brown, '15, left Sunday morning for Pocatello where she will assist Miss Kelley in the Home Economics work.

Miss Margaret Swartwood, Miss Frances Wenz, and Miss Pearl Morgan were dinner guests at Ridenbaugh Hall Sunday.

Messrs. Calquhoun and Shaw are

visiting at the Kappa Sigma house. They will remain in Moscow until after the Junior Prom.

Delta Gamma entertained at dinner Tuesday evening the Misses Kelly, Ada, Povey, Muriel, and Clara Beamer, and Gretchen Appel.

Leon H. Seymour, '15, was initiated into Beta Theta Pi Saturday night. Mr. Seymour is manager of a large orchard near Ozark, Arkansas.

Jack Adams expects to enter college next semester, the severe winter making continuance of his electrical work at Kendrick impossible for some time.

O. D. Center, director of the extension service, W. N. Burch, county agent of Twin Falls county, were guests of the A. K. E. house at lunch on Friday.

The next rehearsal of the String Quartet will be held Wednesday morning, February 9th. The Orchestra will meet February 10th at 7:30, in the auditorium.

Alpha Kappa Epsilon was honored Tuesday evening by the presence at dinner of Mr. W. P. Taylor, the state horticulturist, and Jack Welch, director of the Good Experiment Station.

On Wednesday evening Miss French entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Barrows. The guests were Misses Barrows, Lieby, Hoover, Hyde, Buchanan, Kelly, Willis, Benton, and Allen.

Delta Gamma entertained at dinner Thursday evening. The invited guests were Miss Anna Barrows, Miss Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. Sommercamp, Messrs Hochbaum, and Fawcett.

B. H. Lehman was initiated into Alpha Kappa Epsilon on Saturday evening. Mr. Lehman was formerly an instructor in English here and is at present occupying a similar position at W. S. C.

Wilfred Waters, who graduated in 1915, and who has been actively engaged in farming in the Nez Perce country since graduation, has been the guest of the A. K. E. house for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. McFall were dinner guests of Gamma Phi Beta on Wednesday evening. Mrs. McFall, formerly Sadie Stockton, graduated from the University and was a popular member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority.

E. J. Fjeldsted, state animal husbandryman, who attended the Farmers' week program, and also the conference of extension and university men, left Sunday morning for Twin Falls. Mr. Fjeldsted is an A. K. E., graduating in the class of '15.

SQUBS

"Red" Johnston was playing the piano, Harold Purdy was singing when several Co-eds who were passing overheard the racket and one remarked, "Ever since the Kappa Sigs got that phonograph, they just play that Caruso record over and over."

Harold Purdy gallantly bowed to thunderous applause at the O. A. C. game last week, but was chagrined to discover that the reception was intended for the Idaho squad just coming on the floor.

At Walla Walla and vicinity, "Call for J. J. Keene."

Jim Keane pulled one of Mutt and Jeff's standbys when he spent 50 cents to have a Bell hop page him. Keane is pretty keen.

James J. Keane refused to be lured into the exclusive precincts of the penitentiary. He said, "Safety First."

English Exam Question—Identify the "Stooping Lady." Which requirement Russell Cunningham happily volunteered, "She is the leading character in Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer.'"

The editor has been accused of being bribed by the Glee Club to support its amendment. We don't deny the allegation but we haven't seen much cash.

"Tiny," observing a somewhat portly gentleman, entering the cafe, "Do you suppose a wallop in the abdominal regions would reach his wind?"

Chas. Gray—"Not for awhile anyway."

FORESTRY NOTES

Wednesday morning at the regular seminar period, Mr. Roscoe Balch, land agent of the Potlatch Lumber company of Potlatch, Idaho, spoke to the Foresters. Mr. Balch mentioned

the fact that prior to this time the lumbermen have been satisfied to use the rough methods of the past but they are commencing to see the need of trained men such as the Idaho Forestry Department is putting out. If a person cultivates loyalty, hard work, and efficiency, he will find that the general policy of all lumbermen of the present time is to advance him as fast as he deserves it. Mr. Balch predicts a great future for the logging engineer.

H. W. (Red) Johnston, reported upon the consumption of lumber at the present time for war uses. He read an account of a test which showed that wooden walls were more fire proof in certain cases than steel walls. In some places aeroplanes are planned upon for patrolling forests. In California a plan is being made to patrol all of the territory which is being patrolled at the present time by 64 different lookouts. The entire club had quite a discussion on the efficiency of gas bombs and dynamite for stopping a forest fire.

FOR WOULD-BE CONTRIBUTORS

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Boil it down.
Make it short and crisp and snappy—
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter—
Boil it down.
Fewer syllables the better—
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain; express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings—
Boil it down.
Skim it well, then boil the skimmings—
Boil it down.
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence in two,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.
—"Gumption."

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