

THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT

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THE S. A. T. C. AND THE UNIVERSITY.

In so far as the discontinuance of pay may prevent the return of some men in the S. A. T. C. to the University next term, the ARGONAUT shares in the regret at its disestablishment. But disestablishment is far from an unmixed evil. It would be both unfortunate for the freshmen and unfair to the University if the new students in the S. A. T. C. completed this first term feeling that what they have received so far is a fair sample of what the University can do for them under normal conditions.

It is not only for our own sake, then, that we shall be glad to see the University get back next term to something like its regular life and work. We know that college life will take on an entirely new interest to the S. A. T. C. men who are sensible enough to come back. They may have to make some sacrifices to get back; but it will be worth sacrifice.

THE MARINE GAME.

Idaho lost to the Marines last Saturday in an uneven struggle on the gridiron. Considering the quality of our adversary, the contest adds more to the credit of Idaho than to the laurels of the Mare Island team.

And yet, in a sense, the game was a great victory for us. It brought to life that old "Idaho Flights" spirit and showed that Idaho can be as good a loser as a winner. From whistle to gun both rooters and team displayed that "fight" spirit.

WHAT ABOUT A RALLY!

Has the S. A. T. C. dampened our old Idaho spirit? Has the advent of army discipline into our University pulled the shade down on our rallies, our serenades, the march of our girls through the fraternity houses, our bonfires, and our big "doings" before a contest? We refuse to believe it after the spirit shown at Spokane Saturday.

Why don't the upper classmen show the Frosh what real Idaho "jazz" means and imbue them a sense of true college spirit? Wouldn't this give the new students something to look forward to—an inducement to stay in school? Let's work up a regular rally for the struggle with our old enemy next Saturday and make another milestone in our time-honored Idaho traditions.

SIGMA NU BARRACKS NEWS

No man's land has been evacuated. Now the wind shakes the roof and shrieks around the empty bedsteads like a wild beast balked of his prey. Some one said that it would now be left to dust and spiders, but here there is a grave objection—it is too cold for spiders so it is only left to sterile, inorganic erosion caused by the elements.

As is usually the case with transplanted peoples, degeneration sets in. The day after the exodus the irascible interlopers demanded fires, squad-room privacy and goodness knows what. They are gradually being "first-floorized" by intermixture with the first-floor aborigines. In the end they may become swallowed up by the latter. They, however, were a hard pill to the "First-floorites" at first.

MNG. SHORT COURSES TO BE OFFERED AGAIN

ALL PROVISIONS FOR SHORT COURSES IN MINING HAVE BEEN MADE

The University of Idaho will again offer a short course for miners beginning January first and continuing for eight weeks. "As long as the war continued we did not expect to offer the Miners Short Course this year," said Dean Thompson, "but with the rapid demobilization it was felt there would be a need and a place for the course. When the boys come home from overseas, training camps, spruce camps, shipyards and all the other war activities, they will have to take up the activities of civilian life. The short course offers opportunities to such men and all others interested in mining."

Entrance Requirements Simple. The entrance requirements to this course, which gives a brief survey of the mineralogy of ores, assaying and mining law, are simple. Seriousness of purpose and ability to read and write intelligently and to work ordinary problems in arithmetic are the necessary qualifications. There is no age limit, old white-haired prospectors and recent high school graduates have taken the course side by side.

Laboratory Facilities Excellent. The equipment of the University for mining and metallurgical work is excellent; the assay laboratory is the most complete in the west and the milling and metallurgical laboratories are unexcelled. The short course student not only has the advantage of studying and using this equipment, but has also the opportunity of observing at close range the experimental work being carried on by the local staff of the United States Bureau of Mines on treatment methods for Idaho ores.

Expenses Slight. The tuition and the use of the laboratories is free to all. A deposit amounting to \$25.00 is required to defray the cost of coal burned, fluxes and chemicals used, and apparatus broken. The unexpended balance is returned at the end of the course. Other than this the only expense is for room and board.

Practical Instruction. The instruction is given by members of the regular faculty of the School of Mines and is entirely practical in character, a large portion of the work being done in the laboratory. For example, in mineralogy, the actual minerals are studied, first in the type collection with labeled specimens until the appearance of the mineral is well known, and then the short-course student tests his knowledge by identifying unlabeled specimens. The same procedure is followed in work with blowpipes, determination of minerals not readily identified by appearance.

Processes in Assaying. In assaying the student first learns the method of preparing the sample, of fluxing the ore, and of firing the furnace. Weighing operations are then studied and the entire process is learned step by step until the student can work by himself and check results obtained by the smelter.

Methods of Ore Treatment. In ore treatment, the principles of each process are explained and if feasible each student tries the process himself. If this can not be done, then the class acts as a squad or shift in operating the particular machinery necessary for the process. For instance, in the stamp mill run, one man takes care of the rock crusher, another the sampling, a third the amalgamating plate and stamp, a fourth the concentrator, and so on.

Class Work Important. A certain amount of class or lecture work is, of course, necessary, as for instance, in the discussion of ore deposits, or in the explanation of mining methods or of principles of ore treatment, but in all cases these discussions relate themselves closely to current practice and especially to conditions in the western states.

ALLIES ARE FED BY SELF DENIAL

Generous Doing Without in America Supplied Food to Europe.

Exports from this country since it entered the war have kept starvation from Allied Europe and have maintained the health and strength of those who have been bearing the brunt of our battles, so that they could hold out to victory. Now that hostilities have ceased we must assume the added burden of keeping starvation from increasing its toll upon the millions who have been liberated from the Prussian yoke. Famine would undo the work which has been accomplished in freeing the world for democracy. No stable government can be established and maintained by a nation harassed by hunger. A starving people turns to rioting and anarchy. Food has given strength and courage to the nations fighting for democracy; it must now give the nations strength and tranquility to re-establish themselves in freedom and democracy.

Without our help it would have been absolutely impossible for the Allies to maintain a living ration. Since our entry into the war we have been contributing largely to the support of one hundred and twenty million people whose normal food supplies have been cut off, whose production has fallen almost to the vanishing point, whose fields have been devastated by Germany. The food exported from the United States in the past year has been sufficient to supply the complete ration of twenty-two million people. It is hard to grasp the magnitude and significance of the assistance which has been lent the Allies by the patriotic, voluntary service of the American people. The food we sent abroad last year would have been sufficient to feed one-fifth of our population. And this was done in spite of the fact that we entered the year with short crops. Our surplus was practically nothing. An overwhelming proportion of the food that left this country last year was saved out of the normal home consumption of our own people.

In spite of difficulties met in internal transportation and shortage of ocean tonnage our food exports last year amounted to a figure that a few years ago would have been unbelievable. Even the most optimistic element of our population faced with anxious consternation the prospect which opened before us with the beginning of the 1917 harvest year.

The American people have not been compelled to save. They have been appealed to on the basis of humanity and of patriotism. They have responded voluntarily.

Besides such incidental benefits as the improvement in figure and health that we've reaped from our meatless, wheatless days, think of the fun we've had out of them—the new crop of jokes, jibes, topical songs and cartoons to replace the mother-in-law joke and the boost to our reputation for ready humor!

METHODS OF DEMOCRACY. The extent to which the United States Food Administrator has relied on the voluntary support of the American people is shown by a statement made by the United States Food Administrator speaking before the Senate Agricultural Committee less than three months after this country entered the war. That he was justified in his implicit confidence in the strength of democracy has been clearly reflected by the measure of support we have lent the Allies. "If democracy is worth anything," Mr. Hoover declared, "we can do these things by co-operation, by stimulation, by self-sacrifice, by the patriotic mobilization of the brains of this country. If it cannot be done in this manner it is better that we accept German domination and confess to failure of our political ideals, acquiesce in the superiority of the German conception and send for the Germans to instruct us in its use."

With the solemn obligation of providing that "margin" of food that would safeguard against starvation our friends in Europe the housewife and the consumer have learned hitherto ignored and unsuspected things about food, have absorbed a whole "college education" in food values, food handling, buying and substituting that they will not want to forget.

Our voluntary food-saving not only saved the Allies and made vital contribution to the winning of the war, but saved to ourselves in administration expenses the outlay out of our own pockets that any effective system of rationing would have extracted. It would have cost us about \$45,000,000 to have policed ourselves as nations; the 2 cents per capita for co-operating.

By saving and sharing America kept the world together during the war crisis. By saving and sharing America will help to bring the healing of nations.

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As a result of the Armistice, and as a preparation for the period of reconstruction the University plans to return next term to its normal courses of study. For the benefit of discharged soldiers and all others properly qualified, beginning courses will be offered in the January quarter.

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VOCATIONAL NOTES

"By Gosh, look at the houses. I never saw so many houses in all my life," exclaimed Sergeant Johannessen as Spokane came into view from the car window. "Wonder if I will get lost? Gee whillikins, but I am scared."

Thus started the day for Bugler Joe. He was out for one wild time and was going to take the town in or bust. Billboard and signs were read, each one being carefully scrutinized. The big letters soon lost their attraction. The tall buildings had Joe's eyes. He stood so long upon the corner looking at the Old National Bank building that a fair-sized crowd gathered round to see the fun, and a traffic cop was forced to make him move on. Joe was bound to go to the top of the building. In company with a fellow sergeant who was guiding him on his tour they entered the elevator where they were frisked quickly to the fourteenth floor, and then quickly dropped through space to the bottom. One ride was not enough for the daring sergeant and it was with difficulty that he was taken away. It is not known whether it was the elevator girl or the ride that Joe liked best, but as he is married it is perhaps wiser to keep silent on that.

Joe took mess in the Peacock room of the Davenport Hotel. Joe was very indignant to see such pretty girls on K. P. work and started out immediately to find the top sergeant of the hotel to right matters. Finally with assistance Joe managed to order and eat his meal.

By the time mess was over Joe was ready to take his place in the bunch of rooters at the fair grounds. The trip to the foot ball grounds in the street car was full of thrills as he was afraid the cars were "goin' to hit somethin'" as they went so darn close to the automobiles, and to posts that were holdin' up the bridges.

He was a good rooter but as his knowledge of the game was limited he unknowingly rooted for the Marines. His disappointment was great when he learned that the boys were being beaten, but he was game to the last. "By gosh," said Joe, "I wish that I had brought my bugle here. Every time them Marines get near the goal line—I could play the Star Spangled Banner and darn them, they would have to stop." We are not saying how much the bugler lost of his salary on the game.

Naughty Sergeant Joe went to the Hippodrome. Such pretty girls, and Joe married. Box seats were none too good. Joe must have gone to the Pantages, too, for he has been singing the little ditty, "You Might Kid McCoy, But You Can't Bolshevik Me."

By bed-time Joe was tired out, but

ZETA CHI BARRACKS NEWS

Private Davis has returned to the barracks, having almost recovered from a very serious attack of influenza.

For many of the men, Saturday was the first visit to Spokane and it is reported that many became bewildered. It is understood that Private Chapman wandered aimlessly for some time before being discovered by a friend.

Sergeant Burke has designed a new method for care of army beds. He stands his cot on end in the corner of the room and drapes the blankets thereon.

Private Torsen has returned to regular duty, after spending several weeks as nurse in the hospital.

PUNTS

Stevens tried to laugh a touchdown out of the Marines, and told the story of the all-day fight between a sailor and three Marines.

I guess we slipped one over on the mess hall last Saturday. We ate our baked beans at the Millionaires' Club in Spokane.

The world has its crabbers. The United States has pessimists. The west has chronic gloom makers. The Marine team has Dietz.

Moscovites and Pullmanites were betting on the game coming home on the train from Spokane. One man went as high as 35 cents.

Some were wondering how Poosey Davis stuck on the crossbar and led yells last Saturday. 'Tis simple—he has a long understanding.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN EDUCATION ARE SUCCESSFUL

The correspondence courses in education, given by Professors Erickson and Soulen, seem this year to be more successful than ever before. Inquiries concerning the courses are more numerous

than in any former year. "The demand for correspondence courses in education seems to be on the increase," says Professor Soulen. "Responses to assignments are far more satisfactory, due, probably, to the exceptional amount of time teachers have had during the epidemic of influenza." Many people, who, perhaps, have not appeared, and never will appear, on the U. of I. campus, are taking these courses.

Martha Shine, a teacher at Clarkia, Idaho, who recently died from "flu" while nursing in Wallace, was one of the persons registered in the correspondence course.

Superintendent J. F. Johnston of Auburn, Idaho, is just beginning a course in school management.

Mrs. H. Smith of Gem, Idaho, is completing a course in the principles of teaching.

STUDENTS ENJOY PROGRAM ON THANKSGIVING DAY

On the afternoon immediately following the Thanksgiving dinner a pleasing display of local talent was offered to the men of the University. Many of the clever numbers received a storm of applause. Especially applauded was a cleverly conceived and executed burlesque staged by the Delta Gamma girls. All numbers were greatly appreciated by the audience. The program follows:

Reading.....Philip Buck
Jig.....Misses Ora Rogers, Irene Johnston
Solo.....Sergeant Scott
Reading....."The Shooting of Dan McGrew".....Dusty Miller
S. A. T. C. Drill.....Delta Gamma Girls
Piano Duet.....Misses Saenger and Albert
Reading.....Mr. Bridge
Quintette.....
"Misses Adair, Allebaugh, Mow, Anderson, Veatch.
Guitar Duet.....
Donald McClaffen, Chester Miller,
Solo.....Miss Adair
General singing closed the program for the afternoon.

The whistle blows for the W. S. C. game at two o'clock sharp. Be there on time! Bring along all that stored-up pep and show these Pullmanites that "Idaho fights" is still on deck.

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments Required—Situation in Wheat and Fats Proves Government's Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced, we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our exports can be lightened to the slightest degree with the cessation of hostilities. Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep them from starvation.

With food the United States made it possible for the forces of democracy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must continue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations of Europe with food. Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democracy.

Last year we sent 11,520,000 tons of food to Europe. For the present year, with only the European Allies to feed, we had originally pledged ourselves to a program that would have increased our exports to 47,500,000 tons. Now, to feed the liberated nations, we will have to export a total of not less than 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet all world needs under a regime of economical consumption. On the other hand, there will be marked world shortages in some important commodities.

Return to Normal Bread Loaf.

With the enlarged wheat crops which American farmers have grown, and the supplies of Australia, the Argentine and other markets now accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loaf, provided we continue to mill flour at a high percentage of extraction and maintain economy in eating and the avoidance of waste.

In facts there will be a heavy shortage—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils. While there will be a shortage of about three million tons in rich protein feeds for dairy animals, there will be sufficient supplies of other feedstuffs to allow economical consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in this country if the other nations retain their present short rations or increase them only slightly. For the countries of Europe, however, to increase their present rations to a material extent will necessitate our sharing a part of our own supplies with them.

Twenty Million Tons of Food.

Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our program in many respects, even a casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people bring their home consumption down to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength.

There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 people in North Russia whom there is small chance of reaching with food this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy, and shortly many of their ports will be frozen, even if internal transport could be realized.

To Preserve Civilization.

At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cancer in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves in solution of this

SECTION B MEN TO VISIT CAMPUS BEFORE DISCHARGE

Some time before the discharge of Section B, on December 12, it is hoped that the men will be enabled to see the University of Idaho at closer range than they yet have.

"We are hoping," says President Lindley, "to arrange for an excursion through the University for members of Section B who wish to come back and enter this institution. We want them to see the University and something of the opportunities which it has to offer."

Definite plans regarding the tour will be announced later.

FROM REVELLE TO RETREAT

From early in the morning Just at the break of dawn, The fellows jump from out their beds And pull their breeches on. The bugle now sounds loud and clear Upon the frosty air, As many a lazy soldier lad Begins to comb his hair. But now the hustle, bustle comes; Into the street we go; And there we answer to the roll— At times some are too slow. Whenever such may be the case, Of course you plainly see, They greet their new position In the mess hall, on "K. P."

But if you wish to see a show Staged in modern style, You call around three times per day At the mess hall, for a while. 'Tis here you see some hungry youths I tell you it's some scene; Once, twice, yes even thrice we march 'Round for those army beans.

At One P. M. the bugle sounds And now starts army life, With "Order Arms!" and bayonets fixed All ready for the strife. Before our eyes a vision forms— It is a beastly Hun— "Left foot forward and on guard!" And now begins the fun.

The men begin to show their teeth; To show their mighty wrath; I'd pity any of those Huns Who ventured in their path. But after drill each one is calm And jovial as before, I really believe the most of us Would like to drill some more.

When evening comes upon us, While we're in our quarter near; On passing thru the near-by street You may hear a glorious cheer. Now should you be quite curious And wish to spend five cents You may gain a little knowledge In the art of self-defense.

This is where men lose their hide And get their noses broken To us it seems real merriment To them it is no token. "Young" Mitchell and "Stub" Emerson At present hold the prize From any of the barracks They challenge men their size.

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New Things First

URGE S. A. T. C. TO KEEP UP INSURANCE

CAN BE CHANGED TO ENDOWMENT INSURANCE AGAINST DEATH AND DISABILITY

The following statement has been issued by the secretary of treasury for the information of soldiers about to be discharged from the service: Treasury Department, Nov. 15, 1918.

I desire to remind all America's soldiers and sailors that it is their opportunity and their privilege to keep up their insurance with the United States Government after the war has officially terminated and even after they have returned to civilian life.

Millions of Men Now Insured. More than four million officers and men of the army and navy are now insured with the U. S. Government thru the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department. The grand total of insurance is more than thirty-six billions of dollars.

Insurance is Renewable. In its present form this insurance is annual, issued against death and total permanent disability. Under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act of the Treasury Department, every person holding this insurance may keep it up in this form even after he leaves the service for a period of five years. All that is necessary is the regular payment of premiums.

Moreover, the law provides that not later than five years after the termination of the war as declared by Presidential Proclamation, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request.

Can Be Converted Into Ordinary Endowment.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, these regulations will pro-

vide for the right to convert into ordinary life, 20 payment life, endowment maturing at age 62 and into other usual forms of insurance. This insurance will continue to be governmental insurance. The various forms of policies which the Bureau of War Risk Insurance will write are now being prepared.

The Soldier Owes Renewal to His Family.

Every person in the military or naval service owes it to himself and to his family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance. It is the strongest, safest, and cheapest life insurance ever written. Just as this insurance relieved our soldiers and sailors from anxiety for their loved ones and protected them against the hazards of war, so it will continue to protect them thru the days of reconstruction and in time of peace.

A Valuable Right is Thus Given. The advantages of keeping this insurance in force cannot be emphasized too strongly. The right to continue it is a valuable right given by the government to our fighting men as compensation for their services.

Opportunity May Be Lost Forever. If this right is lost by allowing their insurance to lapse it can never be regained. When Government insurance is permitted to lapse, the holder can not again obtain insurance except from private companies at a considerable increase in cost. Moreover, many of the men may become uninsurable as a result of the war thru physical impairment and if these allow their insurance to lapse they lose their last opportunity for their families to have the protection of life insurance.

The economic value of life insurance to society is so well recognized as to need no argument. The Government now has in force upon the lives of four millions of American citizens who have fought its battles, a life insurance group larger than all others combined.

Therefore, it is manifestly of highest importance not only to the fighting men and their dependents but to all the people that the largest possible percentage of this insurance

shall be continued in force after its holders shall return to civilian life. Committee on Education and Special Training. R. I. REIS, Brigadier General, General Staff and Chairman.

S. A. T. C. RECEIVES MORE CLOTHING

SUPPLY WILL BE RETAINED FOUR MONTHS FROM TIME OF DISCHARGE

The quartermaster's office issued overcoats on Monday to the men of the S. A. T. C., who had not previously received them, so that all of the men are now wearing an olive drab. The office also began to issue the other equipment Monday afternoon, and will continue until every man is supplied. The issue on Monday afternoon included everything but the woolen uniforms.

The quartermaster's office reports that 165 men received barracks bag, underwear, hat and hat cord, and cotton shirts. Three hundred overcoats were given out in the forenoon.

Woolen Uniforms to Be Issued. The shipment of woolen uniforms has not arrived tho they are expected this week. The invoice for them was received Monday. About 100 uniforms are in but will not be issued until the complete shipment arrives.

According to the instructions received by Captain Felker from the War Department, each man will receive a woolen uniform, overcoat, woolen shirt, shoes and hat. The men will be allowed to retain these for four months from the time they are discharged. At the end of four months each man must return the uniforms to the place designated at the time of discharge.

Following is a copy of the telegram that brought the news: Hdq. San Francisco, Calif. 10:30 a. m., Nov. 22, 1918. Commanding Officer, S. A. T. C. U. of I., Moscow, Idaho.

Following telegram from the war department dated November 21, repeated for necessary action: "Pursuant to Paragraph 1165, Army Regulations each soldier discharged honorably will retain all used stockings and underclothing in his possession at the time of discharge. He may also retain the following outer clothing which will be returned within four months by mail under a franked label which shall be furnished him for the purpose: One pair breeches, one pair shoes, one hat and hat cord, one overcoat, one pair leggings, one slicker. HARRIS."

BENSON.

Rejoice to Keep Clothing. The men are rejoicing over the fact that the four months' wear will supply them with clothing during the winter months. Many have expressed satisfaction because they will not have to buy new overcoats this winter.

MUCH GRATITUDE DUE HOME ECO. GIRLS

GIRLS OF DEPARTMENT COOKED FOR FLU PATIENTS DURING EPIDEMIC

Much credit is due the Home Economics Department of the University for their invaluable work in preparing food for the patients in the hospitals during the outbreak of influenza among the students. Under the supervision of Miss Hyde,

Miss Lieby, and Mrs. Goss, the dietetics class of Senior girls made soups and desserts for the sick men from the first Monday after quarantine started until this week, a period of five weeks.

The patients in the Inland and A. K. E. hospitals and the convalescents in Guild Hall were served their meals through the efforts of these willing workers.

Many Patients Fed. For a time, from two to four gallons of soup were prepared daily and 50 to 80 men were served with soups and desserts made in the Home Economics kitchen.

Occasionally creamed chicken and other dainties were sent to the convalescing men. Canned goods very kindly donated by the women of Moscow furnished a greater variety than would otherwise have been possible.

On one day the boys might have chicken soup, and on the next, oxtail soup, mutton broth, or creamed pea, tomato, or potato soup. For desserts a variety was provided—tapioca pudding, or custards, whips, souffles, and ice cream. Although to sick men soup is just soup and custard just custard, the aim was to give them something different from the preceding day's diet.

Mess Sergeants Deliver Eats.

The mess sergeants brought the supplies to the department and saw that the food was delivered in good condition to the hospitals.

In addition to the work for the men, the Home Economics Department fitted up the kitchen and dining rooms in the girls' hospital and served them with soups and desserts, the only food allowed to influenza patients.

S. A. T. C. STUDY HOURS WILL INCLUDE AFTERNOON

Plans are now being made whereby the study hours of the S. A. T. C. may be expanded so that the men may have quiet study in the afternoon as well as in the evening.

Notices are posted on the doors of the class rooms available for study, giving the necessary information regarding the hours these rooms may be used.

This arrangement supplements the strictly supervised study, and applies only to members of the S. A. T. C.

OLD IDAHO FIGHTS —IS GAME TO FINISH

(Continued from page one.)

fight to slow down the approach of the Marines.

The Mare Islanders made their first touchdown after a series of end runs, a completed 25-yard pass, D. Hanley to R. Hanley, and a 10-yard right end run by Steers. He missed goal.

On the next advance, the Marines, penalized for holding, were forced to kick, and the pigskin rolled over Idaho's line for a safety.

The army men slowed up the next advance, forced the Marines to kick, and took the ball for yardage, but lost it by the forward pass route.

End runs by D. Hanley and Bangs, and two completed passes, shoved the Dietz crew up another six points, Hanley missing goal. Score at end of first stanza, 21 to 0.

Team Keeps On Fighting.

In the second reel action was slower. Idaho carried the ball several times, with her line stiffening, and with more accuracy in tackling by the backs. She was unable to stop perfectly-interfered end runs by Steers, Bangs and Hanley. The half ended with two more touchdowns on the Marine ledger. Score at end of first chapter, 36 to 0.

Mare Islanders Whip Up.

New men in the Marine lineup enabled them to score heaviest in the third quarter. Their charging backs, with superior interference, were too much for Lieutenant Bleamaster's squadron, and they captured three touchdowns, missing one try for goal. Hern dropped two perfect kicks over the crossbar. The canto end-

ing with Mare Island 61, Idaho 0.

The last quarter shows Idaho's fight to the end. Idaho carried the ball four times, and forced the Marines to kick three times. They allowed only one touchdown to creep over the chalkline.

In the last five minutes the army men often tried the forward pass as their only means of scoring, but could not complete one. The final score was, Marines 68; Idaho 0.

Team Game to Finish.

At no time during the game did Idaho's men cease to give all they had in an effort to check an acknowledgedly superior force.

The following fighters played all or part of the game: Captain Pearson, Berrine, Garrity, Brigham, Miller, W. Miller, V., Fox, Oakes, Graf, Irving, Dickie, Noland, Nagel, Stephens, Lavender, Bailey, Chariton, Williams, Brown, Morrison, Nibler, Robinson, Mandrenn, Jacobsen, Thomas, and Lieutenant Hansen.

Captain Pearson, Brown and Morrison were handicapped by injuries.

The original lineup follows:

Marines (68).	Idaho (0).
Zimmerman L. E.	Fox
Shannon L. T.	Perrine
Bryan L. G.	Stevens
Risley Center	Graff
Moran R. G.	Robinson
Pike R. T.	Nolan
R. Hanley R. E.	Miller
D. Hanley Quarter	Brigham
Bangs L. H.	Hansen
Steers R. H.	Irving
Gillis Full	Garrity
Substitutes: Marines — Glover for Bangs, Shandeling for Shannon, Blewett for Dick Hanley, Galloway for Glover, Hern for Gillis, Adams for Gillis, Bangs for Hern, R. Hanley for Risley.	
Touchdowns—Blewett 3, Adams 2, Bangs 2, Galloway, Steers.	
Goals from touchdown—Steers 3, Hern 2, Bangs.	
Drop kicks—Hern 2.	
Safety—Brigham.	
Officials—Sam Moyer, referee; E. A. Hinderman, umpire; Joe Bain, head linesman.	

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