



**THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT**

Published every week by the Associated Students of the University of Idaho.

Rates: Per year, \$1.25, except subscriptions outside the United States, which are \$1.75.

Entered at the postoffice at Moscow, Idaho, as Second Class Mail Matter.

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**VOTE INTELLIGENTLY.**

The referendum vote to be balloted tomorrow gives us an opportunity to join forces with the entire inter-collegiate life of America in presenting an educated opinion on such a grave question, and the more valuable opportunity of the personal study, and general argumentation which is rapidly growing around the campus.

You are asked to vote intelligently, giving as much study as possible, although from members of the faculty, and students who have read extensively, comes the statement that they are unable to encompass the mass of literature and come to a definite stand. Do not vote without at least a few definite arguments with which you could back up your vote, if that were necessary.

**WOMEN'S LEAGUE**

Idaho women, in being given freedom and power of absolute self-government, have the opportunity, and certainly the ability to establish a form of democratic government that can advance them materially socially, and in ability to manage for themselves their personal conduct in all those things which Idaho women are expected to be preeminent in.

The Dean of Women, in turning over their jurisdiction, expects all these things, and in a way which they could not be personally supervised by any one person.

The men of Idaho have not the slightest hope of less stringent social privileges, and are back of the new form of government in every way.

**WE THANK YOU**

The Moscow Business Men's proposition of furnishing a plot of ground and inducing legislature for a Men's dormitory comes as a sincere indication of their interest in the University and we appreciate their endeavor in helping us in the perpetual campaign for a bigger Idaho. It is only hoped that their endeavors in this much needed addition are successful, and the Argonaut pledges its aid and support whenever needed.

**THE DOMESTIC SITUATION**

The controversy over the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, has divided the Senate into four camps, none of which will yield to the opinion held by the others. On the other hand there are the few who support President Wilson in standing for immediate and unquestioning acceptance of the treaty, without any reservations or amendments. Opposed to them is the group of "irreconcilables", well represented by Senators Johnson of California, and Borah of our own state. They refuse to accept the treaty at all. Between these two extremes, there are two other groups, one led by Senator Lodge (rep.), of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the other by Senator Hitchcock (dem.), of Nebraska. Senator Lodge's group favors the acceptance of the treaty, with thirteen rather drastic reservations. Those who fol-

low Senator Hitchcock's views are in favor of ratification, with five restrictions, which, while not so harsh as those Mr. Lodge proposes, are, nevertheless, deemed sufficient by a good many men to safeguard America's individuality among the nations.

President Wilson's ideals, as represented by his famous "fourteen points," were as high as the highest. There is no doubt that, if the diplomats of Europe had had as noble aims as Mr. Wilson, the League of Nations would have been the greatest tribunal ever instituted for the administration of international justice.

But Mr. Wilson's ideals were not realized in the treaty; the diplomats could not get his world-brotherhood idea thru their heads—or perhaps would not. Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson has many strong points in his favor, when he stands up for the acceptance of the treaty in its entirety. It was perhaps the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The opinions of a man who has shown himself to be as clear headed and as right headed as Mr. Wilson are surely worthy of consideration. And since he endorses the treaty it is only fair to him to make a thorough investigation of his plan. Space will not permit a detailed discussion of the merits and weak places of the treaty; but it may be said, that, barring five or six points, it is not called unsatisfactory. Its chief shortcomings are the following:

1. It gives the League too much control over our own domestic affairs, our army and navy and our policy with regard to other American nations (the Monroe Doctrine.)
2. It gives relatively too much power, (as some see it), to Great Britain and her colony-nations.
3. The disposition made of Shantung is entirely out of harmony with the expressed aims of the treaty.
4. It does not embody the fourteen pledged points. The view taken by the President is that the unifying results of the treaty would in the end more than compensate for the hazards taken to bring it into being.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Borah, on the other hand, can see nothing in the treaty but a trap set to inveigle the United States into entangling alliances. They and their followers argue that by ratifying the treaty and thus accepting our one vote in the assembly as against the five which they claim Great Britain controls we would literally be putting our head in the lion's mouth. And truly, when one takes history into consideration, their argument carries a terrible weight. There are many, however, who believe that Borah and Johnson are trying to make impassible mountains out of matters, which the considerably greater than molehills are far from insurmountable.

Such opinions are also held by Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Lodge would have treaty reservations to such an extent that:

1. We should retain the privilege of withdrawing from the League at any time.
2. Congress should have sole power to authorize the employment of our military forces in foreign countries.
3. Congress should have power to accept or reject any mandate issued under the treaty.
4. The United States should itself determine what of our affairs were "Domestic", and hence not subject to arbitration.
5. The "Monroe Doctrine", as interpreted by the United States, should not be interfered with.
6. We reserve the right to full liberty of action, in case of trouble between China and Japan.
7. Congress should appoint or approve of all representatives of the United States in the League of Nations.
8. Regulation of our trade with Germany should be subject to the approval of Congress.
9. Our financial obligation to the League should be controlled by Congress.

10. We should reserve the right to increase our armaments in case of war or threatened invasion.

11. The League should take definite steps to abolish the practice of traffic in women and children.

12. The United States should reserve the right of trade and friendly intercourse with any covenant breaking nation.

13. The property rights of citizens of the United States are not to be violated.

Obviously such a settlement of the affair would be one of the most advantageous deals that the United States could make. She would be in the League and would presumably enjoy all its benefits, yet she would not actually be bound to give anything in return for what she had received. It may be doubtful whether the other nations would be willing to accept us as a member of the League, under such an easy contract.

There is, however, a great deal to be said in favor of these amendments. For instance, the attitude taken toward the Monroe Doctrine is commendable. If we adopt this course, and can "get by" with it, we will certainly have elbowed ourselves into a most advantageous position. But there is some uncertainty as to whether we can do it.

Then there is the Hitchcock plan, with its five restrictions. The first four of these correspond almost exactly with numbers 1, 5, 4, and 2, of the Lodge reservations, with the exception that, according to Mr. Hitchcock's plan, we must give two years' notice before withdrawing from the League. The fifth reservation states that, in settling a dispute between the United States and any other nation, any self-governing colonies of that nation shall be regarded as parties in the dispute, and shall be denied the right to vote on that question. These five reservations, Senator Hitchcock believes, would protect the interests of the nation, and should calm anyone's fears that we would lose our national identity by entering the League. And, as compared with Mr. Lodge's program, it is "mild and pleasant to take." There should be no trouble about securing the acquiescence of the other members.

Many people are of the opinion that if these two plans, as proposed by Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Hitchcock, could be fused together, so to speak, the resulting compromise would draw sufficient votes from both sides to make the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification. The plan is at least worth trying.

In fact, almost anything, within reason, is worth trying, in order to get the question settled one way or the other. But in settling it the United States would do well not to forget the fact that the many people of the civilized world are looking forward either to this League of Nations or to another which will follow if this one fails; and are hoping, expecting it to hasten

the day when true peace shall rule the world. For no matter by what machinations the diplomats and "War Lords" of the earth may strive to secure for some one nation the balance of power, the day of the Great Peace—the peoples' peace—is coming as sure as the sunrise. Shall we then vote to further our interests alone; or shall we try to help that great day along just a little bit, by voting for the interests of the whole world? The question is worthy of serious thought.

**CAMPUS ROOMER**

Logic.  
 "If Hep is so uninteresting, why do you always turn the lights off when he calls?"

"So he can't see me yawn."

"Why the cannos on the campus?"

"To greet the rising son."

"Twas a cute little article that was featured in the Argonaut last week concerning leap year and imminent danger to all unattached males resulting therefrom.

But, say, whose been kidding youse guys? The men in this University are in about as much danger from feminine matrimonial aspirations as a dog biscuit is from hydraphobia.

Come off yer perch. If any girl ever asks you for your pin, you'll know her skirt's slipping.

Ask the Kappas or D. G.s  
 A parlor lamp gives the best light, but the most illumination of any form of electrics.

Basket ball is with us again. It has always been our favorite sport. We take such a delight in its aesthetic qualities, especially in its anaesthetic costumes (anaesthetic, we presume, because so much of it has been amputated). The players exhibit so much grace and abandon and—legs. Freedom of motion and speech is em-

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phasized (especially emphatic speech) If the trousers only had ruffles the "first nighters" and the city guys could imagine a real night out with the chorus cuties.

"D'ye think the League of Nations will get by?"

"Naw, I always back the Red Sox."

Yes, we favor the League of Nations. But we believe in a few reservations, for instance we thing a clause ought to be attached forbidding home made shoe shines at a dance. Perhaps a provision making horn rimmed glass over three inches in diameter illegal. Box coats and bull dog shoes are also included.

"Dutch" Green was holding down a corner of Eggan's Hall with a large shimmee.

"Move on, Move on," yelled the floor walker, "parkin' on Main street ain't legal for over eight minutes at a time."

Co-Ed—"Do you like the Covenant?"

Co-Edna—"No, I prefer Djer Kiss."

Here's Your Man, Woodrow.

Tee—"Do you believe in Article X?"

Bee—"Yea bo—as many as I can get!"

Exams.

Oh, time of struggle and strife

Oh, time when trouble is rife,

Oh, matter of death—or life

Is to pass those dogoned exams.

There are lounge lizards, sofa snakes, porch parrots, chair chickens, counter cooties, parlor pests, and li-

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peace treaty, and hence the two must be treated in conjunction, in order to arrive at the effect of either, as the final terms of the peace treaty will have a direct influence on the League of Nations and vice versa.

Practically speaking, the outcome of the peace conference, was a complete rout for the Liberal faction, as represented by the principals laid down by Mr. Wilson, and at one time, the majority opinion of America. On the other hand the Imperialistic, or conservative faction of England and France have gained every objective, many of which they scarcely dared hope for. Of the fourteen points representing the hopes and ideals of the Liberal faction of the world, but three are recognizable in the present treaty. The much vaunted and commendable policies of "open diplomacy," self determination for small nations, no aggression and fair dealings with friend and foe, have been painstakingly brushed aside by the manipulations of such diplomats as Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Instead of a League, composed of healthy, virile, self determining nations, it is rather a suppressive, or at least passive league, dominated by three nations of Europe. It might aptly be called a League of Three Satisfied Nations. As it now stands the League of Nations is a suppressive power, feeding on the smaller nations of Europe.

For example, England has taken over the control of the formerly free states of Egypt. Her control is felt over the Balkan states and she has acquired what amounts to absolute control of the coast lines of Europe and Asia, a coast line which extends from the most northern part of Russia, down the coast of Europe, past Gibraltar and eastward to China, and even that is dominated by her. In addition she has secured certain dominion of the seas.

Since the formation of the peace treaty France is admittedly the strongest power of the continent. It was the policy of Clemenceau to disintegrate the nations of Europe which are not of French extraction. As a result, Austria Hungary has been made inalienably free from German control, and cannot cast her lot with Germany without the unanimous vote of the league, and France will see that that vote is never obtained. She has obtained the diplomatic control of Bohemia, which has been recognized for years as the dominating position of Western Europe. She has formulated and controls the Sanitary Cordon a series of small independent nations which separate Germany from Russia and has thus cut off any possible alliance between those two countries. She has also placed the great coal and iron deposits of Europe, either within her own confines, or within the boundaries of the smaller nations, which France controls.

Turkey, for example, if admitted to the League in her present form would quite obviously never liberate Armenia or kindred nations. Ireland is dominated by the same impassible barrier for possible freedom as rebellion is prohibited by the League, and peaceful withdrawal is contingent on the favorable action of the League, which England and France will dominate.

The results that America has gained from the war and the treaty are highly gratifying to the great powers of Europe, but how do they measure up from the American point of view? What has America accomplished? What has she gained? What has she lost?

It is admitted, not only by leaders of America and those of our allies, but by leaders of the nations that were our enemies during the war, that at the time of President Wilson's first visit to Europe, that he carried a greater prestige than perhaps enjoyed by any man since the day of Alexander the Great. He was backed not only with the sentiment and resources of his own country, but he was hailed by friend and foe in Europe, as a super-leader of the new World democracy. France, England and Germany awaited with eagerness to hear his solution of the international situation. The fact that Mr Wilson came away from the peace conference without having succeeded in establishing the principles of Liberty and progress, is not a reflection on his sincerity, nor strength of purpose. He was simply outgeneraled by diplomats, skilled in the intrigue of centuries of national bickering. He was played up by men who, more skilled than he, sought to attain the more practical political domination before lending their aid to a project, worthy tho it was, which meant the curtailment of their national powers.

As a result Mr. Wilson has been bereft of his former prestige, and it is true that the loss of that prestige is fast reflected on America. America has not now the ability to sway the policy of Europe that she had early in the year. Indeed she is already looked upon with some little contempt for the failure to establish

her principles of international freedom and independence: the failure to obtain the very things that she avowedly entered the war to gain, not for herself, but for the world. America was the deciding factor in the war, a war which cost the lives of 65,000 Americans and the expenditure of Thirty billion dollars. She is not in a better position politically, or economically, nor has she gained any material benefits from the war or the victory which followed. Her incalculable prestige which existed early in nineteen nineteen has been lost to a great extent. If she should gain world supremacy economically, it will be by the inevitable and not as a result of the war or the peace treaty.

But America has gained the League of Nations, that appears to be the one tangible thing which results from America's participation in the world war. It is quite another thing to decide, whether from an American point of view or from the international viewpoint, the League of Nations is what America wants or what the world should have. If the League solves the international question, then America has made a substantial gain and may be said to have won the war: If the League is a failure then America has lost the war, even tho victorious.

The sole question then, is the practicability of the League of Nations. Its ostensible purpose is the prevention of war, the peaceful settlement of international questions and the abolishment of secret treaties and alliances. Certainly, no movement could have a more worthy purpose than these. Grotius says:

"It would be useful, and indeed, it is almost necessary, that certain congresses of Christian powers should be held in which the controversies which arise among some of them, may be decided by others who are not interested; and in which measures may be taken to compel the parties to accept peace on equitable terms. There are two ways of ending a dispute—discussion and force; the latter manner is simply that of brute beasts, the former is proper. to beings gifted with reason; it is permitted then to recur to violence only when reason is powerless."

But then the question arises, can the League of Nations accomplish these purposes? Will the League prevent war by the very potency which it has to bring punishment on the offending nation? Or will it increase national strife by the restrictions which it has placed on national expansion and growth? Will the League do away with secret treaties, when the great powers of the League itself, are nations which received their life, and owe their existence, to secret treaties and alliances? Can such nations be trusted to dispense with secret diplomacy, when by that disposal, they are injuring their own national standing and power?

Is the League, as it now stands, or as it may be amended, an active force or is it a passive or restrictive element? Does it permit the expansion, development and progress of nations, or will it not tend to maintain a status quo, Will the smaller nations now under control of the greater powers, be able to throw off this imposed supervision and become free nations, or will the League prevent that? Is America, to receive a substantial benefit and protection from the adoption of the League, or is America a mere under-writer for the liabilities incurred by European nations while furthering their own material welfare. These are but few of the thousands of questions which arise concerning the proposed League of Nations. France and powerful elements in England today regard the League with derision: the United States appears to be on the verge of rejecting it. Should the United States fail to ratify the League, it is certain that it will lose what ever prestige it may now have, in Europe. If it does fail, there will be a tremendous reaction in Europe and Lloyd George's and Clemenceau's plans for the advancement of England and France will receive a great set back. On the other hand, if the League is adopted, will the nations of the world countenance the methods used by France and England to gain their material ends? If it does so countenance, then it seems that the very purpose of the League has been lost by making the small nation subservient to the great.

However that may be, the world looks of the League of Nations as a step in the right direction. The world has recognized the need of such a great world state as the League of Nations would be if made to meet the ideals of the liberal faction. To realize the purposes of the League at present seems little, less than chimerical—yet there is every reason to believe that civilization is now attaining that state when centralized control of national disputes is possible and that a League of Nations can be effected, perhaps not by the present draft of the League

but by some similar plan. Certainly the world in general is pleasurably entertaining the idea that the day of war and national strife may soon be past, and the world is convinced that the League of Nations, even as it now stands, is a step onward and upward.

### PEACE AND LEAGUE DOCUMENTS INSEPARABLE

(Continued from page one)

isdiction of the council is to be accepted by members who do not submit cases to arbitration. Members of the League who resort to war in defiance of the Covenant will automatically be barred from all intercourse with other members. In such a case, the council will decide what military action shall be taken by the League for the preservation of the Covenant.

### Treaties Annulled.

The signatories of the League realizing the danger to the League from hostile treaties now existant, made provisions in articles 18, 19, 20, and 21 which minimize this. The Covenant annuls all former treaty obligations between members which are inconsistent with the spirit of the League, but there is a specific statement that guarantees the validity of the Monroe Doctrine and treaties or understandings that are instrumental in securing the maintenance of peace.

The problem evolving from the settlement and distribution of conquered colonies of the enemy, unable to govern themselves, lead to the formulation of the mandatory system. Recognizing among these colonies, the following provisions were made for mandates in certain territories. (1) Communities which can be provisionally recognized as independent, as those belonging to Turkey, are subject to the assistance and advice of a mandatory in whose selection they may have a voice. (2) South African communities are to be governed by a mandatory under conditions approved by league members, with equal trade opportunities to all. (3) The South West Africa and South Pacific Islands will be governed by laws of the mandatory as an integral portion of its territory.

The remainder of the covenant is concerned with such general international provisions as fair laboring conditions, control and prevention of disease, etc. Future international bureaux on commissions, as well as those already existant, will be placed under the League.

### Amendments.

Regarding the possibility of amendment there is an article to the effect that amendments to the covenant must be ratified by the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The above is a brief summary of the covenant of the League of Nations as it appears as part one of the treaty. Rejection of the treaty necessarily means rejection of the covenant. However the covenant may be dismissed without rejection of the remainder of the treaty.

### The Treaty.

The treaty proper begins by naming the boundaries of Germany. The frontier with Luxembourg and Switzerland remains as it was before the war. The same is true of Austria, up to the point where the new state of Techo-Slovakia begins, whose boundary follows the old German-Austria frontier to the point where new Poland commences. Boundaries between Germany and Denmark, and East Prussia and Poland are to be determined by a plebiscite. The frontier of France is that of July 18th, 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar basin.

In regard to Belgium, the treaty stipulates that Germany must consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 in which Belgium's frontiers were established, agreeing to a convention with which the allies may determine to replace them, and recognize the sovereignty of Moresnet. Disposition of Eupen and Malmedy is to be determined by a plebiscite and the League.

### The Saar Basin.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin. The Basin is to be administered by a commission of five composed of a representative of France, a native of Saar, and three representatives from three countries other than France and Germany. At the expiration of 15 years, a plebiscite within the Saar shall determine the ultimate disposition of the territory. If any part of the Basin is restored to Germany, the appraised valuation of the French mines must be paid by the German government within six months, or the mines pass finally to France.

### Alsace.

In recognition of the moral obligation due France arising from the theft of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, Germany cedes this territory to France with the frontiers of 1870. Various provisions are made concerning the cit-

izenship and trade of this region. It is here noted that the Rhine bridges pass to France.

### Separation of Austria.

Germany recognizes the complete independence of German Austria, and admits forever the inalienability of Austria. Germany also recognizes the independence of the Tchecho-Slovak State, and cedes to Poland the greater portion of upper Silesia, Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

### Danzig.

Danzig, and the territory immediately surrounding it, shall constitute the "Free City of Danzig." Danzig shall be included within the Polish customs frontiers, and shall insure to Poland the use of waterways, docks, etc. This insures an outlet to the sea for Poland, altho the narrow strip of territory which connects Poland with Danzig cuts Germany in two and divides the the State into an East and West Germany.

### German Colonies.

In the disposition of her former colonies and overseas possessions, Germany renounces her overseas possessions with all rights and titles in favor of the allied and associated powers, who shall use their discretion in the settlement thereof.

The treaty settles the German-Chinese question, by demanding that Germany renounce all indemnities and privileges obtained from the Boxer Protocol of 1901, together with all public properties except diplomatic and consular establishments, and renounces the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin.

### Shantung.

The Shantung clause, which has occasioned much discussion provides that Germany cede to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably at Kiaotow, railroads, mines, etc., acquired by Germany in the treaty with China in 1898.

### Germany Disarmed.

The general disarmament of Germany pertains to all three departments, military, naval, and air forces. The German army shall be demobilized within two months of the signing of the treaty. Compulsory military training is abolished, and a volunteer system established. The army is greatly reduced, and the manufacture of munitions, etc., is limited. She can neither export or import the aforementioned commodities.

### Surrenders Navy.

Within two months of the signing of the treaty, the German navy shall not exceed six battleships (of the Deutschland type) in number. It shall include no submarines, or other war ships placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes. All German surface warships interned in allied or neutral ports are to be finally surrendered. German warships then under construction must be broken up. German naval bases or fortifications, on the Baltic are to be demolished.

The manufacture of aircraft or parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months in Germany. With the exception of 100 unarmed sea planes to be employed in seeking submarine mines, all military, and naval aircraft, and all aeronautic materials are to be delivered to the allies.

### Give up Leaders.

The punishment of those responsible for the crimes of the war is demanded in the treaty, in which Emperor William II is named as chief offender.

### Indemnity.

Reparation and restitution by Germany shall be made in full in such far as she is able. Within two years she shall pay 20,000,000,000 marks to the allies. 40,000,000,000 marks between 1921 and 1926, and another 40,000,000,000, after 1926. Provision is made for restitution to certain classes of civilians. Reparation of ships, and

reconstruction of devastated areas is also demanded of Germany.

### Tariff Control.

The Economic Clauses of the treaty include provisions that Germany will not discriminate, intentionally or no, against allied trade. This provides for equal shipping opportunities, the right to fair competition, etc.

### Central German Ports.

German ports, waterways, and rail-ways are required to grant free transit and full national treatment to all persons, goods, vessels, rolling stocks coming from or bound for allied states. Goods in transit are to be free of customs duty. The Kiel canal is to be free and open to ships of war and to merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany. In the use of the canal all states have the same equality. Charges are limited to those necessary for upkeep of the canal for which Germany is responsible.

### Labor.

Labor has received its recognition at the hands of the peace makers. The treaty establishes a Labor Convention, an International Conference is to be held annually. The annual conference is to be composed of four representatives from each state, two for the state, and one each for employees and employers. They each have an independent vote.

### 15 Years Occupation.

To guarantee that the treaty be executed as desired, allied troops will occupy German territory to the west of the Rhine for 15 years, with certain districts being evacuated every five years until complete evacuation, if the treaty conditions are faithfully carried out.

The above is but a short digest of the covenant and treaty as the University will vote on it Tuesday. It contains only the "high lights." The entire text appears in the New York Times for June 10, 1919, and is on file in the library.

**THE**

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The faculty is made up of eighty-three teachers of thorough 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 more than seventy workers in the agricultural extension division and fifteen agricultural county agents.
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Its equipment is ample. It has a library of over 40,000 volumes, excellent facilities for teaching literature, philosophy, and the social sciences, and well provided laboratories for the natural and applied sciences and for the technologies.
- 4. Students—**  
Its students 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 six colleges, the central agricultural experiment station and the sub-station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines are located at Moscow; the main agricultural extension office is Boise, and the agricultural sub-stations and demonstration farms at Caldwell, Sandpoint, Moscow, Aberdeen and Felt.

For information apply to

*The University of Idaho*  
Moscow, Idaho.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Robert Robinson (Magnie Crumpacker) and Pearl Morgan are week end visitors at the Kappa Kappa Gamma house.

Clifford Burgher was a Friday lunch-guest at the Beta house.

The Kappa Sigmas gave an informal dancing party Saturday evening.

Lucy Davis, Gladys MasRae, Evadna Roberts and Virginia McRea were week end visitors in Pullman.

Eas Johannesen was a week end guest of the Gamma Deltas in Pullman.

Miss Jessie M. Hoover was a week end guest in Moscow.

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ENGINEERS CALLED FOR POSITIONS

University of Idaho graduates in engineering constantly are in demand for positions of large responsibility, according to Dean C. N. Little of the college of engineering, who through correspondence is in touch with many men who carried courses in his depart-

ment. Arthur L. Pauls, '09, recently has been named engineer in charge of one of the dams of the Miami conservancy project, a huge undertaking designed to control the flood waters of the tributaries of the Ohio by way of preventing the possibility of a repetition of the Dayton disaster.

Rowe S. Holman, who received his degree in 1916, recently accepted the position of chief draftsman in the office of the Montana highway commission.

ENGLISH CLUB PLAYS RAPIDLY TAKING FORM

Practice has begun on the three English Club plays, "Lonesomelike," by Harold Brighthouse, "The Four-Flusher," by Susan Gaspell and "Close The Book," by Cleve Kinkead, which are to be given on the evening of Saturday, January 24.

The final casts chosen for the plays are as follows:

- Lonesomelike**  
 Sam ..... Abe Goff  
 Frank Alleyne ..... Brian Bundy  
 Erma ..... Nora Ashton  
 Sarah ..... Phoebe Jane Hunt
- The Four-Flusher**  
 Muriel ..... Edith Dingle  
 Dulaney ..... Vaughn Price  
 Mr. Cunningham ..... Rex Kimmel  
 Fuller ..... Michael Thometz  
 Unexpected Visitor ..... Margaret Mosely
- Close The Book**  
 Jhausi ..... Caroline Logan

- Peyton Root ..... Phil Buck  
 Grandmother ..... Helen Johnston  
 Mrs. Root ..... Helen Ramsey  
 Bessie ..... Avis Selby  
 State Senator ..... Oscar Weaver  
 Uncle George ..... Ted Turner  
 Mrs. Stall Senator ..... Margaret Ketnewsky

SOULEN REPORTS GRANGEVILLE TRIP

"There is no question of the loyalty of Grangeville students to the University" is a statement made by Professor Ph. Soulen, of the Education department, when interviewed today concerning his recent trip to that place. Professor Soulen went to inspect the high school with a view of placing it on the accredited list. The report is handed in to the commissioner of education.

Although the school work is necessarily handicapped by financial difficulties resulting from heavy bonded indebtedness, Professor Soulen states that the Grangeville situation from a teaching view point is very encouraging under the present administration. The superintendent is Fred Lukens, a graduate of Idaho, '08. For two years Supt. Lukens was engaged as one of the District Managers of the Ellison-White Chautauqua Co.

Professor Soulen spoke of the loyalty of the Grangeville students to the University and that we might expect a number from there next year.

voice is resonant, melodious, accurate, and under good control. He comes to us from Potlatch.

Albert Graf made his reputation by intoning amorous ditties to the coeds. He is one of the old guard, so to speak, having served a term on the club before the war broke it up. "Al" says that if he stays on the club long enough he hopes to make the quartette. His voice is well controlled and of a very pleasing quality. Coeur d'Alene is his home.

William Sutherland, from the same locality, is the high man on the baritone section. His big, resonant voice is at once the delight and dismay of Prof. Bangs. He says that he will be interested in seeing what the natives in the southern part of the world look like. Bill is a junior in Pre-medics.

Russel Scott is held forth as the shining light of the whole club. He has appeared as a soloist in various parts of the state, and always wins the heartiest praise. His voice is of fine quality, resonant, melodious, and under good control. Rupert is his home, which town is on the itinerary. "Doc" is also a pre-med junior.

Leslie Moe found himself the subject of a spirited scrap between the disciples of the leather sphere and the musical faction at the beginning of

men of the club from the southern part of the state. He brings from Boise a rich bass voice. Compton is second bass on the jazz quartette. He is a freshman in B. S. He requests that the women refrain from casting glances in his direction, as he is engaged—in going to college, and does not wish to be distracted.

Rex Kimmel is another big man that Boise gave the club. Besides doing his part in the bass section, he is the reader for the club. Rex has appeared in several parts of the state, always, with immense success. He is especially good in work of dramatic nature. This is his first year here, he being enrolled in pre-legal.

Howard Knudson maintains his position in the rear of the bass section. "Knud" is the second capture from Washington in the club. He hails from Spokane. It is popular opinion at Idaho that he sings very well, considering the state that he claims as his home.

Titus LeClair is low man in the low section of the club. He also comes from Lewiston. "Tite" is another of the old guard, this being his third year on the club. He is bass in the heavy quartette. Tite is a third year engineer.

In addition to the above regular members of the club, the organization will carry with it Nathalie Tecklenberg, soloist, Mr. John Dickinson, violinist, and Miss Helen Wegman, accompanist.

Miss Tecklenberg is possessed of a voice of wonderful clearness and brilliancy, admirably adapted to concert work, and she has the knowledge and ability to use it effectively. Besides her solo work, she will sing several numbers with the club.

Miss Wegman is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She is regarded as one of the most promising young pianists in the northwest at the present time. She has been at the University as instructor of piano for the past two years.

Mr. Dickinson is also a graduate of the same school. For some time after his graduation he remained in Boston and played with the symphony there. He is a concert artist of exceptional

THE FORUM.

Make wide the doorway of the school Around whose sill the millions wait, The cradle of the common rule, The forum of a stronger state.

Make broad the bar, and bid appear The questions clamorous to be tried And let the final judges hear, Themselves, the causes they decide. Write bold the text for age to read The lessons not discerned by youth; And raise the altar of a creed Whose only article is truth.

Though fair and dear the ancient mold Wherein the burning thot was cast Pour not the New World's gold Into the patens of the past.

Whatever channels lead apart The currents of the lives of men, The blood that left the common heart Shall leap with common pulse again. —Wendell Phillips Stafford.

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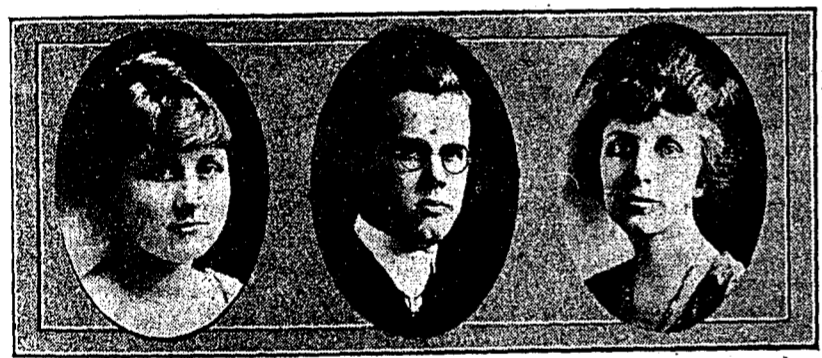
(Continued from page one.)

rounding territory.

Edwin Foran is the star cognac tenor of the Jazz Quartette. Idaho yamped "Ed" from the University of Washington last fall. He has a high accurate voice well suited to ensemble work. Ed had had experience on some of the Doughboy quartettes in France but says that for the sake of the reputation of the club he will refrain from putting into his rendition any French comedy. He gives Paris, France, as his permanent address. Ed is a junior in the School of Mines.

Clayton Westover assists in holding down the second tenor section. When not chasing cats for the Medical department, or women for himself "Clay" spends his time planning how he is going to elude the ladies while enroute. His voice is melodious and under good control. Clay is another of Moscow's own. He is a sophomore in Pre-Medics.

Singing on the same score is Fred Veatch. He comes to us with an educated lumber jack's voice from Coeur



Left to right—Miss Wegman, Mr. Dickinson, Miss Tecklenberg.

d'Alene. Fred says that he is going to do his best to avoid breaking up any happy homes while on the tour. In order that he may be able to make his optics behave, he has been practicing looking only at the ceiling as he sings. His voice is clear and accurate.

the season. Needless to say, the high-brows won him, much to the good of the club. "Les" holds down his place in the baritone section very creditably. His biggest worry is what people will think of him in a dress suit. His home is in Kellogg. Gipson Stalker sings from the bari-



Top row, from left to right—Knudson, Westover, Sutherland, and Stalker. Second row—Brigham, Gerlough, Foran, Kimmel, Compton. Bottom row—Graf, Veatch, Jones, Prof. Bangs, Scott, and LeClair.

lle is a sophomore in the College of Letters and Science.

Roscoe Jones is the star second tenor of the club. He holds forth on that score on both the heavy and jazz quartettes. Roscoe also hails from the land of peeves and stag shirts. His

tone score and also does first bass in the jazz quartette. He hails from Lewiston, and says that those acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives of that region may judge the rest. He is a junior in B.A. Michael Compton is one of the three

ability. One of the features of the club's repertoire will be a number by Mr. Dickenson accompanied by the club.

The singers start on their tour the 25th of this month and will be enroute for two weeks.

# Sporty Sputterings

By HAMOND EGGS.

Come on bunch, let's dope out a live wire title for our Varsity athletes. Why, under the sun, should we be the only school in this neck of the woods to plug along trying to avoid a "jinks" without taking the precaution of securing some sort of a fierce, but friendly bird, fish or beast to fight off the attacks of said "jinks," and abolish that unwelcomed hoodoo from the Idaho fields and floors forever?

What we need is some sort of a title for our men which we can represent to our competitors by bringing on the field the exact personification of this creature in very much ALIVE form. The very idea of having a stuffed cougar to represent any sort of a kick is more than a good joke.

There are any number of names which we could use to a great advantage. Supposing, for instance, we were called the "Eagles." There would be great possibilities of using this advantageously in the Harvard Yell Contest, as well as for any athletic contest. How would three or four bald eagles and an airplane get by at one of these contests as representing that old Gem State strength and speed?

Here's the proposition folks, let's get together at the next A. S. U. I. meeting and get a wide awake committee going along this line. Let the members of the student body submit all the titles, which they think have the required punch, to this committee and then let them pick out the most applicable one for our sports as a whole.

Everybody speak and try and dope out a good one. Sure! there is a whole Paradise creek waiting for that frolicsome bone-head who suggests, "The Fighting Lambs" or "The Gophers."

WE WANT A NAME!!!

### VARSITY'S VICTORIES

"Coming events cast their shadows before." These shadows, in this case, were the Potlatch victories of Friday and Saturday nights.

The coming events are the two W. S. C. hoop games which will be disposed of in a very similar manner.

### INTRAMURAL RATINGS

	Won.	Percentage.	Lost.
Barbs	2	1000	0
Betas	2	1000	0
Kappa Sigma	2	666	1
A. K. E.	1	500	1
S. A. E.	1	500	1
Phi Deltas	1	500	1
Sigma Nu	1	500	1
S. P. A.	0	000	3
Co-Ops	0	000	3

### HEADS UP "I" MEN!!

The official "I" pin has arrived at Kelly's Jewelry store and are now on sale for members of the letter men's club only.

The club voted that each member should secure for himself this pin as adopted. It serves a double purpose in representing a letter man as such and taking the place of the old life ticket which gives free entrance to any Idaho athletic contest.

New York papers state that the Harvard-Oregon game proved that a mere 3000-mile trip, climatic change and a few other handicaps, including a change in water, can not put an eleven out of condition for a hard contest.

Naturally, the eastern fans are keen for more inter-sectional games in the future. We gave them a sample of Western fight last time, so, "let'em call again."

### KAPPA SIGS 32, S. P. A. 8

A four-to-one ratio on the score board resulted from the Kappa Sig and Short Ag entanglement of last Saturday. The game was a very one-sided affair from start to finish with Reynolds and Whyman in the lime light.

	Forward	Center	Guard	Point
Kappa Sigma	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. P. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Scoring: Baskets—Kappa Sig, Whyman 6, Reynolds 6, Chrisman 2, Ostrander 2. Free throws—Ostrander 2.

S. P. A.—Davis 2, Fasel 1, O'Brien 1.

Substitutions: Kappa Sig—Ostrander for Chrisman, Barto for Neil, McCallie for Whyman, Hibbard for Ostrander.

S. P. A.—Rodenmacher for Fasel.

### S. A. E. FIVE WIN FROM PHI DELTS, SCORE 14 TO 13

The speediest, most scientific and one of the closest games of the season resulted last Saturday when the S. A. E. team secured a one-point bulge over the Phi Deltas.

Nelson and MacNamara, forwards for the Phi Deltas, and S. A. E. teams respectively played exceptionally strong games.

### IDAHO VS. COUGARS

The Idaho-W. S. C. annual clash on the gridiron will be staged on our field, October 16th or 17th, marking the opening of the '20 season.

### CORRECTION TO VARSITY SCHEDULE—IDAHO-W. S. C. GAME JAN. 20

The game originally slated for the 16th and 17th of this month have been set anew which brings the first game here January 20, with the second at Pullman on February 16th or 17th.

### PART OF THE 26 GAMES LEFT TO BE PLAYED

Friday, January 16, 5:00 P. M.	A. K. E. vs. Sigma Nu
Friday, January 16, 5:30 P. M.	S. P. A. vs. Betas
Saturday, January 17, 2:30 P. M.	Barbs vs. Phi Deltas
Saturday, January 17, 3:00 P. M.	S. A. E. vs. Kappa Sigs
Tuesday, January 20, 4:15 P. M.	Kappa Sigs vs. Sigma Nu
Tuesday, January 20, 4:45 P. M.	S. P. A. vs. S. A. E.
Tuesday, January 20, 5:15 P. M.	Betas vs. Barbs
Wednesday, January 21, 5:00 P. M.	Phi Deltas vs. A. K. E.
Thursday, January 22, 4:15 P. M.	Co-Ops vs. Kappa Sigs
Thursday, January 22, 4:45 P. M.	S. A. E. vs. Barbs
Thursday, January 22, 5:15 P. M.	S. P. A. vs. Phi Deltas

### IDAHO HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS

Aberdeen 68, Rockland 15.
Genesee 22, Johnson 13.
Hagerman 10, Shoshone 17.
Hagerman 15, Shoshone 40.
Lewiston 25, Lapwai 17.
Moscow 24, Lewiston 12.
Lapwai 19, Clarkston 43.
Coeur d'Alene 58, Post Falls 12.

### GET IT MEN? 36? SURE!!

We know because it took the whole athletic department, the janitor and a pad-lock for us to approximate.

### WHITMAN MAKES 1920 DEBUT

Coach Borleske's eight-man team will start tonight on the first of a six-game, all week series trip. "Borle" says he has the strongest team that has represented Whitman for several years. His line-up includes the names of "Sticks" Ingent and Leonard Garver, two all-northwest men of years past.

The trips' schedule—U. of O., Monday and Tuesday; Williamette, Wednesday and Thursday; O. A. C., Friday, and Multnomah Club, Saturday.

### MATH SHARKS WANTED

Athletically speaking, there are nine teams in the intra-mural league. If each competing team is required to play every other team, how many games will this schedule necessitate? Dope it out you slickers and compare your answers with the correct one list under the last article of the "Sputts."

## STATE TEACHERS INSTITUTE MEETS

Adopt Constitution Amendment—Professor Soulen a Delegate to Convention, Important to State Teachers

A very important feature of the State Teachers' Institute at Boise was the adoption of a report by a special committee of amending the constitution. Professor Ph. Soulen, a member of this committee, states that a number of teachers in certain Institute Districts instructed their delegates to the state meeting to secure if possible a more democratic form of government. The committee after several strenuous sessions, recommended amendments to the constitution which will retain the whole method of nominating officers but delegates the election of these, as well as the appointment of the executive committees which is responsible for the association's policies, to the teachers of the state through the Institute's Districts, each district being entitled to one member of the executive committee. The Idaho teacher will hereafter be more closely affiliated with the Teachers' Institute and will materially assist in carrying out more liberal policies.

Spirited debate followed the report of the committee but the recommendations carried by a decided majority. On New Years eve at the State House, Commissioner Bryan held a most important session of Idaho's superintendents and principals. Professor Soulen at Commissioner Bryan's invitation, attended the meeting. Complicated problems in school administration were thoroughly discussed. The remarkable facility with which Commissioner Bryan answered technical questions showed how thoroughly he understands Idaho administrative problems.

A second important feature was the leading of a cooperative plan for the issuing of an Idaho High School manual. This meeting furnished Commissioner Bryan and State Superintendent Miss Ethel Redfield a fine opportunity of securing valuable data and a thorough discussion of some high school problems by the leading school men of the state.

The survey of the soils of Kootenai County is now about completed by the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station. A bulletin describing the soils and giving a map locating the various types is to be published. A request from either the Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C., or the Department of Soils, Moscow, Idaho, will bring you a copy as soon as the bulletin comes from the press.

### Oregon Girls to Travel

Twenty-nine University of Oregon girls will make a trip to Europe in 1921 if the plans which they are now making are successful. They will travel in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland and Wales, returning to the United States in time to reach the University for the fall term. The group will be chaperoned by Dean Elizabeth Fox, who was

in France in war service and Miss Julia Burgess, who has traveled extensively in Europe.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Notice to Episcopal Students.  
\* Bishop Irving Johnson, national organizer for the nation wide campaign, will speak at parish supper in Guild Hall at 6 o'clock on Wednesday. In view of student hostile scheme it is important that all Episcopal students be there. We must demonstrate to the national organizer that Idaho students are interested in this work.  
\* W. H. BRIDGE.  
\*\*\*\*\*

### "SERVANT IN THE HOUSE" DRAMA LEAGUE PLAY

"The Servant in the House" by Charles Rand Kennedy, will be the next play produced by the Drama League of Moscow at the Guild Hall, Tuesday, January 20, 1920. It is the first serious play of the season.

The cast, which has practically been chosen, will consist of Mrs. Conwell, Mrs. Bangs, H. T. Lewis, Rev. W. H. Bridge, Ernest Poe and Maxwell Sholes.

Those purchasing membership tickets now will be getting their tickets for less than they will pay if they purchase tickets for each production as it comes along.

### THE SHORT TRACTOR COURSE

A three weeks short course in tractors will be given at the University of Idaho, January 12-31 under the direction of Professor John C. Wooley head of the department of Agricultural Engineering.

During the first week, opening January 12, the Agricultural Engineering department will be assisted by experts of the International Harvester company and under the direction of these men a detailed study will be made of the International tractors. Trained men from the J. I. Case company will be the instructors for the second week of the school and the construction, operation and repair of Case tractors will be featured. The program for the third week will be largely laboratory work in pouring bearings, scraping and fitting bearings, grinding valves, sharpening and tempering tools, cleaning carbon, installing magnetos, etc., under the supervision of Professor Wooley and assistants.

Many farmers from the neighboring country are expected to be in attendance. Any farmer who can conveniently bring his tractor will have the advantage of having it overhauled free of charge.

Each week will be a complete course in itself, but many will undoubtedly desire to remain throughout the entire period. The courses are free.

### S. V. C. CONVENTION REPORTED A SUCCESS

(Continued from page one.)

Dr. Earl Taylor, who spoke at the general meeting Wednesday night, made an appeal for the uneducated peoples of America and foreign countries. Sherwood Eddy asked for an American mandate in Armenia, stating that America is the logical country to become a sponsor for the Christians

# This Week Ends Yellow Triangle Sale

## DAVIDS'

Just now we are showing the largest stock of Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

we have had this season. Delayed shipments that should have been here in October and November.

## Get Your Spring Suit Now

Styles that are good for Spring wear are being offered at Sale Discounts this week, and too, prices on advance shipments will be materially Higher. A good chance to save.

# DAVIDS'

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of that country. He outlined the social and spiritual crises which are facing America and the world to day. Dr. Eddy has just returned from a trip over the European countries, the battlefields, the near east and parts of the Orient.

America's Task  
"Everywhere," he said, "they are saying of America: 'You were going out to free the world. You came out of the war the richest nation in the world, holding one-third of the nations of the world in your debt, holding the success of the world's trade in your hands, gained while we fought your battles. Now you threaten to let Europe sink into poverty, starvation, famine and revolution.'

"America stands at the parting of the ways, and only the application of the Christian religion can form a lasting league of nations. Will she stand for world selfishness or world service?"

Dean Brown of Yale, gave one of the most inspiring addresses of the whole convention. He took as his subject, "The Christianizing of National and International Life." He took up

first the "Heirlooms of the War." These were the dead, the great war debts, and the social unrest. On the other hand was the lessening of race prejudice, a new capacity for self-sacrifice, a new interest in the life to come, and a greater moral seriousness.

Christianity Prevent War?  
In reply to the question of "Why did not Christianity Prevent the War," he answered that "the world did not have enough Christianity on hand and much of what it did have was not of the right sort." He said that one of the great calamities of the world was the decay of the soul of Germany.

The convention closed Sunday night when several resolutions relating to prohibition, woman suffrage, etc., were shelved without being formally presented.

The Idaho representatives were Margaret Byrns, delegation leader, Kenneth Hunter Marion Byrns, William Dilley, Waldo Pierson, Helen Johnston, Al Kinney, Marjorie Smith, and Abe Goff. Professor Lewis accompanied the delegation as faculty representative and Secretary "Jimmy" McPherson represented the Y. M. C. A.

# The Togs

Having received a late shipment of Leather Dress Coats we are closing them out at the low price of \$50. GET ONE AT THIS PRICE! Genuine goat skin in the dark brown shade.

The new Spring Shoes are arriving. Let us show them to you.

# THE TOGS

Where the Students Trade

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Cheating Cheaters