

STUDENT RECORD

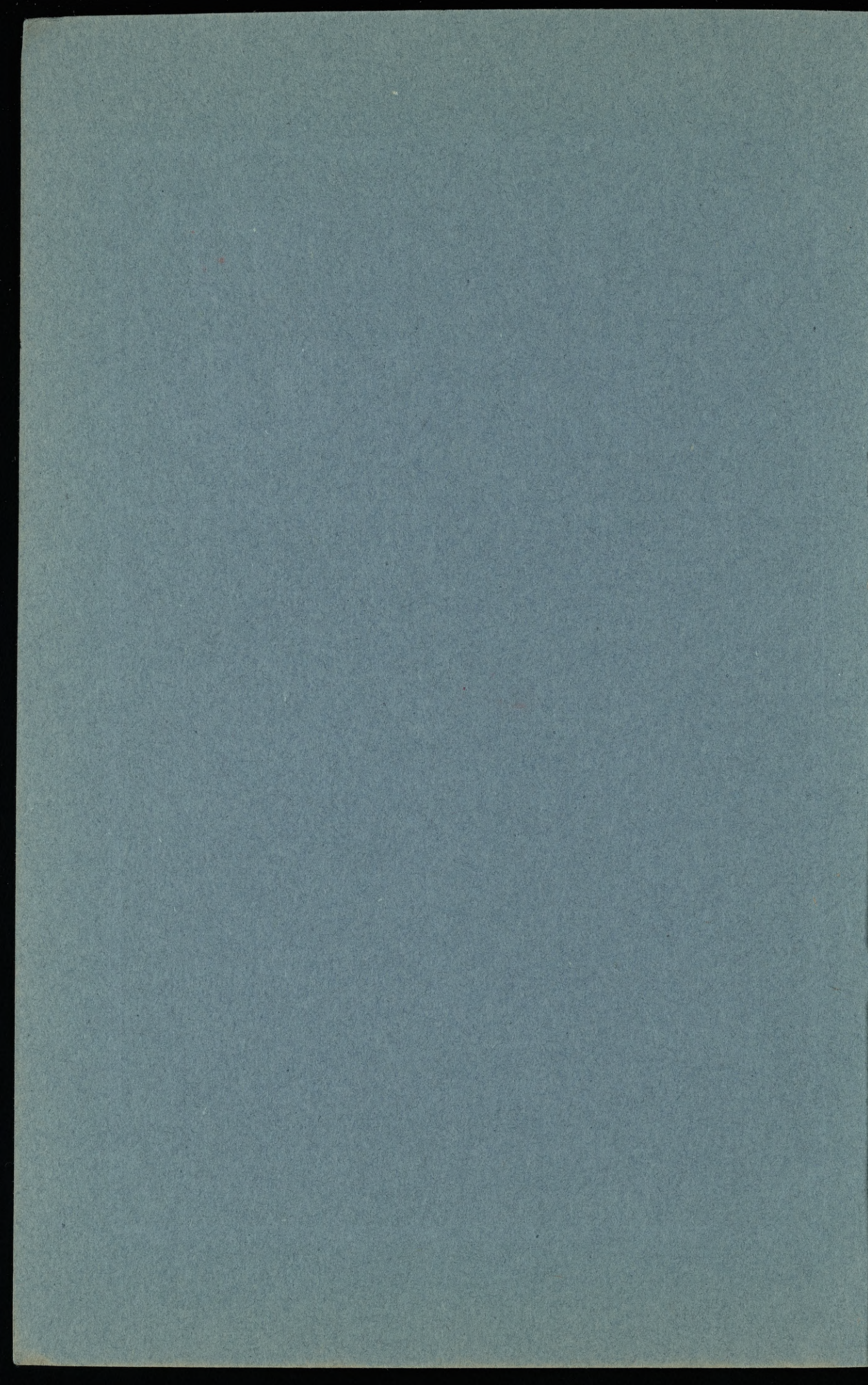


NEVADA STATE
UNIVERSITY



VOLUME XI

NUMBER 6



THE STUDENT RECORD

College Clothes

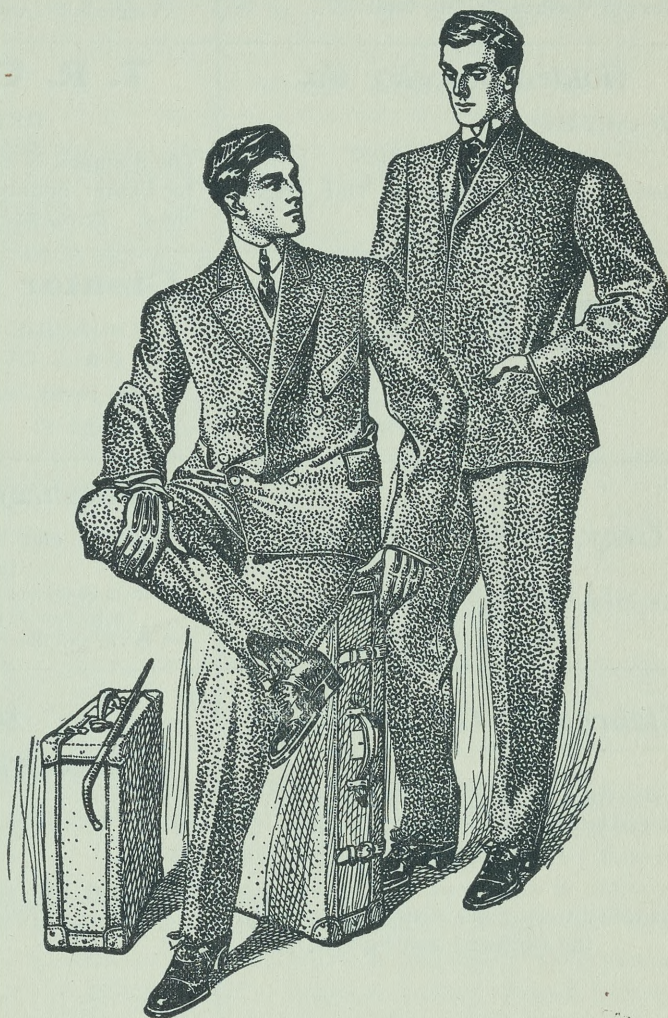
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THE STUDENT RECORD

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THE STUDENT RECORD

NOVEMBER 15, 1904

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EDITORIAL

The Student Record in its makeup faces a problem which most of the college papers on our exchange table are not forced to contend with. With only one paper representing our student body, it must serve both as a purveyor of college news and as a magazine of student literature. In most other colleges these two classes of journalism are separately represented, and the college magazine, to which class the Student Record should belong, contains only literary composition. A comparison of different exchanges shows plainly the purely magazine type to be far in advance of the general magazine.

Of the latter there are few. Local news and joshes are disappearing from college magazines, the former being expressed through a different medium—the latter being altogether dispensed with.

The Occident of the University of California is the best college magazine we have seen. It is comprised of well written editorials and literary composition.

The following notice appeared on the bulletin board November 7.

A Slam "COLLEGE IN SESSION NOVEMBER 8."—College classes will meet regularly on election day, Tuesday, November 8. I am informed that it will not be a legal holiday. Furthermore the mayor, Honorable George Turritin, requests that the college remain in session on Tuesday for the reason that the authorities of the town want everything conducted in as orderly and quiet a manner as possible."

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT."

Later this notice was withdrawn and another posted to the effect that college would not be in session on election day. We are at loss to know the reason for the latter publication. Some of the knowing ones have advanced the theory that the president of the University would be responsible for any rowdyism on the part of students, while others make the hypothesis that the police force was greatly increased on this day.

However we are glad to note election day passed without the mayor having any trouble with the members of the University.

Negotiations to establish intercollegiate debating relations between Stanford and the University of Nevada have been pending for some time.

Debating

With the receipt of a tentative agreement to govern such debates the manager is able to announce everything is satisfactory and a regular annual debate between the two colleges is practically settled upon.

Debating in the University of Nevada is not what it should be. It is to be doubted if another college, of our size in the United States, could be found where such a decided apathy to debating exists. The cause of this is ascribed to the fact that 95 per cent of our male students are in the schools of science. Nevada debaters in the main have been Liberal Art students, but some of the most conspicuous have been men striving for a B. S. degree. Many science students, possessed of ability in debating, quietly pass it by because it is not in the line they are pursuing and thereby they make a life's mistake. Not a few B. S. graduates can be found today who deeply regret that in college they passed debating by. Not a few can be found who realize they have made a mistake in selecting their life's work, and who say they passed by the opportunity of correcting that mistake before it was too late. Extremely narrow is the man who does not give himself a liberal education, and who does not grasp every opportunity to determine what in life he is best suited for.





In order to prepare for the Stanford debate, the University Debating Club, described in another article, has been organized. It will be decidedly to the advantage of any man in the university to join this club.

Stanford's ability in debating is far in advance of ours. We hope in time to develop into coast record debaters, and in the future we will say about the development of debating in the University of Nevada what we are now so proud of saying about our football. The best way to bring about that development is to meet worthy opponents.

Some weeks ago, two huge granite boulders were, at a considerable expense, put into position behind the shop. They were for the use of the Junior Class in "tool dressing." It was the intention to have a course in single and double hand drilling, in addition to the work with the new Ingersoll-Sargeant machine drill. A few nights after they were put there they were rolled into the Orr ditch, where they now repose.

A Joke?

The Record does not know the names of the perpetrators of this asinine deed; if we did their names would appear, but we have our suspicions. It was possibly intended as a joke by someone gifted with a sense of humor more delicate than ours, but from a business standpoint it has done this; cost the university \$25, laid the university open to damages from the ditch company and has set the class in this course, which is really one of the most practical and immediately useful ever offered, back two weeks. Then too, it has served to remind us that we again have a few of that stamp who years ago brought disgrace on the university by their hoodlum acts. When a fellow gets big enough to come to college, right then he should attain his maximum growth as a gentleman.

		To The Mosquito		
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On my bald head the cussed critter lights,
 He hath no reverence in his soul, God wot!
 Full well he knoweth the most tender spot,
 And there sets up an eating house, and bites,
 And turns my thoughts from prayer, and blights
 My soul. And when, with most tremendous swat,
 I biff my cranium—there he is not—
 But one long wretched nightmare makes of nights.
 O, would I were an earthquake for a space,
 So might I swipe New Jersey off the map;
 Or get a case of Boston Frozen Face,
 To find a little rest, and take a nap.
 Now if I were a monkey wrench, instead,
 I might unscrew my nut, and soak my head.

—SAM J.

	Military Department	
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THE soldiers of the United States represent a conservative body of men, trained to uphold the laws of their country, even at the cost of life, and it is their devotion that has enabled the American people to conquer a vast wilderness and people it with happy homes. They command the respect and esteem of every citizen of this great commonwealth.

In many parts of the United States there prevails ideas that to be a soldier of our Regular Army, is to be in a position which is below that of the ordinary citizen, and which entails duties or labor degrading to an American; that the privileges accorded a soldier are few and far between, and that an enlistment in the army, affording practically no opportunity either for advancement, accumulation of savings, or self improvement, means that those years have been wasted.

That such ideas are erroneous can be learned by careful inquiry. It will be found that a large proportion of the soldiers of the army are self-respecting, well conducted men, faithful and efficient soldiers, and that many of them have been in the army for years, some occupying the higher grades of non-commissioned officers, and all contented with their lot and respected by their officers.

Under the old method of recruiting it is true that rough and worthless characters often got into the service to stay only until they learned that their immoralities could not be tolerated; their career winding up with desertion or discharged through the sentence of court martial. It is this class of men which has caused the man who wears his country's uniform to be so looked down upon by his fellow citizens.

Under the present system of recruiting such men can no longer gain admittance to the service, and the young man intending to enlist can feel assured that he will not be thrown with undesirable companions. It must be born in mind, however, that the one essential for leading a happy life in the army is good behavior, and if any voice from the ranks tells a tale of unnecessary hardships endured, or other grievances, it is certain to be merely the natural result of bad conduct, and of leading a lazy and desolate life, and the same man would have fared equally bad in any other walk of life.

The keen interest manifested by the cadets of the Nevada State University Cadet Corps is to be highly commended, not only by the college people, but by the people of the entire state as well. It is from these

military institutions, maintained and supported by the government, that the true spirit, not only of duty but self respect, is cultivated and its effect is already being felt throughout the state. Many of our cadet officers are at present, and have been for years, in the army. We have representatives today in West Point and at the Naval Academy, and they are in every case doing honor to themselves and the state of Nevada.

Some Conditions in the Far East

In the last issue of the Record there appeared a graphic description of the "Battle of the Yellow Sea," which was from the pen of Captain Charles T. Boyd. In this edition we publish a letter from our genial commandant, which was given space in the "Army and Navy Journal,"

Captain Boyd is at present in Manchuria, and has witnessed many of the great battles. He sends kind regards to all the students and members of the faculty, and says upon returning he will have something good to talk about. The late letter from Captain Boyd, which was written at the Miao-Tao Islands on Sept. 12, appears below.

Miao-Tao Islands, Sept. 12, 1904

The Japanese are now preparing to renew their assaults on Port Arthur. During the time these assaults are being made these details relating to the defenses of Port Arthur will be of increasing interest.

The forts about the city were formerly numbered in order beginning at Golden Hill and going around in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the hands of a watch. In order to confuse the spies, who are quite numerous, the numbers have been frequently changed. So one cannot follow the operations from the Russian reports.

In order to follow the operations from the Japanese reports, and these are probably the only ones we shall have, one must learn the names of the forts as used by the Japanese, and these names are the Chinese names of the hills on which the forts are situated.

The forts are divided into two general divisions, the sea front and the land front. There are ten forts in the first division and nine in the second. Taken together the forts form one main line which encircles the city and harbor at a distance of about two sea miles. Near the entrance to the harbor, however, this line is drawn in so that the forts are not more than two thirds of a mile from the railway station. The station may be considered as the central point.

There are in the line of forts at least twenty-six 28-centimeter, twenty-two 27-centimeter, fifteen 24-centimeter, twenty-two 15-centimeter and forty-four 12-centimeter guns. In addition to these, there are a great number of quick firing and field guns. The large guns are protected by armor plate, against which the Japanese projectiles seem to have little effect.

Considering only the heavy guns, beginning with the sea front at Golden Hill and going east there is first, Huan-chin-shan Fort in three batteries, one above the other, with a total of twenty-three guns. The battery on the very top of the hill is the strongest of any about Port Arthur. East of this is Mo-chu-chiao Fort of two batteries, one above the other, with four guns. A little farther on is San-tien-wei Fort with nine guns. The last is Iao-li-tsoi Fort of two batteries, the higher having seven guns. The number in the lower is not known.

Beginning again, but across the entrance from Golden Hill, and going southwest from the Tiger's Tail, on the island, there are these forts: Yih-yuan with six guns, Yan-tsu-yin with five guns, Chin-kwan-shan of two batteries, with twelve guns, Man-too-shan of two batteries, with seven guns, and Chang-too-shan with five guns.

There is another fort on the sea front called Lao-tieh-shan. It is armed with naval guns, has an elevation of over a thousand feet, and is six miles distant from Port Arthur in a south west direction. None of the forts on the sea front, except Lao-tieh-shan, can be taken from the land side until the land front has been reduced.

Taking the land front, and beginning near Lao-li-tsoi Fort, two sea miles directly east of the railway station, there is first, Pai-yin-shan Fort of three batteries, in line with a total of fifteen guns. Northwest of this, just beyond the Dalny road, is Chi-kan-shan Fort of two batteries, in line with six guns and several quick firers. (One or both of these batteries were taken by the Japanese, but had to be abandoned, due to the flanking fire turned on them.) To the northwest of these is Erh-lung-shan of one main battery with six guns, and four advanced batteries with quick firers and field guns. (One of the latter was also taken, but had to be abandoned.) Directly north of the railway station, joining Erh-lung-shan, are two forts overlooking the railway, facing both north and west. These are Shan-shu-shan of two batteries, one of which has four guns—the number in the other not known, and Ban-lung-shan, the number of guns in which is not known. Two sea miles northwest of the railway station are two forts, Yih-tsu-shan of two batteries, and An-dau-shan of three batteries, the two forts having a total of twenty guns.

Two and a half sea miles west, and a little south of the railway station are the two forts, Yan-pih-shan and Ya-hoo-tsoi, the two having a total of ten guns. These forts together with Yih-tsu-shan have also a number of field guns, not included in the totals.

In addition to the nine forts mentioned there are two field gun forts on the mainland, near Chang-too-shan Fort of the sea front, and two covering Pigeon Bay, six miles west of Port Arthur. Another field gun fort is near the lighthouse on the shores of Lao-tieh-shan Promontary. Some of

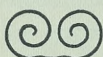
these field gun forts have been taken by the Japanese but they are unimportant. On Pai-yai-shan, very near the railway station, there are two interior works, in which two 12-inch guns have been recently mounted.

It may be of interest to add that the principal artillery position of the Japanese is on Wolf Mountain. This mountain is only a mile distant from the main battery of Erh-lung-shan and has an elevation of 2525 feet. Another position is on Taku-shan, a mile to the northeast of Chi-kan-shan Fort, with an elevation of 525 feet. Still another position, not yet much spoken of, is Stan-o-ku-shan, less than a mile northeast of Pai-yin-shan Fort, with an elevation of 455 feet.

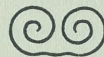
The weakest part of the Russian line is that part occupied by the forts Chi-kan-shan and Erh-lung-shan. Should Port Arthur fall these will fall first.

CHARLES T. BOYD

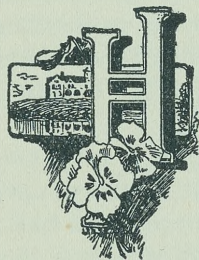
Captain 10th Cavalry



One Proof of Friendship



M. H. '08



OW many times do exhibitions of that grandest of virtues, heroism, pass by unnoticed and, all too often, entirely unknown. It was on a hot stifling night of mid-summer that Jack Bennet, with pale and haggard face, might have been seen hurrying along a dark and gloomy road, alone and on foot. His mind was filled so completely with thoughts of his sick and probably dying baby that he had no time for the consideration of such lesser things as his own bodily fatigue. He hurried on faster, for a doctor must be obtained. His little girl! His baby—and dying! His mind was almost delirious in the intensity of his anxiety. He alternately prayed that his child be spared, and wildly cursed the unknown individual who had, a week before, stolen his two remaining horses. He could have wept at the cruelty of Fate. But for this theft, he might long since have been safely at his destination. Suddenly the man realized, with almost a shock, that he was terribly, inexpressively tired. The sleepless days and nights of wearing suspense will leave their effect. Jack Bennet felt as though he could not move another hundred yards, and yet, mechanically, he did it. He wondered how far he had come. He had lost track of the distance, when suddenly before him loomed the dimly discernible outline of a building. It was the home of his nearest neighbor. He knew he had covered ten miles. Ten miles! Twenty


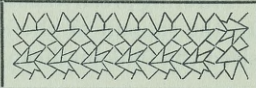
more yet to go. He almost gave up in despair—and then, as in a dream, he found himself walking calmly in the direction of the stable.

A few moments later he was out upon the level plain, galloping swiftly with only the darkness and the dull gray sagebrush about him. It seemed ages that he went on thus, following the white, sandy road, his brain in a mad whirl of fantastic, unreal ideas. A solitary dog, barking in a half hearted manner, roused him from his nightmare, and he knew he had reached his destination. The little group of houses, that called itself a town, was wrapped in darkness. Bennet was not much acquainted with the place, but somehow he reached the doctor's house and made known his desire. After that the frenzy in his brain somewhat subsided.

Doctors were slow in those days, and to pass the time of waiting he set out to find, if possible, a former friend of his, Ralph Elmere, who resided there. It was with real cordiality that Ralph, a little later, received Jack into his small, low-roofed cabin. There was the sincerity of true friendship in his face as he listened to the latter's story, and there was a real sympathy in his voice as he spoke a few, cheering words, in a low tone, and clasped his friend's hand warmly. Later on, after Jack had related the story of the horse, Ralph exhibited a comforting cheerfulness which, by the way, he was far from feeling. The matter presented considerable difficulty, for horse stealing was not lightly looked upon in those days of the early west. Moreover, he had heard tales of the owner of the horse that were not reassuring, to say the least. But he concealed his fears from his friend who was inexperienced in western ways, and arranged for him to leave the borrowed animal there and take his own.

Early the next morning, Ralph, who had just decided on a safe plan to pursue in regard to the horse, was aroused by the trample of many hoofs outside. A little later his door was unceremoniously burst open and half a dozen burly men entered the cabin. Ralph understood the situation very clearly. There was no use explaining—the horse was there as proof against him—yet almost unconsciously he found himself doing so. A gag roughly thrust into his mouth cut the explanation short. He was hurried on horseback through the yet sleeping town, and out onto the silent, sagebrush plains. He found himself admiring those plains, and he realized that the morning sun was beautiful. Then he fell to pondering on the fate of Jack Bennett's child, hoping with all his heart that it would recover. The path of the stern taciturn men, led down into a canon wherein some trees were growing. Ralph Elmere suddenly felt a hot, uncontrollable desire to live. Then he grew quite calm and his thoughts reverted to his home and his mother. There may have been another in his mind, for Ralph was young, but—the lynch law is not slow. A few steps of a horse decided everything. The line of men slowly departed homeward, while back in the canon, a shadow, not

from the trees, lay across the white sand. Over upon the plains to the west, two worn and dusty men stepped over a threshold to be greeted by a tired, though happy women, and by the sight of a child sleeping calmly and restfully.


CAMPUS NOTES


The extinguishing of the fire in the Mechanical Building has proven that a college student is not entirely worthless. The systematic way in which the "bucket brigade" proceeded to fight fire is well worthy of mention. Although the fire had gained much headway, the "bucket brigade" succeeded in extinguishing it before the fire-engine arrived.

R. W. Hesson, '03, employed in the storekeeping department, at San Francisco, of the Southern Pacific, visited the campus on the 1st. Bobby was enroute to his home in Elko for a short vacation. He says although a feeling of repulse to city life has given place to one of pleasure, yet the bare brown hills of his native state attract him as of yore. Employed with Bob and rooming with him is Joe Mack, '02. Their domicile at 890 Eddy Street is the official headquarters for Nevada men. The latest reports from these headquarters are that Earnest Wilson, ex '05, E. I. Leavitt, '04 and Geo. Wrinkle ex '06, are enjoying the pleasant occupation of carrying homines mortuos at Cooper's Medical College.

S. S. Case, '02, J. G. McVicar, '03, employed in the material change of Nevada lands, came to Reno to vote. From personal impressions in their boarding house at Derby and from the genial smiles as they entered the University Dining Hall, the campus writer is inclined to state that the object of their visit was twofold.

Dudley B. Acree, ex '02, came up from San Francisco to vote.

Geo. W. Springmeyer, '02, of "Lincoln Hall quarantine fame," made a flying trip from Stanford to the polls at Gardnerville. He made a political speech at Carson and was also to have made an address in Reno. A "red fire" rally, however, engrossed the attention of the people and Mr. Springmeyer's date at Reno was cancelled.

J. W. Wright, '05, and Walter Hastings, leader of the cadet band, were elected members of the Assembly from Washoe county by overwhelming majorities. We extend the glad hand.

A. W. Wolf made one of his periodic visits to Reno November 8th. On the 9th he left for Carson, where he will be employed for the winter in the State engineer's office.

Harford (Buzzer) Southworth passed through Reno enroute to San Francisco on November 8th.

Alfred Hamlin lies in a plaster cast in the East Bay Sanitarium, Thirtieth and Telegraph avenues, Oakland, Cal. The sympathy and love of every Nevada student goes out to him. He was injured defending our college and we will be with him to the end of his trouble. Prospects for his early departure from the hospital are favorable. His address is given above, and he will gladly receive any news from the college.

Ina Steiner Normal, '08, is taking special work at U. C. At the California-Nevada game she cheered loudly for Nevada.

Chas. Emerson, ex '03, recently sold his Placer County mine for \$30,000. Mr. Emerson says he will invest the money in Nevada.

friend he should have first obtained the permission of the president of the society.

PILFERING.

Pilfering proclivities should be suppressed. If the captain of the leading company desired the Philomathean poster for his special

MAKE A FURTHER REDUCTION.

If the agency for a laundry can put a man in such good circumstances that he can afford daily toddies he should make more than a 10 per cent reduction on washing.



LITERARY SOCIETIES



Philomathean

President, Miss Knemeyer; Secretary, Miss Sielaff

On the evening of November 5th the Philomathean held an open meeting. A very entertaining musical and literary program was rendered, giving evidence of unusual talent in the society. Among the numbers on the program were a monologue by Miss Mayberry, a vocal solo by Miss Gullwing, a piano solo by Miss Peterson and a farce. The success of the farce, "The Unknown Rival," should be an encouragement to dramatics in the university. The Philomathean is one of our most progressive literary societies and, judging from the program of the 5th, its future is well assured. The only regrettable feature of the evening was the very conspicuous absence of the faculty.

Alpha Beta

The Alpha Beta literary society is progressing this year more rapidly than ever. The society's plan for the preparation of a debate is splendid. The debaters must prepare themselves on a general subject and be ready to debate on any phase of it chosen by the chairman. This plan can scarcely be excelled for extemporaneous work. Some of the orations delivered this year in the society were masterly. The debates proceed with as much earnestness as a legislative body. If anything is worth doing, it is worth doing well. A literary society should not be a social club. It is with this idea that the Alpha Beta has worked faithfully and feels that it is well holding its own among the literary societies of the university.

The beautiful Cheney trophy, seen in room 6 of Morrill Hall, is now permanently the possession of the society. The seriousness and interest shown by the members have won for them a trophy which they can indeed

be proud of. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

University Debating Club

The purpose of this organization is to centralize debating ability. When the few men interested in dabating in the U. of N. are divided among our several societies effective work cannot be accomplished. The membership of the University Debating Club is composed of members from the other literary societies. The services of university instructors will be secured and the club will hold meetings every Saturday evening in the gymnasium.



Crescent Club

President, Geo. R. Leidy; Secretary, Miss Etna Petree

The Crescent Club has this year the largest list of members ever known in its history. They have no lack of determination and work is being done along more definite lines of mutual improvement than last year. Although we have lost some of our most active members, who have advanced into the university, yet much enthusiasm is manifested at the meetings and the members take an active interest in the affairs of the club. We miss Mr. Author Loshier who last year in the debate with the Reno high school brought honors to the Crescent Club. He was this year compelled to remain at home on account of his father's bad health.

Our last meeting consisted of a very exciting debating contest between the young ladies and young gentlemen. The former came out victorious. We have arranged to issue a paper once a month, entitled "The Crescent." All its material will come from the pen of the inexperienced "preps" and we hope our efforts will be met with encouragement.



	ATHLETICS	
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The California-Nevada Game



THE story of the California-Nevada game has already been told in the Record and here we only intend to record a few impressions gathered on the sidelines during the contest. California looks on us with a gaze of tolerance tinged with pity. They talk of us as if we were from a vague "somewhere" out over the border, as dwellers among the "great unwashed," as Mark Twain has aptly put it. They have never fully appreciated the fact that we come down yearly not to give them an exhibition of the gentle art, but as representatives of a university to play a clean, fair game of football with a neighboring university and to take the result, good or ill, as becomes men.

The fact that our university has not over fifteen per cent of the attendance of theirs, and that they had more men out in suits at the first of the year than we had registered, does not alter our purpose.

We had better treatment from the rooters than ever before. For it we have Bulkeley, California's able yell leader, to thank, and we do thank him. He is a white man.

Although the scores with Stanford and California are nearly equal, we predicted that Stanford would win the game on November 12th by at least two touchdowns.

Second Eleven vs. Indian Eleven—Score 11 to 11

Scott, captain of the second eleven, deserves much praise for the generalship in the game on Saturday, November 5th. Both teams were weak in defensive. Jake "Standing-out-in-the-Rain" made several end runs. Evans, at full, plunged through the redmen's line for considerable gains. The Indians were somewhat ignorant of the new rules, and they protested loudly against certain decisions. The game ended, however, with good feeling, and the Indians remarked, "Heap good game; nobody lose."

All the co-eds of Stewart Institute wore a red band around the arm. This was a good scheme, and we hope when they come down to the university to witness the return game Thanksgiving day they will again wear the band. It will be a valuable means of identifying U. of N. co-eds.

Utah-Nevada Game

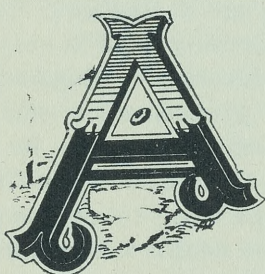
Wednesday, November 9, the football team from the Utah Agricultural College at Logan was defeated by Nevada 20 to 5. This is the same team that was defeated 57 to 0 by Stanford and the touchdown they made against Nevada was the first to their credit since they began their tour. The university is somewhat disappointed with the game. It is easy to criticise, and when it comes to using the weapon on the college football team it should be sparingly dealt out. To Coach Shorts, Captain Steckle and Manager Bulmer no sane student offers a word of condemnation. We too fully realize that no three men ever achieved better results from more unpromising prospects. In coach, captain and manager no football team in the United States is better fixed. Much of praise can be said about the members of the team, but also much can be said against the conduct of certain members. It is as much to be deplored that a football team, hardly in the class of a good high school team, should score against us as if the California universities had doubled their scores.

FISCAL REFORMS IN ENGLAND

The Proposals of

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain M. P. P. C.

By the Englishman



AFTER the most careful deliberation by the people the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain to put a tariff upon foreign manufactured goods and trade reciprocity with his Majesty's colonies and dependencies beyond the seas have been rejected as a policy fraught with the greatest danger to the empire. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are based upon the assertion that several of the British industries have either become extinct or are rapidly on the decline, and that this is the cause of so much poverty within the United Kingdom.

Much has been said and written upon the undisputed fact that there are about twelve millions of people in England living on the verge of starvation, a fact of which no Englishman need be proud. It is but just to add, however, that probably not five per cent of these are English, and that if we had laws restricting immigration, as in America, "which God forbid," we

should not have more than half a million of such. They belong to a class who under no circumstances, however favorable, would ever be anywhere else but on the verge of starvation. When we are informed on the most reliable authority that of the £200,000,000 spent annually upon intoxicating liquor, the bulk of it being spent by these people, we need not wonder that they live on the verge of starvation. Yet the fact that there are twelve million people living under such conditions, no matter who they are or whatever the cause, is a question which calls for the most earnest and immediate consideration of the government.

While we are willing to admit the statement that several industries have either become extinct or are rapidly on the decline, yet every budget that has been presented to parliament since the repeal of the corn laws in 1846 shows a tremendous increase of trade, both in imports and exports, over the preceding year. Especially is this true between the years of 1886 and 1901. This fact goes to show that while free trade destroys those industries for which we are not adapted and therefore cannot be worked to advantage, it also develops those industries for which we are especially adapted.

Since the introduction of free trade in England commodities are not only much cheaper but the hours of labor have become considerably reduced and wages have doubled. Since 1880 the rise in wages has been about 35 per cent.

If we compare England with France, Russia or Germany we find that in these countries, under a system of trade protection, not only are commodities much dearer than in England but that the working man works about twelve hours a week more for at least one-third less wage. But Mr. Chamberlain, in support of his argument, reminds us that in America, under a system of protection, wages are nearly double what they are in England. It must, however, be remembered that America is a new country, land is very cheap, and that she spends three times as much on education as England and that her intoxicating liquor account is only about £25,000,000 a year. Many years ago Mr. Chamberlain, speaking before a massmeeting in Birmingham upon industrial depression in England, made the statement, that "if we were to close all the public houses (saloons) the capital so released and diverted into other channels of trade would find more than double the amount of work for all the unemployed." And until the government pass measures to curtail the liquor traffic and not only increase the grant for education but take the management of educational institutions out of the hands of a too zealous clergy, we deny the right of Mr. Chamberlain to compare the industrial conditions of England with America.

Mr. Chamberlain's purpose in proposing trade reciprocity with the colonies and dependencies is to draw still closer the ties that bind them to

the mother country. In his fiscal campaign of 1903 Mr. Chamberlain said that the colonies are no longer to be considered as appendages of the United Kingdom. We would like to remind the Right Honorable gentleman that neither is the United Kingdom to be considered as an appendage to the British Empire, and that John Bull is still the predominant partner in the firm of J. Bull & Co. If the colonies wish for trade, reciprocity with the mother country, let them admit our goods on the same terms as we admit theirs; i. e., free from duty. We believe that by the adoption of free trade policy on the part of the colonies and dependencies, not only would the whole empire be drawn into closer union, but we would avoid increasing the already too malignant jealousy of all the other great powers.

It appears to us that a policy of free trade is not only the greatest incentive to national progress, since it stimulates competition with other countries, but also to universal peace. For wars are no longer engaged in for the sake of territory, or at the whim of a potentate, but for commercial supremacy. Within the last thirty five years no wars have ever been engaged in for any other purpose.

The greatest objection to protection, is that it gives birth to the creation of the trust. This institution, almost the only one in America not of English origin, not only exercises an undue control over the government, but makes civic purity well nigh impossible. If a policy of protection is in the interest of the labor, how comes it that every labor representative in parliament is a staunch free trader. And more than this, every one who has held the office of chancellor of the exchequer, irrespective of party, has been opposed to the principals of protection. Mr. Ritchie, who held the office up to within less than two years ago, resigned immediately on the proposals of his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain.

We maintain that when a man has worked hard, and given good value for his weeks wages, it is not only unfair, but dishonest to deny him the right to spend his money to the best advantage possible.

Free trade is nature's law. When a beneficent creator endowed different countries with the facilities to produce different commodities in greater quantities than other countries, was it not his purpose that the race should devote its energies to the production of those commodities for which they are best adapted, instead of wasting them upon the production of those commodities for which they are less adapted.

That free trade will ultimately be the universal policy, we not for a moment doubt. Is it not then worth a slight sacrifice, if sacrifice there must be, that England, who has for so long a time led the march of progress in all departments of national life, in philosophy, art and literature, in invention and discovery and in freedom, should be so far in advance of the times upon

this great question. After sixty years of free trade, the British Empire is not only the greatest and the most powerful empire the world has ever seen, but her commerce the most extensive, being one fifth of the whole world, and, on the authority of no less a personage than M. De Whitt, the English nation is by far the richest.



Worthy of Consideration



PRESENT, is an age of humanity. The seed of humanism has fallen on fertile soil. Its evolution has been one of slow but continual ascent in the ages of the past, but in recent times, especially in the growth and progress of our own country, the spirit of humanism develops alike among the high and the low, the rich and the poor, and in all places. Americanism is the name given this most excellent quality in man.

Keen observation shows the world that American institutions are the portals through which humanity enters into our land. The test seeds of humanity are especially the students of the higher institutions of the land. When these fail to develop into good fruit under the special care which they receive, the world knows something is radically wrong.

There has been a mistake in the selection of seed. In nearly all institutions seed of this kind sometimes becomes intermingled with the good seed, but nowhere does it show itself so plainly as in the smaller institutions, where, if it once takes root, it will crush out the good. Now what is to be done when it has once taken root? Cultivate humanity with extra care; cause it to put on a superior and more virtuous growth; water its seeds with the concentrated sunshine of the soul. We all have an abundant supply of sunshine of this kind, but so few of us distribute it freely. Why not surround yourself with as much of it as you can, until it reaches your more distant neighbor and expels the intervening vapor between you.

University professors want good students. The athletic teams want good players and good rooters; but the world wants and demands good, mental sunshine. If we do not cultivate mental sunshine, with its rays extending equally in all directions, while we are in college, just as surely will we fail to shine afterwards in the larger world of life. Our chief duty in life is to brighten and illuminate this part of the universe, as the little stars brighten the dark sky on cold wintery nights.

Parenthetical Remarks

A well known Indian man
 One dark night last week
 Went to the cellar with a match
 In search of a gas leak.
 (He found it.)

John Welch by curiosity
 (Dispatches state) was goaded;
 He squinted at his old shot gun
 To see if it was loaded.
 (It was.)

A man in Macon stopped to watch
 A patent cigar clipper;
 He wondered if his finger was
 Not quicker than the cutter.
 (It wasn't.)

A Maine man read that human eyes
 Of hypnotism were full
 He went to see if it would work
 Upon an angry bull.
 (It would'nt.)

Mrs. Farmer Peck—"Farmer Beck's boy sez son rid a pony plumb thro' the hull school."

Mr. Farmer Peck—(Proudly)—"Roscol always was a darin' critter."

AMBIGUOUS

Rube—"Sez here he took the pigskin for'ard eighteen inches.

Mrs. Rube—"Great scott, 'an never killed 'im?"

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