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Published Monthly

By the Students of Rutgers Preparatory School

New Brunswick, N. J.

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THE ARGO.

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accompanied with the name of the author.

Correspondents will confer a great favor by writing on

one side of the paper only.

Officers of tne school, studen

cordially invited to contribute.

ts, and alumni are most

JOIN THE A. A.

No worthier cause presents itself for the

hearty support of every member of the School

than the Athletic Association. Now is the time

to join. The baseball and track schedules can-

not be run on air alone—“cold cash” must be

forthcoming, and the students are the ones

from whom a large part of the financial sup-

port must necessarily come. Four games will

probably be played in town, All Association

bers are given passes to the field, and it is

the duty of each one to come to every home

Sixty-eight joined the Asso-

game and cheer.

ciation last fall and this spring at least ninety

mem

should do the same in order that the finances

of the A. A. may beon a firm basis and that

our athletes may feel that they have the loyal

support of the whole school.

in

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

In another column of this issue will be found

an account of the Sixth Annual Lane Prize

Speaking Contest. The prizes for this contest

are given by a very loyal alumnus, Mr. Frank

B. Lane, ’94. When in the School Mr. Lane

took a prominent part in the amateur plays

given by the students, and was also a very fine

orator. Five years after graduation Mr. Lane

instituted this annual prize of twenty-five dol-

lars. All Rutgers Prep. School students -are

greatly indebted to Mr. Lane, and his generous

act forms an excellent example for the alumni

to follow.

Alwumpisna,

Dr. Henry H. Janeway, ’89, was the first lec-

turer in the local Y. M. C. A.’s course on “First

Aid to the Injured.”

J. H. Thayer Martin, ’92, recently intro-

duced a bill into the New Jersey Legislature

permitting small towns to own lighting plants.

Alexander Fordyce, ’92, made his maiden

speech “before the Legislature at Trenton a

short time ago. His speech received widespread

commendation.

Willard Clark, ‘94, is superintendent of a

rubber company at Newark, N. J.

The engagement of Frederick Neilson, ’95,

to Miss Bessie Runyon, has been announced.

3oth Mr. Neilson and Miss Runyon are resi-

dents of this city.

42

William N. Jennings, ’95, now resides at

26 Woodruff avenue, Flatbush.

Miss Elizabeth Corbin, ’96, formerly a teach-

er in Rutgers Prep., has been visiting in town.

Miss Corbin attended the Lane Prize Speak-

ing Contest on February the twelfth.

Frederick Hart, ’97, Rutgers College, ’o!,

was in town recently.

Miss Pauline Long, ’98, has been teaching at

the Misses Anable’s school.

Theodore Ryerson, ex-’99, was in town re-

cently. Mr. Ryerson is now in Baltimore on

business.

Martin L. Schenck, ’oo, was one of the Rut-

gers College debaters in the recent debate with

Union College. Mr. Schenck was also one

of the speakers at the Rutgers Senior Class

banquet.

James Gilbert Mason, ’o1, was an usher at

the Casque and Dagger play in Y. M. C. A.

Hall on February the eleventh.

Arthur V. Schenck, ’o1, was toastmaster at

the Rutgers Junior Class banquet. Mr.

Schenck also took part in the Casque and Dag-

ger play on February the eleventh.

Charles Wilber, ’or, is again a member of

the Rutgers College “gym” team for the com-

ing season.

T. Alan Devan, ’02, will represent Rutgers

College on the horizontal bar and also on the

flying rings.

Harold E. Green, ’02, is a member of the

Rutgers College “‘gym” team this year.

Harry Fay Bardwell, ex-’o2, has a position

with the New York and Pennsylvania Paper

Co., Times Building, New York City.

F. Granger Lang, ’03, was one of the speak-

ers at the Freshmen banquet at Rutgers Col-

lege.

Theodore R. Varick, ’03, was also a speak-

er at the Freshmen banquet at Rutgers Col-

lege.

John Runkle Hough, ex-’03, is spending the

winter on the Pacific coast.

Clement Moffat Cooder, ex-’03, is a Fresh-

man at Princeton University.

THE ARGO.

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Miss Grace S. Lewis, ex-'05, is epending the

winter in Italy in company with her father.

Roy Nicholas, a former student in Rutgers

Prep. School, recently enjoyed a gunning trip

down south.

The following alumni were seen at the Lane

Prize Speaking Contest: Miss Corbin, ’96;

N. Wilber, ’o1; Mason, ‘or; Murray, ’o2;

Green, 02; Benedict, ’02; Murphy, ’o2; Devan,

'o2; Varrick, ’03; Lang, '03; Kullmar, ’03;

Miss Price, 03; Mr. Nuttman, and Mr. Burr.

LANE PRIZE SPEAKING CONTEST,

The sixth annual Lane Prize Speaking Con-

test was held in the auditorium of the School

on Friday evening, February the twelfth. As

usual, there was a large attendance of friends

of the contestants and of the School. Dr. Pay-

son presided and at a few minutes past eight

o’clock announced the first speaker. The

speaking continued for nearly an hour, when

Dr. Payson requested the judges, Profs. Bab-

bit and George, of Rutgers College, and Dr.

Joslin, of the local High School, to retire, and

in about ten minutes Prof. Babbit announced

that the first prize had been awarded to Mr.

Albert Alexander Garthwaite, of Jersey City,

N. J., and second prize to Mr. Samuel Arthur

Devan, of this city. Honorable mention was

made of Mr. James Bancroft Scott, of this city.

The names of the contestants and their

declamations were as follows:

1. Samuel Arthur Devan,

“Supposed Speech of Adams on the

Declaration of Independence,” Daniel

Webster.

2. Theoodre Romeyn Westervelt,

“Toussaint L’Ouverture,” Wendell Phil-

lips.

3. Frank Taintor Corbin,

“Disobedience to Law.”

4. Albert Alexander Garthwaite,

“Selection from David Copperfield—The

Flight of Emily,” Charles Dickens.

5. James Bancroft Scott,

“Eulogy on Charles Sumner,” George

re

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W. Curtis,

6. Francis Marmaduke Potter,

“Our Flag,” A. L. Stone,

. Alfred Joyce Kilmer,

“A Scene on the Battlefield,” Henry W.

Grady.

8 Horation Seymour Lang, Jr.,

“Regulas to the Carthaginians,” E, Kel-

logg.

The prizes—fifteen and ten dollars—are given

by a Rutgers Prep. graduate, Frank Bennet

Lane, 94, Many alumni would do well if they

should follow Mr. Lane’s fine example of prac-

tical school spirit.

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SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Class of 1904, on Janu-

ary eighth, the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. A. Joyce Kilmer, of New

Brunswick, N. J.

Vice-President, Mr. Douglas J. Fisher, of

Sayreville, N. J.

The meeting then adjourned until January

the eleventh, when Mr. S. Arthur Devan, of

New Brunswick, was unanimously elected Sec-

retary-Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL,

At a recent meeting of the Senior Class it

was decided to publish an annual, provided the

expenses of publishing such a book could be

covered by the receipts from advertisements.

Mr. S. A. Devan was elected Managing Ed-

itor, but later resigned, and Mr. H. S. Lang

was then elected to succeed Mr. Devan. Messrs.

S. H. Opdyke, E. W. Labaw and S. R. Tay-

erner were elected Business Managers. The

publication of such a book would reflect credit

not only on the class, but also on the School,

and it is the duty of each member of the School

to help the editors and managers in every pos-

sible way.

THE MARCH EXAMINATIONS.

The annual March examinations of the en-

tire school will be held on Monday, March the

seventh, and on Tuesday, March the eighth.

Sixty per cent. will be required to pass. The

schedule of the examinations, which may be

subject to some slight changes as the faculty

may consider necessary, will be as follows:

Monday, March Seventh—

8.30 A. M.—First Period.

11.00 A. M.—Second Period.

2.30 P. M.—Sixth Period.

Tuesday, March Eighth—

8.30 A. M.—Third Period.

11.00 A. M—Fourth Period.

2.30 P. M.—Fifth Period.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

One of the most important features of inter-

national politics at the present time is the trou-

ble between Japan and Russia concerning Man-

churia and Korea, but principally, and more

directly, concerning Korea. What is the cause

of the trouble?

For many years, just how many none but

the leaders of the nation know, Russia has

been pursuing a settled and determined policy

in her relations with foreign countries. Al-

though this policy is a selfish one, it is a

natural one for her to follow. In order to un-

derstand how, in the first place, it is selfish, and

how, in the second place, it is natural, we must

know something about the situation, size,

natural resources, and people of this mighty

empire.

Russia is, after the British Empire, the most

extensive empire in the world, comprising over

eight and a half million square miles of terri-

tory, with a population of over one hundred

and thirty million, or about fifteen inhabitants

to each square mile of territory on the average.

Some people have the idea that Russia is a

cold, disagreeable, unproductive region. All

this is true of parts of the country; it also is

true, but in a less degree, of other parts. The

situation of Russia is by no means conducive

to a pleasant climate and good agricultural

land. On the north Russia fronts the Arctic

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Ocean, from Sweden to the northeastern ex-

tremity of Asia; her southern limit forms an

irregular line from the northwest corner of

the Black Sea to the Sea of Japan, skirting

Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, East Turkestan,

and the Chinese Empire; Behring Sea, Sea

of Okhtosk, and the Sea of Japan wash her

eastern shores; Sweden, the Baltic, Germany,

and Austria lie continguous to her on her

western boundary. Thus Russia forms a solid,

compact mass, thinly peopled, embracing one-

sixth of the land-surface of the globe, includ-

ing one-half of Europe and all Northern and

a part of Central Asia. Besides the dominant

Russians, the population is composed of some

forty different-speaking races.

The climate, as we have stated, is not a very

desirable one, especially in Asiatic Russia ; and

it is not much better in European Russia.

Here the cold and warm winds, which sweep

uninterrupted from north and south, produce

extremes of temperature; hence the rainfall is

slight. But most of European and part of

Asiatic Russia, or Siberia, is very productive ;

indeed, agriculture is the prevailing industry

in these regions. In Siberia, mining is a prom-

inent industry; minerals abound, and include

gold, iron, copper and platinum. The rich

plains, known as the “black lands,” from their

deep, loamy soil, which stretch from the Car-

pathians to the Urals, are the most productive

corn-lands in Europe. Among the varied races

of Russia there exists a wide variety of

religions.

Thus we see that Russia covers a vast terri-

tory, is thinly populated, and has, in spite of

a generally inhospitable climate, vast agricul-

tural productiveness, together with great min-

eral resources. What, then, does Russia lack?

What Russia lacks is ports; ports which shall

be open all the year round; not closed half of

every year by the ice, as many of her most

important ports are now. Russia thinks that

the only way she can have ports, more south-

ern ports, ports that will be open to the trade

all the year round, is to acquire control of

neighboring lands which have such ports. Rus-

THE ARGO. a

sia’s internal trade is enormous, and her for-

eign trade would be vastly increased if she

could have a few more well situated ports

which she could keep open the year round. The

aim of Russia’s foreign policy has been so to

manoeuvre as to obtain the desired ports; and

the desired ports undoubtedly include ports on

the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in the Per-

sian Gulf, on the Arabian Sea, and more ports

on the Yellow Sea, where she already has one

or two. This is Russia’s ultimate aim: to

dominate Asia; but before she can do so po-

litically, and before she can hope to possess

a controlling influence in the commerce of

Asia, she must have good ports at different

points on the Asiatic and European coasts.

Russia’s attempt to carry out her aim have

caused her much trouble in the past, and in-

creasing trouble now, since the other powers,

notably, the United States, Great Britain and

Japan, have become fully convinced of the in-

tentions, and awakened to the true import of

the ambition of Russia. Russia’s advance

across Asia has been slow but steady, till at

last she stands on the shores of the Pacific. She

can go no farther east, but she can endeavor

to go south, and, indeed, she must if she is

to reap the rewards of her labors, for there

are no good ports, open the year round, on her

present Pacific shore. So south she must go.

But right here she encounters the greatest dif-

ficulty she has yet had to deal with; that diffi-

culty is Japan.

Japan is an island empire lying off the east-

ern coast of Asia; its area is between one hun-

dred and sixty and one hundred and seventy

thousand miles, or about one-fiftieth as large

as Russia; its population is about forty-five

million, or about three hundred to the square

mile; Japan is thus twenty times as thickly

populated as Russia.

Now Japan is at the same time the most

densely populated and the least productive

country in the world. It is imperatively nec-

essary for Japan to possess some land some-

where, preferably near her, where her surplus

population may go. Iver since the Chino-

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Japano war Japan has looked upon Corea as

hers by good rights, and as a convenient home

for her surplus population. In that war Japan

{reed Corea from the tyrannical rule of China,

and Corea would henceforth have belonged to

the enlightened government of Japan had not

Russia stepped in at the close of the war and

compelled Japan to lose the fruits of her vic-

tory over China by making her acknowledge

Corea as an independent country. Russia did

this, not out of friendliness toward Corea, but

in order that she might one day the more

easily seize the country for her own personal

advantage, in accordance with her land-grab-

bing policy.

At the close of the Boxer troubles Russia

agreed to withdraw her troops from Man-

churia as soon as it was pacified, just as the

other powers each agreed to withdraw its

troops from the region which it guarded so

soon as such region should be pacified. Every

power but Russia carried out its agreement;

Russia has not done so. She claims that Man-

churia is not pacified; but it is better pacified

than many parts of Russia. Manchuria is pac-

ified, and has been for some time. Several

attempts have been made by the other powers,

notably, United States, England and Japan,

to persuade Russia to carry out her agreement,

but in vain. In the meantime Russia, instead

of withdrawing her forces from Manchuria, is

sending more there as fast as she can. So

there can be no possible doubt that Russia con-

siders Manchuria as now her territory, and

will not leave it until driven out.

By practically annexing Manchuria, Russia

has advanced one more step toward the reali-

ization of her dream of Asiatic domination.

Logically, her next move is to swallow up

Corea; and it is now fully evident to every one

that she fully intends to do so; and at the

earliest. convenient moment. Possibly she

would be permitted to do so were it not for

Japan; as it is, Japan desires Corea even more

than Russia, since it is absolutely necessary

that she have the country as a home for her

surplus population. Corea is not half so thick-

ly populated as Japan, and there is room for

many Japanese. Russia covets Corea for its

seaports; Russia does not need Corea as a land

where her overflow population may find homes,

nor is there any other good and sufficient rea-

son why she should annex Corea. She had no

right to, and no necessity for, seizing Man-

churia. ‘The only excuse Russia has for de-

siring these countries, is that they will fur-

nish her good ports, and that their possession

will be a step onward in her scheme of con-

trolling Asia commercially and\_ politically.

This is where the ambition of Russia is selfish.

But to wish to increase its trade as much as

possible, with foreign countries, and to control

all the foreign trade it can, are natural ambi-

tions for a big and powerful country to feel.

This collision, or rather, overlapping, of the

Japanese and Russian interests in the Far East

is of interest and moment to the entire world.

Japan has shown wonderful patience and firm-

ness in dealing with the question. Japan real-

izes that Russia, in attempting to occupy

Corea, threatens the very existence of Japan

herself; and that her strife with Russia is, and

will be, a struggle for national existence.

Japan understands the necessity for keeping

Russia out of Corea, and she has stood firmly

by her own national interests. Since Russia

intends to retain control of Manchuria, Japan

asks Russia that she recognize her control in

Corea. In other words, Japan says to Russia:

“Tf you will leave Corea alone, I will make no

further objections to your occupying Man-

churia.” This is not selfish in Japan, for we

have shown that she needs the territory, and

Russia does not need it for anything like as

good a reason as does Japan.

Furthermore, the people who at present in-

habit Corea more nearly resemble the Japanese

than they do any other people; and the best

thing that could happen to Corea, both for her

own interests and for the interests of the en-

lightened countries of the world, is that she

belong to Japan.

Russia, as might be expected, objects to

Japan’s owning Corea, wishing it herself. But

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Japan will stand by her condition to Russia,

mentioned above. So far Russia has gained

her ends by shrewd, but underhand, or ‘Or-

iental,” diplomacy. She now openly declares

that she will resort to force to maintain posses-

sion of Manchuria, which means that if she

cannot get the control of the destinies of Asia,

her main and ultimate object, by peaceful

means, she will endeavor to do so by force.

Japan is ready to fight for her rights; and

she will certainly not hesitate to fight Russia if

she does not grant her the concession justly

demanded. The latest reports seem to show

that Russia will refuse to grant the concession ;

so that way may be declared between the two

countries any day.

As to which country would win in a war, it

is hard to tell. The war strength of Russia is

seven times that of Japan in land forces, num-

erically ; in sea forces Russia is three or four

times as strong as Japan, in numbers. Thus,

at first glance, the odds would seem to be over-

whelmingly in Russia’s favor. But investigat-

ing a little further, we find that, discarding the

advantage which Russia possesses in numbers,

Japan has every other advantage possible, but

one: the Russians have more endurance; Rus-

sia would wear Japan out in the long run.

This is true more especially in regard to her

power on land. In event of war, Japan,

through the advantages over Russia which she

does not possess, would be generally victorious

at first. These advantages are very important

ones: The direct efficiency of the Japanese

army is in every department superior to that

of the Russian army. The Japanese, collect-

ively and individually, are more intelligent

than the Russians, at least in the rank and file.

They are vastly more mobile than the Rus-

sians; the former are well disciplined, quick

and determined, the latter poorly disciplined,

slow, stupid, although obstinate and of great

endurance.

On the sea Russia is much stronger in point

of numbers, but here again weaker in point of

efficiency. Many of Russia’s warships are old

and out of date, while nearly all of Japan’s

warships are of the best and most up-to-date

construction. Furthermore, Japan’s situation

enables her to mass all her ships at one point,

she having not any distant colonies or ports

to defend; while Russia is obliged to keep

some of her best boats in the Baltic and Black

seas to guard her home ports many thousand

miles distant from the seat of war.

Thus we see that each side has advantages,

so that which ever side wins, it is bound to be

a terrible struggle. Then there are dangers,

too, of international complications. At pres-

ent England has some kind of an offensive and

defensive alliance with Japan, and France has

an alliance with Russia. So that it is possible

that these countries also may become involved

actively in the war. Fortunately the United

States has no entangling alliance with any for-

eign power, and so may maintain strict neutral-

ity so long as her own rights are not infringed

on.

MACAULAY ON THE RULE OF THE

PEOPLE.

Ina letter written in 1857 to Mr. H. S. Ran-

dall, of this country, and since published,

Macaulay, the great English author and states-

man, makes some remarkable prophecies con-

cerning this country. Mr. Randall had sent

to Lord Macaulay a copy of the “Life of Jef-

ferson,” written by himself. In acknowledg-

ing the book, Macaulay wrote a letter in which

every American ought to be interested.

He begins by saying that he has no very high

opinion of Jefferson and his ideas about De-

mocracy. Then he goes on to show why he

believes that “institutions purely democratic,

must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civ-

ilization, or both.”

First he cites the example afforded by the

French Revolution of 1848: “Then a pure

democracy was established there (in France).

During a short time there was reason to ex-

pect a general spoilation, a national bank-

ruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum

of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on

THE ARGO,

the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor

in idleness. Such a system would in twenty

years have made France as poor and barbarous

as the France of the Carlovingians, Happily

the danger was averted; and now there is a

despotism, a silent Tribune, an enslaved press,

Liberty is gone, but civilization has been

saved.” Macaulay then says that even in Eng-

land, under a pure democracy, the result would

be the same. “Lither the poor would plunder

the rich, and civilization would perish; or or-

der and prosperity would be saved by a strong

military government, and liberty

perish.”

would

Then the writer goes on to say that the fate

of our country has been deferred by a physi-

cal cause. For as long as we have “a bound-

less extent of fertile and unoccupied land,”

our workingmen will be at ease and the “Jef-

ferson politics” may continue to exist without

causing any calamity. But when our country

becomes as thickly peopled as the countries of

the old world, as it surely will become, then

there will be times when the laboring classes

will be out of work, or at least will have small

wages. “Then,” says Macaulay, “your insti-

tutions will be fairly brought to the test. Dis-

tress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous

and discontented and inclines him to listen

with eagerness to agitators who tell him that

it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should

have a million, while another cannot get a full

meal.” In England, when such things hap-

pen, it matters little; for the sufferers are not

the rulers. Accordingly, the mal-contents are

firmly, yet gently, restrained. The bad time is

got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve

the indigent. The springs of national pros-

perity soon begin to flow again; work is plen-

tiful; wages rise; and all is tranquility and

cheerfulness.”

But over here in America, according to

Macaulay, things will be different. The Unit-

ed States will have to pass through many such

hard times in the course of the next century.

Then our government will not be able to re-

47

Strain a distressed and discontented majority:

“The day will come when, in the State of New

York, a multitude of people, none of whom

has had more than half a breakfast or expects

to have more than half a dinner, will choose a

Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort

of a Legislature will be chosen?” So that our

legislative assemblies, instead of being com-

posed of wise and steadfast statesmen, will be

made up of self-seeking and dangerous dema-

gogues; and then how shall our nation stand?

And then Lord Macaulay concludes his ar-

gument thus:

“T seriously apprehend that you will, in some

such season of adversity as I have described,

do things which will prevent prosperity from

returning; that you will act like people who

should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed-

corn, and thus make the next a year, not of

scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will

be, I fear, spoiliation. The spoiliation will in-

crease the distress. The distress will produce

fresh spoiliation. There is nothing to stop

you. Your Constitution is all sail and no an-

chor. As I said before, when a society has en-

tered on this downward progress, either civili-

zation or liberty must perish. Either some

Czsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of gov-

ernment with a strong hand, or your republic

will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste

by barbarians in the twentieth century as the

Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this dif-

ference, that the Huns and Vandals who rav-

aged the Roman Empire came from without,

and that your Huns and Vandals will have

been engendered within your own country by

your own institutions.”

Throughout the whole letter there is a cer-

tainty of conviction which commands our at-

tention. Whether Macaulay be an inspired

prophet or not, of course we cannot tell. But

surely it behooves us to consider these things

deeply, to the end that we may be ready when

the time of test shall come. QUAERENS.

48 THE ARCO.

MOW ONE EDITOR SITS DOWN TO

WRITE A POEM FOR THE ARGO.

Ah me! I'll have to grind out something for

next month’s Argo, or there will be a storm of

wrath descending on my tender ears. I may

as well chop off a few verses of poctry. Space

between the stanzas fills up about as well as

anything. What shall I write about? Oh, any

old thing, I haven’t time to wait for an inspira-

tion. The “Sea” will do very well. It’s al-

ways well to have a broad subject, though I

fear this is one too deep for me.

To begin with, there must be an invocation

to the Muse. They always have one in an

heroic poem; the effort is the heroic part of

this one. So here goes:

“O, Muse! Tell me of the great, green sea”—

Wait a moment. A Sea-Muse would be a

water-nymph or a sea-serpent or some such

thing as that. Never mind. I'll let it go at

that.

“O, Muse! Tell me of the great, green sea

And all things green that therein be—

Squirming monsters covered with slime,

That ooze and wriggle all the time.”

There, that’s delightful. Methinks I hear

the critics gnashing their teeth that they can

find no fault with the harmonious beauty of

the thing. However, their time will come.

Having invoked the Muse, I shall now pro-

ceed with the main body of the theme. By the

way, I may as well “crib” a line or two. There

never yet was a genuine poet that didn’t.

“Full many a gem of purest ray serene

The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,

And many a ship is on the billows green,

Where long-armed mermaids comb their

yellow hair.”

Hold on! The meter (it might with truth

be called a gas meter) is twisted. I fear me I

don’t know how to manage my feet in this

deep-sea swimming. Hang it! I can’t write a

poem. Well, I'll have to get up some kind of

a “yarn” for the Editor-in-Chief. I have it:

Editor-in-Chief of The Argo:

Dear S1r—I set out to write a poem for next

month’s Argo, on the “Sea.” I had got about

half-way across when mv Muse fell in and was

drowned. I regret to state that I shall be un-

able to write anything for the next issue.

Yours truly,

Epitor X.

ae BOYS MAKE MEN.

Work there is for them to do—

Help them to be honest, true;

Shun the glittering paths of sin,

Heed the warning voice within;

Firmly to maintain the right

In integrity and might—

Bringing culture and renown,

To the country and the town.

For boys make men.

Treat them kindly, as you know

Room they need to work and grow.

Manhood’s goal they reach at length,

In brain and muscle, heart and strength.

Many honors they may gain,

Write their names in Halls of Fame,

Or, with generous aid may bless,

Cheer and comfort in distress—

For boys make men.

Christ, their Captain, seeks their aid,

Honors perish—wreaths must fade.

But the deathless crown to win,

Is to conquer self and sin.

He, the Child of Bethlehem’s manger,

Born on earth, a heavenly stranger,

Then a boy in stature grew,

And a boy’s heart well He knew.

For boys make men.

But should passion, drink or sin

Blight his life—no laurels win.

Hopes of friends pass out of sight

In the deepest shades of night.

Pity him—and drop a tear,

He was once a lad—and dear.

Chose the ways of sin to tread,

Now he sleeps, dishonored, dead.

For boys make men.

THE “ARGO.

Then, Professors, be not hard

And their friendship ne’er discard.

You may yet be proud one day

“He, my pupil was,” to say.

And I taught him, much he knew ;

Oft was he my comrade, too.

Now, his name is writ on high

And his fame will never die.

For boys make men.

S. Cong Crarke.

| Written specially for The Argo.—Editor. ]

LITTLE LOCALS.

A wonderful clock has just been completed

by a Bavarian clockmaker after nineteen years

of labor. It tells the seconds, minutes, hours,

days, weeks, months, years and Christian fes-

tivals. ‘The course of the sun, moon and con-

stellations is given and eclipses shown. The

clock has been regulated te keep all these

things until 2899. The clock consists of 2,200

parts and has 142 wheels, while it is worth

$8,750. —New York Tribune.

REVIVED.

Dr. P.: “Give a quotation from Macbeth.”

L—b—w gives one incorrectly.

Dr. P.: “That is not right.”

L—b—w: “Oh, I know.”

Dr. P.: “Who told you?”

L—b—w: “Banquo.”

A FISH STORY.

A fishy old fisher named Fischer

Fished fish from the edge of a fissure;

A cod, with a grin,

Pulled the fisherman in—

Now they’re fishing the fissure for Fischer.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

M—I—r: “Where do you find ozone?”

“Dr.” Fe—y : “Back to the tall pines.”

At the Opera: “To me Wagner is a re-

ligion,”

“Yes?”

“Yes—that is to say, what I can’t understand

T take on trust.”—Brooklyn Life. ;

The key of my heart, dear maiden mine,

49

Lies in those sweet, blue eys of thine.

EN.

BY HIMSELF.

\_Uncle Eph’m had put on a clean collar and

his best coat, and was walking majestically up

and down the street.

“Aren’t you working to-day, uncle?” asked

one of his Caucasion acquaintances,

“No, suh. Ise celebratin’ my golden wed-

din’, suh.”

“You were married fifty years ago to-day ?”

“Yes, suh.”

“Well, why isn’t your wife helping you to

celebrate it?”

“My present wife, suh,” replied Uncle

Eph’m, with dignity, “ain’t got nothin’ to do

with it. She’s de ‘levent -’—Chicago Tribune.

At an evangelical service at Glasgow recent-

ly the preacher, at the end of his address, cried:

“Now, all you good people who mean to go to

heaven with me, stand up!” With a surge of

enthusiasm the audience sprang to its feet all

but an old Scotchman in the front row, who sat

still. The horrified evangelist wrung his hands,

and, addressing him, said: “My good man, my

good man, don’t you want to go to heaven?”

Clear and deliberate came the answer: “Aye,

Awm gangin’, but no wi’ a pairsonally con-

ducted pairty!”’—New York Tribune.

PARENTHETICAL REMARKS,

A well-known Indiana man

One dark night late last week

Went to the cellar with a match

In search of a gas leak.

(He found it.)

John Welch by curiosity

Despatches state) was goaded ;

He squinted in his old shotgun

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 nipper.

(It wasn’t.)

IV ~ THE ARGO.

A Maine man read that the human eyes

Of hypnotism were full;

He went to see if it would work

Upon an angry bull.

(It wouldn’t.)

James Wilkins fancied if he died

The rolling sphere would stop;

He took the gas route to see if

The world would shut up shop.

(It didn’t.)

—San Francisco Bulletin.

asked

Most

child

A class of little girls at school was

the meaning of the word “philosopher.”

of the hands were extended, but one

seemed especially anxious to tell.

“Well, Annie, what is a philesopher ?” asked

the teacher.

“A man that rides a philosonede,” was the

little girl’s answer —Christian Advocate.

Some things that happen on the stage are

very wonderful. An English audience was re-

cently marveling at a dog which was playing

a bit of an old masterpiece on a piano. Sud-

denly some one in the audience yelled “Rats!”

and the dog made a break from the piano. But

the music kept right along just the same.—

Selected.

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

“Doctor,” said the patient, after paying his

bill, “if there is anything in the theory of the

transmigration of souls you'll be a warhorse

after death.”

“That sounds rather flattering” remarked

Dr. Price-Price.

“Yes, you’re such a splendid charger.”-—

Catholic Standard.

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