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FEB., 1904



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Published Monthly
By the Students of Rutgers Preparatory School
New Brunswick, N. J.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., FEB., 1904.

No. 5

The Argo.

Published Monthly During the School Year, by the

RUTGERS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

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All communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, R. C. P. S., New Brunswick, N. J., and must be accompanied with the name of the author.

Correspondents will confer a great favor by writing on one side of the paper only.

Officers of the school, students, and alumni are most cordially invited to contribute.

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 cannot be run on air alone—"cold cash" must be forthcoming, and the students are the ones from whom a large part of the financial support must necessarily come. Four games will probably be played in town. All Association members are given passes to the field, and it is the duty of each one to come to every home game and cheer. Sixty-eight joined the Association last fall and this spring at least ninety

should do the same in order that the finances of the A. A. may be on a firm basis and that our athletes may feel that they have the loyal support of the whole school.

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 dollars. All Rutgers Prep. School students are greatly indebted to Mr. Lane, and his generous act forms an excellent example for the alumni to follow.

Alumni.

Dr. Henry H. Janeway, '89, was the first lecturer in the local Y. M. C. A.'s course on "First Aid to the Injured."

J. H. Thayer Martin, '92, recently introduced 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. Both Mr. Neilson and Miss Runyon are residents of this city.

THE ARGO.

William N. Jennings, '95, now resides at 26 Woodruff avenue, Flatbush.

Miss Elizabeth Corbin, '96, formerly a teacher in Rutgers Prep., has been visiting in town. Miss Corbin attended the Lane Prize Speaking Contest on February the twelfth.

Frederick Hart, '97, Rutgers College, '01, was in town recently.

Miss Pauline Long, '98, has been teaching at the Misses Anable's school.

Theodore Ryerson, ex-'99, was in town recently. Mr. Ryerson is now in Baltimore on business.

Martin L. Schenck, '00, was one of the Rutgers 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, '01, was an usher at the Casque and Dagger play in Y. M. C. A. Hall on February the eleventh.

Arthur V. Schenck, '01, was toastmaster at the Rutgers Junior Class banquet. Mr. Schenck also took part in the Casque and Dagger play on February the eleventh.

Charles Wilber, '01, is again a member of the Rutgers College "gym" team for the coming 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-'02, has a position with the New York and Pennsylvania Paper Co., Times Building, New York City.

F. Granger Lang, '03, was one of the speakers at the Freshmen banquet at Rutgers College.

Theodore R. Varick, '03, was also a speaker at the Freshmen banquet at Rutgers College.

John Runkle Hough, ex-'03, is spending the winter on the Pacific coast.

Clement Moffat Cooder, ex-'03, is a Freshman at Princeton University.

Miss Grace S. Lewis, ex-'05, is spending 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, '01; Mason, '01; Murray, '02; Green, '02; Benedict, '02; Murphy, '02; Devan, '02; Varrick, '03; Lang, '03; Kullmar, '03; Miss Price, '03; Mr. Nuttman, and Mr. Burr.

LANE PRIZE SPEAKING CONTEST.

The sixth annual Lane Prize Speaking Contest 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. Payson 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. Babbit 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. Theodore Romeyn Westervelt,
"Toussaint L'Ouverture," Wendell Phillips.
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

W. Curtis.

6. Francis Marmaduke Potter,
 "Our Flag," A. L. Stone.
7. Alfred Joyce Kilmer,
 "A Scene on the Battlefield," Henry W.
 Grady.
8. Horatio Seymour Lang, Jr.,
 "Regulus to the Carthaginians," E. Kellogg.

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 practical school spirit.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Class of 1904, on January 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 Secretary-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 Editor, 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. Taverner 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 possible 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 international politics at the present time is the trouble between Japan and Russia concerning Manchuria 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. Although this policy is a selfish one, it is a natural one for her to follow. In order to understand 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 territory, 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

Ocean, from Sweden to the northeastern extremity 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 Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan wash her eastern shores; Sweden, the Baltic, Germany, and Austria lie contiguous 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, including 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 prominent 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 Carpathians 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 territory, is thinly populated, and has, in spite of a generally inhospitable climate, vast agricultural productiveness, together with great mineral 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 southern 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-

sia's internal trade is enormous, and her foreign 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 Persian 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 politically, 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 increasing trouble now, since the other powers, notably, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, have become fully convinced of the intentions, 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 difficulty she has yet had to deal with; that difficulty is Japan.

Japan is an island empire lying off the eastern coast of Asia; its area is between one hundred 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 necessary for Japan to possess some land somewhere, preferably near her, where her surplus population may go. Ever since the Chino-

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 freed 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 victory 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-grabbing policy.

At the close of the Boxer troubles Russia agreed to withdraw her troops from Manchuria 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 Manchuria is not pacified; but it is better pacified than many parts of Russia. Manchuria is pacified, 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 considers 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 realization 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 reason why she should annex Corea. She had no right to, and no necessity for, seizing Manchuria. The only excuse Russia has for desiring these countries, is that they will furnish her good ports, and that their possession will be a step onward in her scheme of controlling 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 ambitions 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 firmness in dealing with the question. Japan realizes 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: "If you will leave Corea alone, I will make no further objections to your occupying Manchuria." 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 inhabit 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 enlightened 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

Japan will stand by her condition to Russia, mentioned above. So far Russia has gained her ends by shrewd, but underhand, or "Oriental," diplomacy. She now openly declares that she will resort to force to maintain possession 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 war 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, numerically; 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 overwhelmingly in Russia's favor. But investigating 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; Russia 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, collectively and individually, are more intelligent than the Russians, at least in the rank and file. They are vastly more mobile than the Russians; 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 present 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 foreign power, and so may maintain strict neutrality so long as her own rights are not infringed on.

MACAULAY ON THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

In a letter written in 1857 to Mr. H. S. Randall, of this country, and since published, Macaulay, the great English author and statesman, makes some remarkable prophecies concerning this country. Mr. Randall had sent to Lord Macaulay a copy of the "Life of Jefferson," written by himself. In acknowledging 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 Democracy. Then he goes on to show why he believes that "institutions purely democratic, must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, 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 expect a general spoilage, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on

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 England, under a pure democracy, the result would be the same. "Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish; or order and prosperity would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish."

Then the writer goes on to say that the fate of our country has been deferred by a physical cause. For as long as we have "a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land," our workingmen will be at ease and the "Jefferson 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 institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress 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 happen, 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 prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise; and all is tranquility and cheerfulness."

But over here in America, according to Macaulay, things will be different. The United 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-

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 composed of wise and steadfast statesmen, will be made up of self-seeking and dangerous demagogues; and then how shall our nation stand?

And then Lord Macaulay concludes his argument thus:

"I 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, spoilation. The spoilation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoilation. There is nothing to stop you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government 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 difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged 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 certainty of conviction which commands our attention. 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.

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 *poetry*. 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 inspiration. The "Sea" will do very well. It's always 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 proceed 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 SIR—I set out to write a poem for next month's *Argo*, on the "Sea." I had got about

half-way across when my Muse fell in and was drowned. I regret to state that I shall be unable to write anything for the next issue.

Yours truly,

EDITOR X.

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.

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. CONE CLARKE.

[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 festivals. The course of the sun, moon and constellations is given and eclipses shown. The clock has been regulated to 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 religion."
"Yes?"
"Yes—that is to say, what I can't understand
I take on trust."—Brooklyn Life.
The key of my heart, dear maiden mine,

Lies in those sweet, blue eys of thine.

E.N.

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 Caucasian acquaintances.

"No, suh. Ise celebratin' my golden weddin', 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 'leventh."—Chicago Tribune.

At an evangelical service at Glasgow recently 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 conducted party!"—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.)

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.

A class of little girls at school was asked the meaning of the word "philosopher." Most of the hands were extended, but one child seemed especially anxious to tell.

"Well, Annie, what is a philosopher?" 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 recently marveling at a dog which was playing a bit of an old masterpiece on a piano. Suddenly 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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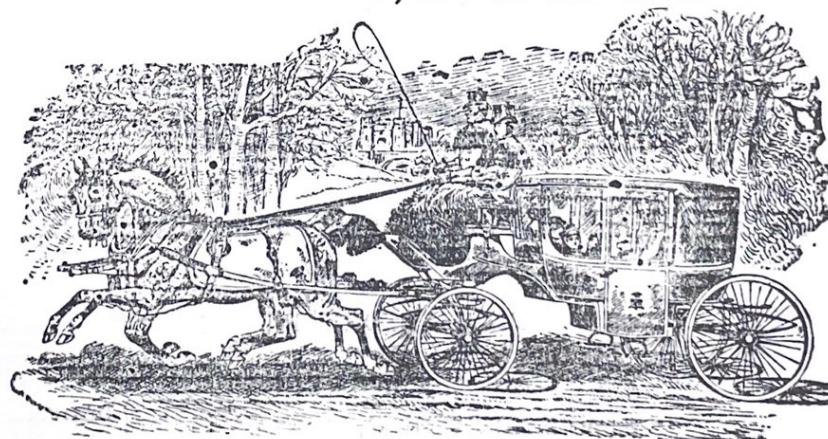
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