

congenial things of every day life and habit. Or they may find a pleasure in being in the mere vicinity of each other, and, not knowing how else to explain it, fondly imagine they are in love, only to discover a little later that they were entirely mistaken. There is another way to explain this personal magnetism, and one should be very careful not to misunderstand it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The scientific students have made themselves especially conspicuous around our sanctum of late. Their hideous yell sounds more like the war whoop of a tribe of Zulus than the hoot of a respectable band of students. It would be of inestimable advantage to such fellows to "see themselves as others see them" for a short time. But it is an old saying that every one has a "forte," and we suppose theirs is to expose their callow intellects to the world, and at the same time impose upon the rest of the University in a manner that is unbecoming even to a student reared in a laboratory. If they would get out into the sunshine of literary culture and there bask until the flush of civilization should again return to their cheeks, to take the place of the brazen hue that has so long enshrouded them in ignorance, we believe there would yet be some hope of bringing them back to, at least, a semi-civilization.

Several members of the Senior class are reading law in connection with their regular work here. We are informed that a class has been organized, consisting of all the law students in the city, to fit themselves for the senior year in eastern law schools. The pluck of the boys in this undertaking is a very forcible argument that a law department would flourish in this institution. The legislative committee appointed to look after our needs would do well to take this fact into consideration. Home grown men, it is said, make the most thrifty and successful citizens. Why, then, applying the same rule, would not men educated at home better understand and more readily adapt themselves to our condition? The argument that it is not the duty of the state to educate its citizens, is good in a pure democracy; but in a government like ours, where all citizens are considered children and the government the great parent whose duty it is to protect and educate them, the argument fails. The legislature need have no scruples against introducing something new, for their predecessors have already made training for a scientific education, which means professional education is one of the duties of the state. A post-graduate course in the sciences enables the student to obtain a professional education. Since this is permitted by the state there can be no argument against a law department except financial aid. Surely a state that can afford to reimburse every man who has a claim against it, a state that can and does maintain a militia in pomp and splendor for the sole purpose of adding dignity to it, need have no hesitancy in appropriating the small amount necessary to maintain a law school. The taxpayers of the state will applaud any action of the legislature which denotes a move in the line of progress.

College politics are on the wane. A few months ago the least disturbance in college affairs would cause the student politician to arm himself and prepare for the fray. This was as it should be. A good friendly fight now and then is an indication of prosperity and a solid growth. So long as the opposing forces do not indulge too deeply in personalities and resort to the vilest means to win in a contest for some

unimportant office, then there can be no injurious results; but when college men so utterly forget themselves as to plunge headlong into the conflict without thought or consideration of the record they are making, of the friends they are losing, or of the results to accrue from their actions in general, then college politics cease to be anything but a nuisance. They are injurious and degrading to the participants, and unworthy of the consideration of any student who values his reputation, his honor, or his manhood. Let the students of the University see to it that in the future no such petty, selfish and unmanly means be resorted to in our local politics as has been the case in the recent past. The motive of students should not be to win unless they can do so fairly. Unearned laurels are valueless. A student may be clothed in a panoply of seemingly unapproachable honor and his reputation may be unsullied, but just as sure as he dips into college politics the poisoned darts of the ever watchful politician will be hurled at him from every direction. He will be charged with infidelity to his friends, with bribery, with falsification—in fact, everything that is mean is balanced against him; his life is made a burden, and his former friends desert him. It is not our intention to wage war on college politics. There is no abler supporter of them than THE HESPERIAN when they are rightly conducted. Friendly rivalry makes men ambitious and should be encouraged. A defeat is no disgrace when defeat comes honorably. We hold that it is better to be defeated with honor and candor and courage than to win in the companionship of fraud and insincerity. Let the future course of our politics be made smoother so that after a class or society election students can greet each other as friends. Don't be found skulking in the background waiting for an opportunity to knife some one who did not vote for you, but on the other hand cast his vote for a better and more deserving one perhaps. All can't be winners in any game, and the contestants should consider well this fact before entering and be prepared to take defeat gracefully, for it will surely come sooner or later.

The theory of a tax on land values alone, as advocated by Henry George, seems to be making rapid progress in many of our large cities. New York, but a few years ago, was the only city that could lay claim to any single tax men. Now every city in the East can count them by the hundreds. The number of converts during the last year has been remarkable. As a rule the larger the city the more firmly is this idea being rooted. Looking at it through the eyes of a city laborer the doctrine is a good one, for it would necessarily raise the taxes on city lots to such a figure that it would be unprofitable for any man to hold more than was absolutely necessary to enable him to carry on his business. It would have a tendency to lower the value of land to a margin where every laboring man, if he were industrious and saving, could provide a home for himself and family. It would do away with the immense speculation in city property and prevent capitalists from buying every alternate lot and holding them until the adjoining ones were covered with buildings, thus enhancing the price of the speculators, property and gaining for him an increment which the toil of others wrought. It would do this and more; it would enable the laborer to get out of the dark, filthy, damp tenement houses, where a score or more of families dwell like so many hogs, into the broad, open sunlight that God intended to be shared alike by all his creatures. It would tend to raise the morals and increase the health of every city in as speedy a manner as did the English reform legislation, which began in the early part of this century, purify and strengthen city life.