

University Missourian

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WHO IS A MISSOURIAN?

It may be profitable to define a Missourian. The definition is not difficult. A Missourian is a citizen of Missouri who is in sympathy with the people of the state, proud of its history, ambitious for its prosperity and sincerely concerned in its welfare. He is not necessarily born in the state. He may have been born anywhere on the globe, but he is here to stay. He may have been a resident of the state only long enough to vote or even not that long, and yet be as truly a Missourian in warp and woof and mental fibre as if he were to the manor born.

Birth or long residence is not essential. Indeed there are people who have lived in Missouri fifty years who are still Virginians, Kentuckians, New Yorkers. And there are some who were born in this state who are out of sympathy with all things that the true Missourians love and honor. On the other hand, we know no better Missourian than a certain citizen of Columbia who has scarcely been two years west of the Mississippi river.

The Missourian will not eternally prate of the superiority of the other states, of their institutions, their laws, their people and their customs. He will not regard the citizens of his new or adopted state as more uncultured, more ignorant or less progressive than others in Massachusetts, Ohio or Virginia. While he will not claim that all that is in Missouri is good, neither will he assert that the state is wholly given over to the heathen and barbarian whom it is his mission to civilize and redeem. Whatever he sees wrong he will seek to correct as one would redeem a brother from error. He will not more blazon to the world the sins and shortcomings of the people of his state to great over them than he would exhibit the skeleton in his own closet for revenue.

The genuine Missourian does not live in the state simply to make all the money he can. He takes a deep interest in its people because he is one of them. The welfare of Missouri is always first in his thoughts and plans. He has true state pride and is ever ready and anxious to stand up for Missouri anywhere and everywhere. He believes in the common wealth, and with knowledge of the past, interest in the present and hope for the future, can give an intelligent reason for the faith that is in him.

WHO GAVE THE MOST?

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is a very rich man. Even in America where millionaires have become all too plentiful, he is regarded as a wealthy citizen. Some reports say that he is the richest man in the world—financially speaking. Mr. Rockefeller is a Christian man and benevolent. He gave the other day to the University of Chicago five hundred thousand dollars, making several millions he has given to that institution. It was a noble gift for a worthy purpose. Would that more millionaires were possessed of Rockefeller's spirit.

There died not long ago in a certain town a gray-haired professor. For thirty years he had labored to make the school in which he had taught a model. His salary had been nearly all this time less than \$1,500 a year. When a young man, turning away from the profession in which his ability and energy would have won him fame and fortune, he had taken up school duties as his mission. No offer of increased salary could tempt him away from his self-chosen work. This old professor left, after a life's hard, unceasing toil, an estate valued at less than the income Rockefeller receives from his fortune in one day. He had no money to give, but he had given to the cause of education—himself.

The princely gift of Rockefeller is told of wherever benevolence is honored and generosity esteemed. It will be the text for speech and sermon and rightly so. The gift of the old professor is not commended outside the circle of his few surviving friends. His name would not be upon men's tongues save that the school he founded rescues it from oblivion.

But who gave the most to education's cause and to the wealth of humanity?

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VIEWPOINT OF THE STUDENTS

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
I find in your paper of Tuesday an account of riotous proceedings by the sophomore class, presented in a manner that would indicate approval by the official paper of the University, and there is no editorial reference to the matter showing any other feeling towards the disgraceful acts that were perpetrated. Simply because a boy is a freshman, a riotous crowd invades his rooming place, takes him by force to a public place and there humiliates him by making him crawl on the ground, bark like a dog and mew like a cat.

Were I a jurymen trying such a freshman for murdering any of his rowdy assailants, I would vote "not guilty." Had I a son to enter the freshman class, I would call upon the University authorities to protect him and not allow him to be used as a dog. If they did not do so, I would then take the matter to the courts or the legislature. Does the official organ of the School of Journalism approve of the taking from any of the students of the University the exercise of personal liberty? A.

The University Missourian is not "the official organ of the University." It is published to afford training in journalism. Its presentation of news is intended to be without approval or disapproval of the news as presented unless such news receives editorial comment.—Editor.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
I am a modest young lady and I enjoy reading the newspapers and I think it would be very nice to be the society editor of a newspaper. I had thought of taking the course in Journalism but I gave it up because I don't want to deliver newspapers on the street like those newsboys from St. Louis do.
MIGNONETTE.

VOICE OF THE INDEPENDENT

[This column is under the control of the board of managers of the M. S. U. Independent.]

Board of Managers: W. F. Woodruff, president; W. W. Stewart, secretary; M. E. Otis, C. B. Hutchison, R. F. Howard, G. L. Sperry, F. R. Wolfers, C. R. Egelhoff, D. C. McVay, Henry Elliott, R. A. Smith, Edmund Wilkes, Jr., H. C. Feuers, Isadore Anderson, R. H. Alexander, E. W. Rusk.

The Independent Board will be glad to receive signed communications touching anything of interest in the University from students or other persons for publication in this column. Such communications should be dropped in the Independent Box in the north end of the first corridor of Academic Hall.

It is, in fact, a specimen of a lost art, practiced fifty years ago by persons with artistic tendencies and with dexterous ability to handle the needle. It was made by Miss Clara Bingham, daughter of General George C. Bingham, the artist, whose most famous painting was "Order No. 11."

Miss Bingham presented the picture to the senate in 1862. When she made the picture she was a girl in her teens. She afterward married Thomas B. King, a son of Governor Austin King. She died at Stephenville, Texas, in 1891.

The statement in the editorial column of the University Missourian of September 15 that the Independent board, in its opening article, was jesting when it set forth the conditions preceding the temporary discontinuance of the student weekly was erroneous. Perhaps facts were wrongly represented, but if that is the opinion of the editor of the daily let him so state it plainly. We are not writing a humorous column. If there is any jesting to be done it will proceed from other sources than the Independent board.

When it was stated in our announcement that the space which would be used by the Independent was purchased from the faculty of the School of Journalism it was not meant that a contract was signed by the business manager of the Missourian and the Independent board and we do not believe that such a construction could reasonably have been placed upon our statement of the facts. The agreement was a tacit one but a perfectly clear one nevertheless. When it was made the Independent board was contemplating the publication of a daily. Indeed the name, MISSOURIAN, adopted by the faculty of Journalism for its paper, was originated by the Independent board when it made a successful experiment with a daily paper. This fact was known to the dean of the School of Journalism. He also knew that the students of the University would loyally support their own organ, the Independent, as they had done for thirteen years, and he knew that a rival paper conducted by the students with lower advertising rates could not but seriously endanger the project of a laboratory daily such as he proposed. Will anyone think that he so shrewd a man as he is known to be could fail to realize what the discontinuance of the Independent meant financially and otherwise to his cherished plan? It

SOCIETY

THE young women of the Y. W. C. A. entertained the members of the advisory board this afternoon in honor of Miss Theodosia Wales, the new general secretary of the association. The house was attractively decorated for the affair and the harmoniously artistic new rugs and furnishings were the subject of appreciative comment. Guests and hostesses were attired in the daintiest of filmy gowns and were the harmonious complement of the animated scene.

THE Public Library, on Tenth Street in the Baptist Building, maintained by the members and friends of the Tuesday Club, reports that there are now 1,000 volumes on the shelves and that a large number of persons have availed themselves of the privileges offered by courtesy of the club women. The library is open on Monday and Saturday mornings.

The library has been built up by voluntary contributions and the various club members have taken turns in acting as librarians.

THE opening fall meeting of the Tuesday Club will be held this Tuesday in October. The members anticipate leasing a suitable room for the regular place of meeting.

The officers of the club are as follows: President, Mrs. Rosa Ingles; Vice-President, Miss Winifred C. Crowell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Palmer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Larkin Shobe; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. McAfee; Directors, Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane and Mrs. Irvin Switzer; Honorary President, Mrs. L. E. Thompson; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Frances Poor; Honorary Member, Mrs. Philip X. Moore, St. Louis; Complimentary Members, Mrs. N. P. Willis and Mrs. Maddison A. Dart; Chairman Library Committee, Mrs. Lizzie B. Morris.

Mrs. J. S. Ankeny, corresponding secretary of the Columbian Chapter of the D. A. R., urges all the members of the organization to attend the called meeting at the home of Mrs. Anita M. McAfee, at 1112 East Broadway, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, as business of importance is to be brought before the meeting. CATHOLIC No. 4.

PICTURE SHOWS ART NOW LOST

IN the senate chamber of the Capitol in Jefferson City is a bust portrait of George Washington. Ask the average person what manner of a picture it is and the answer is almost sure to be, "An oil painting." Even with close inspection, this opinion will still prevail and unless one's eyes are unusually strong, a magnifying glass will be necessary to see that the picture is not a painting, but made with needle and silk threads.

It is, in fact, a specimen of a lost art, practiced fifty years ago by persons with artistic tendencies and with dexterous ability to handle the needle. It was made by Miss Clara Bingham, daughter of General George C. Bingham, the artist, whose most famous painting was "Order No. 11."

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The Put-it-Offs.

My friend, have you heard of the Town of Yawn.

On the banks of the River Slow.

Where Blooms the Wait-awhile flower fair.

Where the Sometime-or-other sends its air.

And the soft Go-easys grow?

It lies in the Valley of What's-the-use.

In the Province of Let-'ers-ride.

That tired feeling is native there.

It's the home of the listless I-don't care.

Where the Put-it-offs abide.

The Put-it-offs smile when asked to work.

And say they will do it tomorrow.

And so they delay from day unto day.

Till death cycles up and takes them away.

And their families starve, beg or borrow.

Tests of True Republic.

There are three tests of the true republic: First, that power rests on fitness to rule; second, that its sole object is the public good; third, that it is maintained by public opinion and not by force.—Frederic Harrison.

It is certain that he discouraged the further publication of a student paper and accompanied what he had to say in that regard with the promise that the Independent should have complete control of such space, not to exceed two columns, as they should choose to use in each day's issue of the Missourian. When from these facts, we drew the conclusion that we had given value received for space allotted to the Independent it never occurred to us that we were jesting.

BY THE INDEPENDENT MANAGING BOARD.

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

IT is by the constant pressure of real circumstances the business ability in general is shaped, and this is peculiarly true of journalism, whose day is defined as sharply as the circuit of the sun. The minutes cannot be lengthened, so the worker must be trained to adjust himself to their limitations. Always in touch with the events of the moment, with electric nerves that cover the globe, the newspaper must intensify its strain of effort according to the clock. There is no variation in its measured trick, so the elasticity must be in the brain of the staff at moments of tense activity. This power can no more be acquired from books or discourses than a military leader can be evolved from mimic games of war or sham battles. A conflagration or other calamity may occur at a late hour, and the scurrying work to be done bears no relation to any but the most general precepts that could be laid down. There was an April night forty-three years ago when editors who had just read their proofs touching the celebration of the end of the civil war were handed a telegraphic line bearing the stunning news that the war president had been assassinated. A crime, hitherto unknown in the history of the country, had darkened the earth. The editorial pens must be taken up again to write, against the clock, of the be-mumbing blow. Yet many of the articles that appeared the next morning were powerful, eloquent and singularly well timed in patriotic, statesmanlike tone.

Another newspaper requisite that cannot be acquired by closet study or classroom advice is a just sense of restraint. A journal of character must know what not to say. An incongruous word or inconsistent sentence has a jarring effect and is sure to be challenged by the constant readers, who are critical as well as appreciative. Such things might be written with the greatest freedom in college exercise that go into the waste basket, but put them in the printed line that neither piety nor wit can cancel, and the difference is realized between the discarded scribbling of the study desk and a message to the busy world. The Columbia daily will be a positive record of both effort and restraint. It must fill its field according to the sweep of events that chooses its own hours and can not be governed by schedule. It must be accountable for the printed word. Its students must hustle to get out the paper, and if it is not a good one it will hear from esteemed contemporaries and an analytical public. But it will be actual practice, and without this schools of journalism will make no more headway in the future than in the past. The new Missouri idea in the collegiate study of newspaper work seems to open the right road.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

YALE is not to have the field of practical teaching of journalism to herself. The University of Missouri also has a plan perfected and instructors appointed for a four years' course, journalism to be on an equal footing with the departments of law, of engineering and the other professions. Colonel Harvey's idea of a daily newspaper as a training field will be followed, an experienced Missouri editor having been called to the position of dean and editor of the college paper. The four years' academic course will include lectures upon history, economics, sociology, public law, etc., as well as upon the technical details of newspaper work. This is the practical plan, and it should succeed. Naturally, graduates will still have something to learn in the vicissitudes of actual newspaper life, something which they could never learn in the made-to-order environment of the college newspaper office. But the university is only a training school for any profession. There is no reason why it should not successfully perform that service for the newspaper profession.—Boston Herald.

What we want is better men, men with larger intellectual background, firmer convictions and greater courage. Bright boys who will write feature stories are fairly abundant. Thoroughly competent reporters, though less easy to find, are still to be had. But men who can drop into journalism in the old and high sense of the word offer themselves in small numbers.—New York Evening Post.

If half the good things which are being said about the department of journalism at the state university will be repeated in two or three years from now, the new undertaking of the institution will be its most popular asset. Time was not so far distant when the idea of a school of journalism met with about as many jeers as compliments.—Doplin News-Herald.

Dr. M. Buhler, managing editor of Der Bund, Berne, Switzerland, has been elected to the head professorship of journalism in the new Department of Journalism in the University of Berne, Switzerland.

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN WHO SENDS GOOD WISHES TO DEPARTMENT



SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID.

SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID, president of the Institute of Journalists of Great Britain, editor and owner for years of several leading English journals, indorses the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Sir Hugh was president of the World's Press Parliament held in St. Louis during the World's Fair. The University of Missouri conferred upon him, for his eminent services to journalism, the degree of LL. D. He writes from his home at Teutenden Hall, Hendon, London, N. W.:

"I have read with profound interest the plan for a School of Journalism in the University of Missouri. The provisions made are so complete and thorough that little or nothing can be added; they have only to be embraced by capable young men and women and worked out with intelligence and skill, as I am sure will be done.

"I particularly like to see set forth this as one of your aims:—'We are planning to train for journalism, not of course, to make journalists.' In the higher sense it must be said journalists are born, not made. One has a gift for original writing, another, as you say, in America, 'has a nose for news,' others are specially fitted for reporting, organizing and the like. All the more need is there for the training which your school proposes to give, and I am confident that it will not only raise the status of the press, but be a fresh source of credit to the great university, of which I am proud to be an honorary graduate.

"It is a notable coincidence and a striking indication of how the two English-speaking races march forward in line, that a School of Journalism has just been established at the University of Birmingham, Warwickshire, with which, as Member of Parliament, County Magistrate, and otherwise, I have been long associated.

"I hope you will send me occasionally a copy of the University Missourian, which will doubtless be as complete for training students in journalism as the engineering establishment, which I inspected, is for its purpose and which I found since has produced engineers who more than satisfy even American requirements."

MISSOURI WATERMELON SURPASSES GEORGIA'S

Like Missouri Mule, It Leads the World—Scott and Dunklin Counties Ahead of Others—Cultivation is Profitable.

THE Missouri watermelon crop has been harvested. In this fine, fat year of agricultural prosperity in Missouri the watermelon has more than held its own.

The official reports show that this year's output of watermelons has exceeded that of any previous twelve months since agricultural crop statistics have been kept in the state. The estimates of watermelon experts are that more than twelve million melons, with an aggregate weight of 300,000,000 pounds, have been shipped from points in Missouri during the last three months. Many of these are consumed at St. Louis, Kansas City and other state markets, while others are shipped all over the United States.

Leads Like Missouri Mule.

The Georgia watermelon, which has heretofore, been supreme on the markets, is being supplanted by the Missouri watermelon, even though the latter does not rank so high in song and story.

Missouri watermelons in this single year have been more than sufficient to supply each head of a family in all the United States with a thirty pound watermelon. Scott county is the chief watermelon county of the world. A Scott county firm, of which Benjamin F. Marshall, of Blodgett, is president, has shipped over six hundred cars of watermelons this year.

The total shipment from the county of Scott is in excess of 2,500 carloads. The prices paid at Blodgett are about \$100 a carload. The first four hundred cars shipped out of Blodgett averaged \$119.87. The yield of Missouri watermelons is one carload to every three acres planted. Ben F. Marshall had about seven hundred acres of melons on one farm and was paid at the rate of one-third rental which netted the owner \$10 an acre.

Two Counties Equal Georgia.

Two Missouri counties, Scott and Dunklin, produced nearly one-third as many melons this year as the entire state of Georgia. These two counties,

alone grew more melons than Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, and as many as were grown by New Jersey and California combined. Mr. Marshall reports over eight thousand acres in Scott county alone devoted to watermelons and a thousand acres of cantaloupes, yielding about twenty thousand bushels of this smaller melon. It is calculated that the melon crop of southeast Missouri would make a solid watermelon train, allowing forty feet to a car, 75 miles long.

The Georgia and Texas watermelon crop comes earlier than the Missouri crop, and is harvested before the first of August, about the time the Missouri crop comes into the general market. The watermelons that are now being sold in small quantities are merely for the time, which is used in the manufacture of the delightful delicacies, watermelon sweet pickle and preserves, extensively by good housekeepers.

Watermelons Profitable.

Missouri farmers who engage in watermelon growing report it more profitable than even corn or wheat growing. The cost of growing melons in a good locality is about the same as the cost of growing wheat or corn, while the average return is from \$30 to \$40 an acre, which is considerably in excess of the net profit of the corn field.

One Missouri farmer residing near Kennett, in Dunklin county, with a hundred acres of watermelons made this year a net profit of \$3,200 and this is deducting \$5 an acre for rental and counting out the expenses of labor, seed, freight and commissions. When it is recalled that the watermelon crop only requires attention from March until July, it will be seen that the watermelon farmer has not a very difficult task as compared with any other agricultural laborer.

Missouri's chief watermelon locality is southeast Missouri, along the Missouri river bottom lands and along the low-lying, sandy islands in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In these particular localities neither cotton nor corn, but watermelon is king.