

University Missourian

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GREATEST GIFT TO EDUCATION.

The greatest single gift to education made by state or individual was that by the United States, when, through act of Congress, introduced by Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, and signed July 2, 1863, by President Abraham Lincoln, eleven million acres of land were given for the endowment of American Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The greatest single step forward in the expenditure of money from the federal treasury for scientific research was when, through act of Congress introduced by Congressman William H. Hatch, of Missouri, and signed by President Cleveland, March 2, 1887, provision was made for the establishment upon federal foundation in each state and territory of an Agricultural Experiment Station. The endowment of the Station and the renewed appropriation therefor at each recurring session of Congress commits the nation to the support of scientific inquiry.

That a state or nation could properly expend public revenue for public education had been an accepted theory of the American people. That a state or nation could properly expend public revenue for purpose of scientific research was a new doctrine. The Agricultural Experiment Station definitely commits the federal government and the states accepting federal appropriation therefor not merely to the teaching of what is already known but to the extension of the boundaries of knowledge. These Stations, added to the allied work of the Department of Agriculture, constitute the nation's laboratories of research. This the government is doing for the farmer.

The field of investigation is broad. The act of establishment declared that the station should "conduct original research or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies of the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotating crops as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures; natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adoption and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese," and then the act adds this sweeping clause, "and such other research or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories." Nothing which affects agriculture is foreign to the purpose of these laboratories of research. The government neglects nothing of value to the farmer.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BUILDING.

The Y. M. C. A. Student building when finished will be important as a meeting place for University students and as a dormitory. It contains rooms that can be used by county clubs and committee meetings. A kodak room will fill an urgent want among the students. The auditorium will be an excellent place for student meetings, lectures and entertainments. Bowling, billiards and pool could furnish relaxation to the mind wearied by study.

The student who has been spending his spare moments during vacation in the swimming hole on the farm can find his greatest joy in the swimming pool. The most enjoyable way to refresh the brain and the body is to take a plunge when "the water's fine." The lounging room with really comfortable chairs will be filled with those who wish to rest between classes and forget about books and teachers.

The dormitory of forty rooms, will provide a college home for many students. The increased attendance at Missouri demands many rooming houses and building lots near the campus are becoming scarce.

CHIEF ASSET OF MISSOURI.

Except only Missourians, born on the soil or adopted, the chief asset of Missouri is the blue grass. Kentucky has been called the blue grass state, but Kentucky has only acres where in Missouri are square miles. Blue grass stands for the greatness of a state. Where it grows lush upon the hillsides and down the meadow way are men of iron will and women of gentle speech. Blue grass means material prosperity. It tells of limestone which makes for clear water and strong bone. It suggests the lithe limbs of the thoroughbred horse and the sleekness of cattle with pedigrees like that of a Daughter of the Revolution.

Where blue grass grows wild and rank there may be found in rich abundance all grains and fruits that the temperate zone may yield. It makes the finest pasture land. Out of it, through the mysterious processes which Mother Nature only knows, come food and drink and raiment, beef and milk and wool. Blue grass grows in every Missouri county. The aristocrat among the grasses, it is dominant everywhere driving before it all that dispute its primacy.

The bears have no rightful place upon Missouri's coat-of-arms. There should be instead a sheaf of blue grass nodding benediction.

AUTOMOBILE OR HORSE?

That the automobile is here to stay is an assured fact and its prestige is growing daily. But be this prestige ever so great the automobile will never completely supplant the horse.

The importance of the auto is especially striking because its field of activity is but recently being filled and its thorough efficiency is fully equal to meet the requirements of this advanced age. The use of the automobile is becoming broader in its scope to meet the demands of the day. The idea that only the wealthy have use for it is a thing of the past. Nearly every one has use for an auto and many persons of even moderate means own machines. It is indeed of double value to the farmer and he finds it useful in many ways in preference to the horse.

It is the misuse and not the use of the auto that causes the great prejudice against it. Reckless, irresponsible chauffeurs, employed by men with millions to waste, break all speed law limits, endanger human life and apparently care little.

Both the horse and the automobile have the proper field. While the latter cannot but grow to greater proportions, the former will not lose ground as a faithful and active servant of mankind.

THANKS!

STEPHEN DOUGHTON, chief copy editor of the St. Louis Star and Chronicle, writes to the Department of Journalism concerning its daily paper:

"Everyone in St. Louis says it is a model journal, and it is. I never saw anything so well written, so typographically pretty and so clean."

Frank W. Spencer, manager of the St. Louis bureau of the United Press Associations, writes to the Department of Journalism:

"I certainly am glad to be associated even to a slight extent with your newspaper. I want to congratulate you on the paper and thank you for placing me on the exchange list. * * * Your paper is neat, keen, newsy and certainly a model typographically."

VIEWPOINT OF THE STUDENTS

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
The system of registration at the University of Missouri is one of the few remaining earmarks of the school's earlier numerical unimportance. It is greatly to be regretted that a school fast becoming one of the largest in the United States should retain a registration system as antiquated and inadequate as Missouri's. It is as unsystematic and unbusiness-like as it is old and insufficient. The University management might do well to at least examine such a system as exists at the University of Chicago, where many thousand students are registered in a single day.

The Class Rush.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
The Class Rush is the most important event of the year for Sophomores and Freshmen. It is a test of strength, skill and endurance. By such affairs every student acquires a healthy love for his class and his school.

Here's Real Pumpkin Pie.

The real old-fashioned pumpkin pie is still made in Maine, but not so commonly as years ago. Bake shops and restaurants use mostly the squash pie. Mrs. Benjamin Mitchell, of Portland, Me., who has made pumpkin pies for forty years, gives the following receipt: "A cupful of pumpkin, an egg, teaspoonful of salt and one of ginger, half cup molasses, pint of milk, teaspoon of sugar. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven."

SOCIETY

MRS. JAMES McALESTER entertained the Ashland Club Thursday afternoon, at her home northeast of town. Whist was played, and the time passed enjoyably. The members of the club, all of whom live on the Ashland gravel road, are: Mrs. Joe Harris, Miss Bessie Harris, Miss Effie Harris, Mrs. Henry Lee, Miss Lizzie Bedford, Miss Zannie Mae Estes, and Mrs. Joe Estes.

THE Sigma Nu fraternity gave an informal dance Wednesday evening in honor of Fred Babcock, Miss Babcock, and Miss Jennings, all of Moberly. Mr. Babcock is a former Sigma Nu man.

THE Sigma Alpha Epsilon pledges this year are:
Marshal Neil, Kansas City.
William Barton, Kansas City.
Henry Ess, Kansas City.
Harry Warner, Kansas City.
Kump Reiger, Kansas City.
Bower Broadbuss, Kansas City.
Robert Spencer, Sedalia.
Paul Barnett, Sedalia.
Rush James, Springfield.
Theodore Hackney, Springfield.
Robert Talbot, Denver, Colo.
Robert Mitchell, Denver, Colo.
Engene Wood, St. Louis.

CHANCELLOR SNOW

TO have lived for a purpose and to have achieved a rich fulfillment of that purpose, to have done no mean or unworthy thing, to have lived day after day in simplicity and gentleness, to have added to the store of the world's knowledge and to have won the affectionate regard of thousands with whom he came in contact—such was the career of Francis Huntington Snow. The death of this pioneer educator and distinguished scientist will sadden the hearts of the people of Kansas as the taking off of no other beloved citizen, perhaps, could do. And the news will travel far to many exiles of the state, and to each it will be a message of sorrow.

Dr. Snow was closely identified with the history and development of the University of Kansas during all the years of his active manhood, and to him more than to any other man in that state is due the success of the institution and the high place it occupies in the world of education. It was as a young man almost a boy, that Dr. Snow first climbed the heights of Mount Oread at Lawrence, in September, 1866, and ever since then all his hopes and ambitions, his achievements and his unremitting efforts have been centered in that institution. During those remote and weary years of struggle and uncertainty it was Dr. Snow who bore the greatest burdens most patiently, his splendid optimism cheering his comrades to carry on the work. In the forty-two years of his services he has seen the University of Kansas develop from one small and badly equipped building to a great and magnificent system of stately edifices, of which Snow hall, the natural science building, is a splendid personal memorial.

Chancellor Strong, on learning of Dr. Snow's death, said: "His death cuts the last link with the first year of the institution. He has come in contact with every one of 20,000 students that have been at the university during his time, hence he has had the opportunity of impressing himself upon a large number of educated men and women." While Dr. Snow was an able instructor, it was the charm of his singularly winsome personality that made every student who ever climbed the "hill" his devoted friend. That he was, a distinguished scientist all the students knew, but far dearer to them was the simple, kindly, big-hearted man, ever ready to lend sympathy and aid. What Dr. Snow has given to the scientific world is another story. His nature was so modest and his reticence regarding his own discoveries so impenetrable that few of those even in his classes realized the international reputation of the smiling little gentleman upon the lecture platform. There is no man or woman today who ever attended the University of Kansas but will treasure in his or her heart the tenderest memories of Francis Huntington Snow, scientist, educator, friend.—Kansas City Journal.

THE DIFFERENCE.

By Robert J. Burdette.

When Washington was President,
As cold as an icicle.

He never on a railroad went,
And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone,
He never licked a postage stamp,
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at the knees,
By wire he could not send dispatch;
He filled his lamp with wale-oil grease,
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such dashing done—
We've all these things; but then, alas,
We seem to have no Washington!

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

THE new school of journalism established in the Missouri State University at Columbia has already attracted a good deal of attention, and the prospectus just issued by the University seems to indicate that it will be conducted in a broader and more thorough fashion than other ventures of the same sort. There is room for difference of opinion as to whether the intending journalist should receive a special education or follow the ordinary liberal curriculum, trusting to actual experience for such special knowledge as is required; much may be said on both sides. But if a course in journalism is worth while at all, it is such a broad and educational course as is here marked out. The routine of a newspaper office is not difficult to acquire, and writing is quite as much a gift as an accomplishment. The things a newspaper man can profitably know, too, are so innumerable that no college course could include them all. Yet in a more restricted way there is a body of knowledge which is of paramount value in a newspaper office, and which an ordinary college education gives in part and in part misses. Broadly speaking, journalism as a field for intellectual effort has always meant one of two things. It has meant politics or it has meant literature and the arts.

On the literary and artistic side little that is worth while can be offered by special courses; the ordinary training of a cultivated person is best. On the political side the case is rather different, and it is possible to select and bring together those studies in history, economics, finance, etc., which are most useful in dealing with contemporary life, and which are not apt in a college course to be taken up in a thorough and systematic way. The prospectus shows that this high ideal has been carried out, and the college of journalism is made co-ordinate with the colleges of law, medicine, agriculture and engineering, and not inferior to them in dignity or scope. There are, to be sure, a dozen courses or so in journalism—its history and principles, newspaper-making, with "laboratory" work on a small daily paper, newspaper administration, publishing, magazines, news-gathering, correspondence, office equipment, newspaper jurisprudence, etc. But this special training is but a small part of a course which is made up of subjects offered by the University and includes those aspects of economics, American and European history, political science and public law, sociology, English composition, literature, etc., which are both broadly educational and of direct practical utility in a newspaper office.

It is an interesting and well-balanced course laid out, and is sure to be of profit to those who take it. The requirements for admission are the same as to the college of arts and sciences. The course covers four years, but a combined course is offered in which the academic course and the work in journalism can be completed in five years, which seems a very sensible compromise. The new president of the University is Dr. Albert Ross Hill, who succeeds President Richard Henry Jesse.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

ONE of the professions that is now commanding great attention, and for which there is great demand for young men well educated in it is that of journalism. To be properly equipped to fill such a position a special course in a University that teaches it is essential. There are not many such courses open, but those that include journalism in their curriculum are making a great success of the department, and the young men and women graduates are the first sought by the great metropolitan papers of the country.

One of the best, in fact the best institution of this character is at the University of Missouri. * * * The department will not only increase in numbers but it will send out into the world many young men better fitted for their chosen profession than any other school of a similar nature in the country. The opportunity for young men in this direction was never as great as it is today, and that hundreds will embrace it admits of no doubt. The young man who can acquire an education at the Department of Journalism at Missouri University is particularly fortunate. His success in the adopted line of his profession is assured, which means command of a salary not equalled in many other avocations of life.—Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.

Dr. A. F. Sheldon, of Chicago, writes to the University Missourian:
"In my opinion the Department of Journalism of the University of Missouri is a most important work and decidedly valuable advance in education. It is certainly true that the way to 'draw out' is by doing and that the 'feeding' is only incidental."
Dr. Sheldon is at the head of the Sheldon School, which has had remarkable success in its field.

The UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN is on sale at the Drug Shop at two cents a copy.

GOLF, ANCIENT GAME, FAVORITE OF KINGS

Whether Fat or Lean, Its Devotee Enjoys It Beyond All Other Sports—Monarchs and Politicians Equally Fond of It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—"The royal and ancient game of golf," as it is appropriately and enthusiastically styled by its devotees, is one of the old Scottish sports that has taken hold among our people to such an extent that golf links are found in every city and town and in almost every part of the United States, as well as in its territories and its colonial possessions. It used to be a common saying, not very many years ago, that "when a man became too old for croquet he took to golf," and that "the game was only fit for old women!" Such remarks are never heard now, for there are few who are unaware of the skill required in the game, or of the blisses and pangs of the sport, under its triumphs and defeats.

Golf is recognized nowadays by medical scientists as chief among the most healthful of all out-of-door recreations and sports, and men of more than the average avoirdupois, like Candidate William H. Taft, indulge in it as frequently as their professional, business and other duties will permit, while those of learner or more slender built, like Secretary Elihu Root, enjoy it "for the sport of the thing." Men and women, young, middle-aged and those in the Osler class too, all alike find it alluring and agreeable, and yield themselves with heartiness to its fascination.

Widely Popular.

Though it is only in comparatively recent years that golf found its way to the fore of American and British sports, it has become so popular that hundreds of thousands are playing the game in almost every part of the globe. Most of these, however, only improve to a certain stage and then there is a halt, but they go on and worship the game with the devotion of one who battles for a hopeless cause.

Many efforts have been made by newspaper writers, as well as by enthusiastic golfers, to discover when the game of golf first came into existence, but all without avail. It is said by some to be of Dutch origin, and not of Scotch as is generally supposed. With all the growth and interest of the game for none have flourished more strongly and universally, fresh efforts have been made to discover its origin, but all have failed.

Dutch Origin, Probably.

One of the most interesting and most ancient of the pictures in which the game is portrayed is the tailpiece to an illustrated "Book of Hours" made at Burges, the original of which is in the British Museum, and which shows three players putting at a hole in the ground as in our modern golf. At all events if golf is not of Dutch origin, it at least derives its name from the Dutch "kolf." Though proofs of its existence are to be had at the beginning of the seventeenth century in Holland, the game has since entirely disappeared from there.

At what date the royal game was introduced into Auld Scotia is wrapped in glorious uncertainty. It is acknowledged, on all hands, however, that it was played there, both in the highlands and lowlands, with considerable zest and skill for years and years before the game was taken up in England. It is an undoubted fact that in 1457 its popularity had already become so great as to interfere with the most important pursuit of archery, and the game was forbidden by law passed in parliament. It would appear that little attention was paid to this decree, for 14 years later another decree was passed, and yet another; but all without avail, for enthusiasm in the sport in the olden days seems to have been just as keen as at the present time.

James IV, Forbade It.

Though James IV, who was at that time king, signed the issue forbidding the game, he was himself an enthusiast, for it is indeed curious to find him breaking his behest and setting an ill example to his commons by practicing this "unprofitable sport," as is shown in various entries.

Though no doubt Scottish monarchs handled the club before him—(peculiar ones they were in those days)—James IV, is the first monarch who figures formally in the golfing record. James V, was also a keen golfer, and there is evidence to show that his daughter, the beautiful and unhappy Scottish heroine, Mary Stuart, was a skillful and ardent golfer, always ready for a game no matter how unpropitious or threatening the weather. It was alleged by her enemies that "showing her shameless indifference to the fate of her husband, a very few days after his murder, she was seen playing golf and pallmall in the fields beside Seton."

That her son, James VI, afterward James I, of England, was a golfer tradition confidently asserts, though the evidence is meager. He prohibited the importation of golf balls, then made of leather and stuffed feathers, from Holland, as it meant the departure of considerable money from his kingdom.

While Charles I, was engaged on the links of Leith, in 1642, the news reached him of the Irish rebellion of that year. He did not go on with the match.

British Monarchs Golfers.

Some rude readers may say he was known at the time, but he was a great enthusiast and long afterward found his favorite diversion in the royal game. One might almost go from descendant to descendant right up to the reign of the present king of Great Britain and Ireland, to find that British monarchs have always taken a keen interest in the game, even if some of them did not test their skill on the links.

In 1834 William IV, became the patron of the famous St. Andrew's golf links, and years later, as further proof of royal favor, he presented a magnificent gold medal for competition; while the following year the queen dowager became patroness of the club and presented another.

In the last 50 years the British royal family have been great admirers of the game. King Edward, however, in spite of many statements to the contrary, does not play golf, but he has had a course laid out on his private grounds and is always pleased to sit near the home green and witness the players finishing their rounds.

According to the really great exponents of the game its chief attraction consists in the almost supernatural control they exercise over the ball whether it is lying well or ill, and their marvelous putting powers. It is the fascination when the long game is being improved and the terrors when confronted with the short put, which have made the game what it is. There is no golfer from the open champion down to the varietal duffer who has not felt, in varying degrees, the terror of this frightening put. Golfers tell us that "soldiers have gone into battle and faced death, but they are unable to conceal their nervousness when asked to sink a short put!"

It is "putting" which is really the chief and necessary requirement for those seeking championship aspirations. Failure to hole the ball is responsible for the comparatively obscure place numbers of golfers occupy who are proficient through the greens, but who fail when the pin has been lifted. Though a man drive far and sure and beat his opponent until the green is reached, if he be a poor putter he will invariably "bite the dust."

Must Have Style.

It has been laid down, more or less, as a rule that unless a golfer acquires a correct style he will never be a great player, and yet this seems extraordinary for there are not two golfers who play the game the same. The most faulty style is always cultivated by the man who teaches himself golf and will not have it taught him. The chances are that he will begin by holding his club wrong, by standing wrong, and by swinging wrong, and should he hit the ball it will probably fly wrong.

The beginner will in his own way undoubtedly improve, he must do so, his aim becoming more perfect; but he will gradually find that his bad habits will find for him hazards of all descriptions, and unless his temperament is good his language will be bad. One day he will be worse than others, will bemoan his fortune, and will seek the aid of some friend to bear patiently the burden of his "cursory" remarks.

It may happen that a good Samaritan will take pity on him and tell him where he is wrong. Another effort will be made, but the new grip feels awkward, and the change in tactics reduces his hitherto bad golf to worse. Back to the old style he goes, and back to the old ways, and though he plods along and may play some good holes, there will always come one bad one which will invariably hold him back.

No Pleasure For Duffers.

Of course there are exceptions, but they are rare. When matters go wrong in golf you must start from the beginning again, and it is only the constant practice which leads to perfection. To enjoy golf it is necessary to play well. The constant duffer—and Washington has scores of them—is filled with dismay and shame at his own short-comings and is an unhappy spectacle as he knocks the ball from tee to tee; but he who has started under the eyes of a good tutor and uses grace and ease in his shots will, during the years of his life, get satisfaction and reward.

Golfers are born, not made, but the bungling and indifferent players will get just as much pleasure out of the day's outing on the links as will they who go the round making but few mistakes, provided that their human nature is good and when a shot is "duffed" they refrain from pouring forth a swearing vocabulary.