

University Missourian

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MISSOURI'S RATIO NOT HIGH.

Interesting figures and comparisons relating to the ratio of students to teachers in American colleges may be found in Bulletin Number 2 of "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching." The proportion of students to teachers ranges from four to one at Clark University to twenty-five to one at Drake. Missouri University in company with Kansas University, Iowa, Purdue, Amherst and Wesleyan, occupies the middle division with a ratio of thirteen to one. Twenty-one colleges, including Columbia University, Leland Stanford, Cornell, and the University of North Carolina have a ratio of ten to one. Yale has a ratio of eleven to one. One of the strongest groups, including Princeton, Harvard, Michigan and Pennsylvania, has a ratio of eight to one.

It is, of course, impossible to state definitely what constitutes an ideal ratio, as that depends upon the purpose of the school and upon the quality and ability of both students and instructors. However, something is evidently wrong when institutions doing similar work vary so greatly in their ratio of students to teachers.

As a rule eligibility is, and should be, the only restriction placed upon the number of students and the number of instructors is dependent upon the monetary allowance for that purpose. Few if any institutions have all the financial support they need. Obviously some sacrifice must be made. Shall that sacrifice be in the size or efficiency of the staff employed? Surely for the greater part it should be in the size of the staff. Two \$2,000 men are as a rule better than four \$1,000 men and the standard of work is higher even though the two men have classes of thirty each as against the four having classes of fifteen.

Too often the development of an institution is along the line of ever adding new though unimportant courses, even at the cost of deterioration in established branches. Progress is desirable but expansion is not necessarily progress. Adding the Department of Journalism to Missouri University marks the school as progressive and puts it in line with the plans of the foremost educators of today. We would not recommend, however, that salaries in Romance Language, for example, be reduced in order that a new teacher be added to offer courses in Syriac or Icelandic, even though that would be expansion.

Missouri University now has a ratio of thirteen to one which is low as compared with other great Universities. The economy of the future should be in the addition of new teachers and the extravagance in getting men of the highest efficiency. The labor should be in solving the problem of the distribution of instructors so that the ratio of thirteen to one will not be so far from the ratio which will exist in the class room.

Then watch Missouri grow.

VALUE OF ATHLETICS.

Intercollegiate athletics furnishes the student community with its heroes. In this materialistic age hero-worship has been swept away into the trash heap of last century's ideals. But it is essential to the temperament of the growing youth that he have ideals and that he have heroes to embody the ideals. It is necessary even for a university to have physical heroes. In the few universities where athletics is of secondary interest, the atmosphere has become too academic. The "greasy grind" has become the university type. Athletics interferes with that anomaly. The football hero turns us back in a measure to the Greek ideal of a university. The gymnasium, where the Greek youth was sent to become a well developed man, forms a contrast to the university of today. To make the man a fine animal was its first object; training his mind came second. Primarily, he was taught how to live, what time he had left was devoted to the cultivation of his mind. Our ideal of a university is reversed. Puny Phi Beta Kappas are often the result. Intercollegiate athletics help to furnish more than any phase of university life the golden mean between the Greek gymnasium and the modern American

can university. Therefore let us continue to bow in adoration before our Eckersalls and our Andersons. They more than faculty or students make the University a sane place in which to live.

The University Assembly on Tuesdays and Thursdays is one of the most important events at the University. Every program is valuable either for instruction or entertainment. Some of the programs are so interesting that the auditorium would be filled if an admission price were charged. The fact that any University student who has a laboratory period in the morning must work during Assembly keeps some away. The only excuse University students with this hour free can give for failure to attend is indifference to their best interests.

The news that Prof. H. Wade Hibbard has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. A. M. Greene Jr., in the school of engineering is welcome to the students in that department. The resignation of Prof. Greene to take up a more lucrative position was a blow to the engineering school; and it was feared that his place would be difficult to fill. Prof. Hibbard, however, is a competent and able man. He will be a valuable addition to the faculty.

VIEWPOINT OF THE STUDENTS

Maybe It's The Bracing Weather.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
There is a noticeable change among the students this week. Study instead of play is the dominant feature. Those who have been suffering from homesickness are beginning to brighten up and take an interest in their surroundings. The men on Rollins Field are getting over their stiffness and are beginning to put vim into every play of their muscles. The weather, the church socials and politics are doing their best to make the students enjoy life this fall. All in all, Missouri seems to be entering on the most successful year in its history.
R.

Promotion of Otis.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
It is excusable if the powers that be in the military department wish to promote over his brother officers any man who has taken an active interest in the various department hops, but when it comes to making a second lieutenant out of a "high private in the rear rank," it looks as if the military department has adopted the new system of additional credits on a scale of geometrical progression. The fact that Merrill Otis was last year voted the most popular man in the University does not go to show that the competent sergeants of last year who are still sergeants will rejoice with him because of his extraordinary promotion.

DISINTERESTED.

WHAT THEY KNOW OF AMERICA

THE confusion that foreigners make of our geography is well illustrated by a German poem that appeared not long ago. The poet, with edifying unconcern as to locations and distances, was guilty of some amusing blunders. The argument of his extraordinary effort is something like this:

Under a palm tree on the shore of Lake Erie the hero is devoured by an alligator. The heroine, learning of his fate, rushes from her home in the everglades of Florida on the banks of Lake Superior, captures the alligator, extracts the hero's body, and buries it with magnificent pomp in Greenwood, in the city of New York, State of St. Louis.

In another instance, a German who really wished to know the geography of this country, fell into the mistake so common with Europeans of not appreciating the rather large scale on which Nature has dealt with us in the matter of land and water.

Near Concord, Massachusetts, is Walden Pond, the little body of water near which Thoreau lived alone in a hut for about two years. His most famous book is, as everyone knows, entitled "Walden." It purports to be an account of his life in that hut, and ranks with masterpieces of American literature.

Once a German professor, engaged in studies of America, received from Washington a large map of the continent. Soon afterward, in writing to an eminent American, he said that he had looked all over the map without finding Walden Pond. This seemed to him an amazing omission, and he urged his friend to lay the matter before the Government authorities with a view to correcting the map.

Perhaps the most amusing of mistakes in American geography are those to be found in the "nigger" songs of which cockney singers in English music halls are so fond. Of these a most entertaining example is the effort of which the chorus bears this refrain:

"While strolling by the 'Udson, one bloomin' summer's day,
I ears my lovely little picaninies sing!"

Another cockney con song weaves its sentimental refrain about "the dear old cotton fields in South Dakota where the sweet magnolias bloom."

SOCIETY

THE marriage of Miss Elsie Estelle McCloud, of York, Neb., to Mr. William Thompson Conley, of the Central Bank here, will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albion McCloud, Thursday evening, Oct. 15, at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Conley will be at home after Nov. 10, at 714 Maryland place, Columbia.

Mrs. R. L. Holland, of 701 Maryland place, entertains this afternoon at five hundred. Those invited are:

Mesdames F. W. Neidermeyer, Stockton Dorsey, J. H. Guitart, J. H. Crews, Turner Gordon, S. A. Smoke, Joe Estes, J. D. Ellif, and guest, Mrs. Cohn, of New York; Mrs. Odell, of Carrollton.

Misses Clara Hickman, Ida Howard, Rho Crews, Mamie Campbell, Eva Johnston, and guest from Germany, Stella Strawn, and guest, Miss Chamberlain.

The Delta Tau Delta Fraternity gave a pretty informal dance last evening at their new chapter house on Rollins street. About twenty-five couples were present. The programs were hand-painted. W. A. Hanner, of Moberly, furnished music.

Frank J. Bullivant, Eng., '07, of St. Louis, is visiting at the Delta Tau House this week. He was formerly captain of a cadet company and was a member of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary Engineering Society.

The girls of the Y. W. C. A. house are at home this afternoon to the advisory committee and some of the women of the churches who have taken a great interest in furnishing this home for the association.

Miss Estelle Anderson will entertain the chafing-dish club tomorrow afternoon in honor of Miss Agnes Talbot, of Fayette, who is visiting Miss Adele Fleming.

The Tuesday Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Fisher's Chapel of the Presbyterian church.

Miss Babb, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will be in Columbia from Monday until Friday next week.

Mrs. C. W. Greene will entertain the members of the cabinet of the Y. W. C. A. at dinner tomorrow evening.

Miss Mabel Turpin and Miss Birdseye are visiting at the Pi Beta Phi house.

Illinois Then and Now.

What has transformed the fever-stricken, mortgage-ridden and poverty-blasted Illinois of the "eighties" into the thriving, bustling heart of the United States? Two things: modern science, and real, effective education. Draining the fields and discovering the proximate cause of malaria practically destroyed the chills and fever; extending and modernizing railroad and steamship lines gave ready access to the markets of the world; the telephone put an end to the horrible isolation and loneliness of the farmhouse; the inter-urban trolley-line made pathways over the muddy prairies and bottomless "slews;" cement manufacturing enabled the smallest hamlet to build sidewalks and even to pave streets; while, as for education, the farmers have been systematically and wisely instructed how to make farming pay. This education of the farmer has been carried on in at least two ways. At the time when the face of Illinois was that of grim desolation, certain shrewd investors—notably some from Great Britain—bought up, for the proverbial song, great areas of these poorly tilled farms from their ague-stricken owners, and began to cultivate them in wholesale, scientific ways. So large grew these foreign holdings—in some cases embracing the greater part of a county—that the state government became alarmed and passed legislation forbidding the inheritance of land excepting by bona fide citizens of Illinois.—James P. Munroe in the September Atlantic.

Bay Rum as a Beverage.

Several of the old master barbers in Worcester can tell interesting tales of men employed by them from time to time who have had a craving for shaving stimulants inside. Some favor bay-rum, drinking it in water in the shape of a hot sling. Others take the clear alcohol, dilute it, and consider it a very good form of booze.

One Front street barber several years ago was worried over the rapidity with which his supply of lilac water, costing in the neighborhood of 90 cents a pint, vanished. Doing a little detective work, he discovered that one of his men considered lilac water better adapted to internal use than being slapped on the fresh shaven face of a customer. What was his wonderment in seeing his man take up a pint bottle of the perfumed water and drink the entire contents without winking an eye. The man was considered too good for an insignificant barber shop and was dispatched to new fields.

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

CAN journalism be taught? Greeley not only dismissed the suggestion contemptuously as unworthy of consideration, but even went so far as to deprecate the academic training of the intellect, and he prayed for deliverance from "those horned cattle, the college graduates." The scholarly Dana also maintained that the only successful school of journalism is a newspaper office; and this, I suspect, would be found upon inquiry to be the opinion of practically all journalists now in the front rank, with one notable exception. But will the common saying that a journalist is "born, not made," stand the test of analysis? Is it any more than assertion? Has any one ever tried to demonstrate its truth by process of reasoning, or could one hope to succeed in such an attempt in these days of wider and freer intellectual development in the universities? True, the familiar declaration that journalism cannot be taught as surgery or engineering is taught seems plausible, but is it indeed the fact? We may grant that certain technical knowledge respecting the mechanical construction of a newspaper can be derived most easily, if not solely, from actual experience; but that experience can be obtained as well without as within a newspaper office if the facilities be afforded. This form of proficiency, moreover, is of the smallest comparative value, and bears a relationship to the practice of journalism as a profession hardly closer than the ability to conduct an advertising department. Surely, too, one can be taught how to write, edit, think, even how to perceive, as readily in a college as in a newspaper office, the only conceivable advantage of the latter being that—of inestimable value, to be sure—which is derived from enforced practice; but even this cannot be regarded as unattainable, if the mental energy and ingenuity said to be exercised by some undergraduates in striving to avoid work could be diverted into other channels.

Journalism can never be history; its unceasing activities deprive it of the advantages of scientific inquiry. It cannot even be the rounded truth, since the necessity of prompt presentation of what seems to be fact renders impossible the gathering and weighing of all evidence which bears upon an event that must be chronicled. As a purveyor of what we call news, the newspaper cannot present daily a photograph happenings; it can only give a picture, imperfect because painted by fallible beings. As a guide, it must form opinions and pronounce judgment instantly; the delay of a day or even an hour at times would be fatal to full effectiveness. Hence the necessity for the most complete and finished mental training; and where, pray, can we look for the building of thoroughbred minds if not to the university?—George Harvey, Editor Harper's Weekly.

NUMBER 1, Volume 1, of the University Missourian is off the press. It is the newspaper published by the new school of journalism of the University of Missouri.

The first number of the paper is neat in appearance and shows care in editing. While it is not of the "yellow" variety it is not ultra-conservative. It is a good example of the everyday newspaper so dear to the heart of the American public. It is not inclined to "cover up" anything. It contains an article about the "investigation" of the keeper of the city jail in Columbia, where the paper is published, one about two suits for the purpose of keeping Columbia playhouse "dark" and another local story about "leap year causing a suit for failure to wed." It plays up a wreck on page 1 and tells a story of a man who sees through the grafted eye of a rabbit. It contains some interesting feature stories, including one which declares Eugene Field was the first editor of the University.

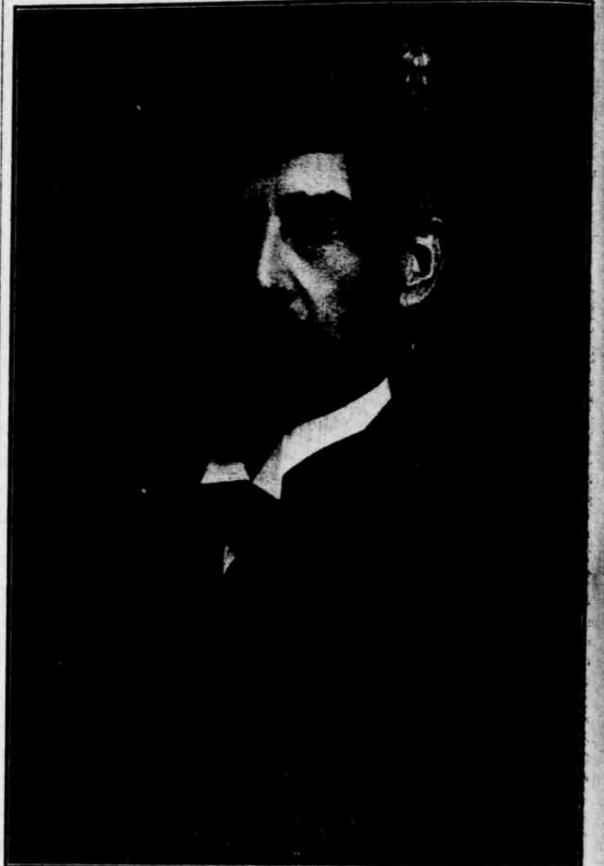
One note of interest is that the subscription is "absolutely in advance." The print paper used is of such fine quality that to run off one edition on it would almost bankrupt a metropolitan paper.

Taken all around the University Missourian is a very creditable product.—St. Joseph Gazette.

THE State University of Missouri, at Columbia, has just put a widely mooted proposal into practice by the establishment of a School of Journalism, co-ordinate with its schools of law, medicine, engineering, and agriculture. The plan is the outcome of a long period of deliberation; it was accepted in principle several years ago, and during the past three years arrangements have been begun for the establishment of the new department, while newspaper writers of reputation have been addressing classes preparing to enter upon a journalistic career. The new school will produce results interesting to all who are watching the attempt to place journalism upon a scientific footing.—Harper's Weekly.

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

FORMER PRESIDENT, WHO PRAISES JOURNALISM



DR. RICHARD HENRY JESSE.

RICHARD H. JESSE, LL. D., former president of the University of Missouri, is pleased with the showing made in the Department of Journalism, and has high expectations of its future results.

"The number of students enrolled in the Department of Journalism is larger than I had expected," said Dr. Jesse. "I read the University Missourian every day. It is a bright, newsy paper, and is evidence of the good work being done by the department."

"There never has been doubt in my mind as to the success of a department of journalism. Certainly the University cannot make journalists, any more than it can make doctors, or lawyers, or engineers. But the training which it gives furnishes the foundation on which a man or woman may become a journalist. The newspaper man should have the broadest education. He is called upon to write on a great variety of subjects, touching almost every phase of human activities. He is a teacher of the

people. The Department of Journalism and the Teachers College are sister institutions.

"I understand that some newspaper men have criticized the idea of teaching journalism in the University. Criticism of a similar character was directed against universities and colleges when they first began to teach law, medicine, engineering, and agriculture. The critics of the Department of Journalism will soon find themselves in the same position as are the critics of the other departments. The University can train for any line of work which requires reason and intellect. If there be no science to journalism, then it cannot be taught; but if there is a science to journalism and fundamental principles underlying it, then most assuredly it can be taught.

"It will be only a short time, I think, until it will be essential that the successful applicant for a position on a metropolitan paper have special training for newspaper work."

COLUMBIA WOMAN IN WAR ON IMPURE MILK

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Authority on Pure Food, Opposes Theory That a Large Death Rate Among Infants Improves Race.

Almost twenty-five per cent of all American children die below the age of one year. This death rate has grown so much larger in this country than in others that economists are making a detailed study of the cause.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Columbia, has made a close study of the milk supply of the United States and has found that 88.7 per cent of the babies fed on ordinary market milk die in their first year. Mrs. Miller, chairman of the National Pure Food Committee, read a paper before the Missouri Housekeepers' Conference Association, in which the need of milk supervision is clearly set forth.

Mrs. Miller opposes the theory that a large death roll among infants improves the human race. The same cause that kills many children leaves others in a weakened condition. It is by no means a question of the survival of the fittest.

Scientists Don't Agree.

Scientists have not yet agreed as to the effect of preservatives upon milk. Formaldehyde will keep the milk sweet, but it also has a deleterious effect in that it aids in concealing the dirt and filth that the milk may contain.

Most authorities agree that heat, cold and cleanliness are the best preservatives. Ordinary market milk is often filthy. Dirt gets into the milk from the stables, the cows, the milkers, receptacles, insects and impure water. This unclean milk gives rise to tuberculosis, scarlet and typhoid fevers and other infection. A large part of disease is contracted in this way.

Mrs. Miller urges Americans to go to Denmark for a model method of conducting dairies. Some thirty years ago Mr. Busck's attention was drawn to dairy products by the refusal of a distillery in Denmark to sell his workmen

milk because "he didn't buy his spirits there." He then began an investigation that revealed the true condition of the milk supply in Denmark, where there was no control over the cattle, the laborers or the adulteration or contamination of milk.

Mr. Busck was a philanthropist. He conceived the idea of improving the milk supply and formed an association to carry out his plans. All over five per cent of the profits were to be used in reducing the price of the milk to the consumers. His associates were noted scientists and experimenters. Certain regulations were adopted by the association and rigidly enforced. One of the most important provided for an inspection of every cow by a veterinarian at least once in every two weeks. He made a report on cleanliness, quality of feeding and general treatment and especially looked for any disease which affects the animal.

The farmers who were in the association were under contract to report any case of sickness in herd or workmen and to refrain from using milk from any suspected cow. Any workman who was ill or who had sickness in his family was isolated. In order the better to carry out these regulations, the isolated workman received full pay and the association gave full price for the unused milk. This took away any incentive to fraud.

This milk was sold as follows: Whole milk, 20 cents per gallon; half skimmed milk, 10 cents per gallon; cream, No. 1, \$1.25 per gallon; cream, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon. These prices would be much higher in this country if as much care were taken in handling the milk. At double the price, in Mrs. Miller's opinion, such milk would be as cheap food as many doctor's bills, and funeral expenses, sad hearts and empty homes would be lessened.