

University Missourian

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

- Oct. 19. Lecture, "Miracles," Prof. Sharp, Room 5, 7 p. m.
- Oct. 22. Oklahoma Club meeting, Academic Hall, Room 44, 10 a. m.
- Oct. 24. Football—Missouri vs. Westminster.
- Oct. 28. Meeting of Executive Board, p. m., Academic Hall.]
- Oct. 30. International Symphony Club, Missouri Auditorium.
- Oct. 31. Football—Missouri vs. Ames.
- Nov. 14. Football—Missouri vs. Washington.
- Nov. 19. Lecture by George Z. T. Sweeney, auditorium.
- Dec. 4. Lecture by John T. McCutcheon, auditorium.
- Dec. 18. Lecture by Lorado Taft, auditorium.

BOOST ALL ACTIVITIES.

It cannot be said of the students of the University of Missouri that they are not loyal and do not support the football team. They do, earnestly and enthusiastically. Season tickets to the amount of more than \$2,500 were sold to the students alone. Students of this University have been known to deny themselves the necessities of life that they might have the money to buy a season football ticket. This spirit is commendable, but why not be equally as loyal in supporting all student activities?

It takes just as much time and ability for an athlete to "make" the basketball, the baseball or the track teams, but none of these activities receive one-half of the support the Tigers are receiving—and deservedly receiving—now. Strange as it may seem, the Glee Club, the student theatricals, and the Interscholastic debates often fail to pay expenses. Why? Because the University of Missouri students do not think that their fellow students, who put time and abilities in the brain work are entitled to their support.

In many colleges these student activities receive as much of the students' support as any branch of athletics. If the University of Missouri wishes to take front rank in "College spirit" it will be necessary for its students to boost all student activities.

VALUE OF THE A. B.

Time was when the College of Arts and Science was the Mecca of all men seeking a University education. But of late the popular fancy seems to be in favor of entering the professional schools, immediately upon graduation from high school. Men preparing for professional careers do not seem to appreciate the fact that an academic education will increase their earning capacity one hundred per cent. They think that the time spent in acquiring an academic education is time foolishly spent. They are not aware of the fact that if they want to be educated in the real sense of the word, this education can only be acquired through the College of Arts and Science. The majority of men, candidates for professional careers, do not know that the most successful men in all walks of life were men who had a large supply of general information secured only through the College of Arts and Science.

The Academic Department, besides being able to impart general education, teaches to think. Men trained to think are becoming more in demand every day. These men by virtue of their general education, are daily drawing higher salaries than men trained only in one subject.

The man who is graduated with the degree of A. B. can go out into the world with the knowledge that he has a general education that will prove beneficial to him in all walks of life.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Attorney-General Bonaparte, in an article on "Government by Public Opinion," which appeared in The Forum for October, has given his opinion of the newspaper. He first shows how the coming of the daily press has widened men's vision. Before newspapers existed, men knew of those beyond their city or manor or canton only in a general way, and the things of local happening received practically his entire

attention. Since the creation of the newspaper, however, men have come in close touch with their fellows all over the world, and though the importance of local matters has greatly diminished, the broader view has made it possible for men to grow and expand.

Mr. Bonaparte goes on to show how the newspaper can either be a factor in expressing public opinion or molding it, or else it can be the tool of some unscrupulous man or machine for selfish ends. He deals at some length with the responsibility of the newspaper. He lays greatest stress upon the danger of the newspaper selling its editorial columns. In the other parts of the paper, whatever is paid for is marked "Advertisement." If the editorial pages are to be used to influence readers for the benefit of a few, they should be headed "Advertisements" that the readers may know that they are reading paid matter and not genuine editorial opinion.

VIEWPOINTS

(The University Missourian invites contributions, not to exceed 200 words, on matters of University interest. The name of the writer should accompany such letters, but will not be printed unless desired. The University Missourian does not express approval nor disapproval of these communications by printing them.)

Would Give Girls Ballot.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
It would be a valuable experiment to try a straw ballot among the University girls. Statistics in regard to woman's suffrage could be gathered. The women in this University represent the educated class of American women. They have delved into constitutional history and political economy equally with the men except they have worked harder. They understand party principles, and theories of government. The straw ballot would find out if they care to apply their knowledge. See if they are indifferent. Who wouldn't want to delve into the heat of this campaign? Every girl has the same latent feeling that the young man has before his first election. But she keeps it latent because when she mentions it every one she knows howls at her. Give her the real suffrage and see if she is indifferent. In Colorado forty-two per cent of the population are women and forty-eight per cent of the votes are polled by women.

No logical reason has ever been advanced to show why women should not vote. Next to indifference the greatest argument is that the political world makes a woman masculine, and that her home duties are too absorbing for her to spare the time to vote. Does a lawyer lose clients because he votes? Does a reporter fail to turn in enough copy because he does his duty as a citizen?

There was the same struggle over property rights as there is over suffrage. A married woman was not allowed to control her property until within the last fifty years. The argument is raised that women ought not to vote because they cannot protect their country in time of war. If they could vote there would be fewer wars. It is held that women have not the right to suffrage because they are not capable of holding office. They are more capable of holding some offices than are men. Jane Addams made the best garbage collector Chicago ever had. Suffrage is not taken from foreign-born residents because they are not eligible to be President of the United States.

The primary business of woman is conceded to be looking after her children but that does not prevent her from indulging in a few things on the side. The woman who votes will be better able to instruct her sons in the duties of citizenship. Law laws affect women more than men because she needs more protection. She introduces humanity into the law for her sympathies and emotions are the strongest phase of her temperament. Judge Lindsey admits that he was able to carry on so successfully his child rescue campaign because of the women's vote in Colorado. In the four states where women have entire suffrage the problem of child labor has been eliminated.

At the present time who are women's political equals—idiots, criminals, infants, and foreigners. She is plainly out of her class in this classification. Experience has shown the state is best ruled by the suffrage of the greatest number of citizens. The American women are fifty-five per cent of the entire American people.

However even the man who would fight to keep his wife and daughters away from the polls is forced to admit that a partial suffrage is desirable if not a necessity. There is a certain municipal housekeeping concerning the cleaning of streets, the inspection of tenements, and certain sanitary conditions that women ought to control. Women should have a large interest in the school laws, they should inspect prisons, morgues, factories for violation of child labor laws, sale of drugs. And to control this special phase of government she must have at least partial suffrage.

CO-ED.
"Why are you so vexed, Irma?"
"I am so exasperated! I attended the meeting of the Social Equality League, and my parlor maid presided and had the audacity to call me to order three times!"—Fliegende Blaetter.



THANKS!

WARREN ROGERS, for the last two years a member of the Tiger squad and one of the tallest form—6 feet, 4 1/2 inches—writes from St. Joseph, Mo.:

"Wishing to keep in touch with the University and to acquaint myself with her activities I enclose a check for one year's subscription to the Daily Missourian. I am now in the practice of law in this city.

"I expect to visit Columbia some time during the autumn and wish to see the Tigers eat up some good strong team. Hence I ask that you send me a schedule of the games to be played on Rollins Field during the remainder of the season, for which schedule I thank you in advance. Much success to the Tigers and the University Missourian."

Joe X. French, member of the Mystical Seven, and Kappa Sigma, now with J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., at Keokuk, Ia., writes:

"My heart beats the same for 'Old Mizzou' and much more so with the contamination of this Iowa atmosphere around me. I wish you would put me on the subscribers' list of the University Missourian and send me as many back numbers as you can find. In doing so send me the bill for the bunch, and I will most gladly remit, being anxious to hear what some of God's people are doing."

Judge M. McD. Bodkin, editor of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Ireland, writes for copies of the announcement or bulletin of the Department of Journalism of the University of Missouri and adds:

"I have shown the outline of the journalistic school of the University of Missouri to several eminent Irish educationalists and I should not be surprised if a chair in Journalism is added to the new University of Ireland. They all seem greatly taken by the project."

Lewis M. Holden, former student, now secretary and treasurer of the Holden Abstract and Investment Co., Albany, Mo., writes as follows to the University Missourian:

"Please enter my name on your list of subscribers for the school year from September to June and send me all the copies I have missed by sending this in late. I cannot afford to miss any copies of the paper that keeps me in touch with the old school."

Prof. A. R. Coburn, superintendent of the Chillicothe public schools, writes: "We are very much pleased to receive the University Missourian and will place it on file in our library. The high school students read it very eagerly. It certainly will serve as a great influence in directing the young people to the University."

SOCIETY

THE Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity celebrated its thirty-eighth birthday by a banquet at the Gordon Hotel Saturday evening. Following a time-honored custom the guests wore powdered hair and the room was lighted by red and white candles. Miss Adele Fleming was toastmistress. Miss Elston, Miss Wood, Miss Craig, and Miss Pearce gave toasts to the different classes. Miss Katherine Helm spoke on the convention and toasted Miss Edith Stoner, the grand president, who is from the local Theta chapter. Miss Beth Patterson attended from Mexico.

Ross Comly, the Iowa center, and Charles Hazard, fullback, who played in the Iowa-Missouri game Saturday, were entertained while in Columbia as the guests of the Acacia fraternity.

FASHIONS

"NOW!" ejaculated pretty Polly Primm, as she turned the ink-fresh pages of a current journal of fashion and meditatively selected a square of divinity from the pan of the sweet cooling on the window sill.
"Let us know the worst!" came in hollow tones from the Football Sweater "frat" girl in the window seat, the Serious One huddled in the ingle-nook by the fire and She With the Artistic Temperament draped herself over the pillow-piled couch before the congenial background of the half-shadowed mirror.
"Now," resumed Pretty Polly, as she was always called by the Intimate Six, "now, we are to be 'silhouettes'! Meaning, as you may perhaps guess, that now we are to appear as 'shadows' or mere 'outlines' of figures.

TAILORS speak of the new clinging skirts as 'collante' and with them must be worn the 'reformed' garment, the 'maillot.' You must achieve these or you cannot, positively cannot be a 'silhouette.' It is so writ. Do you find this from Harper's Bazar interesting:

WOMEN who care to adopt the 'silhouette' idea of dress must say good-by to their last petticoat, the 'last' because it has been a single affair for several seasons. Now, however, it is to be banished entirely in its familiar form, and the 'mystery corset,' or the maillot, as it is called (because the wearing of 'tights' with nothing over them is a little shocking to sensitive ears) has replaced it. They and the other experiments in gossamer underwear are the pivots on which all the extreme of the season's fashions turn.

Fortunately a middle course has already been found by which the beauty of the long lines is still possible without the undress effect of the ultra models with which importers first bewildered us. However, it, too, decrees that our dresses must stick to us, though that term also is softened. Tailors are speaking of the new skirts as collante, which means exactly the same thing. It is of undressed satin and of the thinnest weave. In order to make it sufficiently collante it is provided with insouciant elastic bands, through which each leg is slipped. With this petticoat the corset, laced in the front and closed behind, is worn, for this gives the unchangeable back lines that are necessary to the new dress forms. The latter affect the skirt portions of the costume much more than they do the waist.

THE word which every extremist in the matter of new attire, maker or wearer, is conjuring with, and which figures in every headline in notes fashionable, is the "silhouette." It has the double meaning in French of outline and shadow, and so it describes, quite perfectly, the thin, scant Directorate gowns, which outline the human figure even where the latter is not shadowed through the sparse folds. These effects are arrived at by the adoption of reformed underwear, under lined, thin cloth skirts.

'MAGININ' THINGS.

What gives us all our splendid books, 'Bout love and war and famous crooks? Some fellow sits and looks and looks, 'Maginin' things

What makes young Tompkins whistle so And often to the florist's go, And smiling, greet a former foe? 'Maginin' things.

(By Berta Hart Nance.)

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UNIVERSITY "UNDESIRABLES"

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S reference in his inaugural address at Williams to a class of students against whom the college should "close the doors promptly," is only one sign more of a searching of heart, on this subject, among academic authorities. How to get rid of the student loafer; how to combat and destroy the notion that a college is "the best athletic club going;" how to make college life appear something else than an annex to fashionable society—in a word, how to make students study—that is the problem. President Hyde of Bowdoin dealt with it in his talk to the incoming Freshmen. He had some pungent words about the current maxim that "a gentleman's rank in college is 'C,' or lower. The action of the Yale faculty in cutting off the week-end absences of pleasure-loving students is another indication that presidents and professors are waking to the scandal. The dean of one of the faculties at Harvard has said that the most difficult question before that university is how to prevent students from idling away their time without work.

For two decades at least the Philistines have been invading our Eastern colleges. The general increase in wealth and spread of luxurious habits, during that time, have bred a species of hangers-on—they cannot properly be called members—of our educational institutions, who are a disgrace to themselves and the colleges that harbor them. We do not mean the openly vicious. With them, it is usually easy to deal sternly. The students whom President Garfield described are the elegant young gentlemen without intellectual ambition or moral purpose; they dawdle away their four years with no thought of getting out of college anything but social amusement and a sort of gambler's excitement. They live lavishly. They take an intense interest in athletics—as practiced by others—"supporting" the team in exactly the spirit of the decadent young Roman noble patting the muscles of the gladiator whom he had backed to kill his man. They are the kind of men whom the new president of Williams characterized as "those who loaf because they choose to, and who do not propose to change their occupation." A little study, of course, is a disagreeable necessity, but the amount of it is kept as small as a too indulgent faculty will permit. It is these men, and their growing numbers in our Eastern colleges, who have made almost literally applicable the sarcasm which Gaston Phoebus, in "Lothair," directed at English students:

"What I admire in the order to which you belong is that they live in the open air; that they excel in athletic sports; that they can only speak one language; and that they never read. This is not a complete education; but it is the highest education since the Greek."

The deepening recognition of the evil should lead to a fixing of attention upon the one remedy. It is surely no great mystery. What it is, President Garfield plainly implied. The college should have

a college standard, which it should enforce absolutely without fear or favor. The standard ought not to be that of a social club, nor an athletic association, but of a body of scholars pursuing the intellectual life. Something of the rigor with which technical and professional schools demand from all their students a certain measure of attainment, would be wonderfully tonic in our colleges. There would be no moral condemnation in excluding men who could not or would not do the required work, any more than there is in dropping incompetent students by the Institute of Technology or the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It would be simply the dispassionate enforcement of a sound rule, the cool facing and application of the fact. "This is a society for intellectual training. You show no capacity even to appreciate it, much less to share in it, and we must, therefore, ask you to betake yourself elsewhere."

As the Evening Post has insisted more than once before, the cure of a good part of the athletic obsession in our colleges could be effected by simply raising the standard of scholarship, and manfully enforcing it. "Take your absences for the big games, young gentlemen, use up your quota of 'cuts,' train all day and talk athletics all night; but if you do not meet the decent requirements of a scholar, you cannot stay here." This seems easy, but we know that it is hard. It takes more courage and stamina in a professor than most people think to "flunk" the captain of the eleven or to mark the examination paper of a "good fellow" with becoming severity. There is no surer road to the loss of immediate popularity. And from the grumbling which has been heard at Princeton over President Wilson's moderate attempts to make study something more than a trifling incidental, one can infer what complaints would be made if President Garfield should proceed mercilessly to "close the doors" upon all undesirable students at Williams. We rather guess that the alumni and trustees and benefactors would be heard from, wailing over the needless interference with the college's "prosperity."

The thing will have ultimately to be done, however, if only in self-defense. Educational institutions cannot forever go on permitting our young barbarians all at play to belie their very name. And we are convinced that success as well as moral distinction would come to any college that resolutely set itself against over-athletics and under-study. The kind of eminence which Balliol College at Oxford long enjoyed is within the reach of any American institution which would put the things of the mind where they belong; would not only exalt scholarship in commencement addresses, but would exact it in the long routine of the college year; would not merely erect as the ideal, but would strive unceasingly to realize, that pursuit of wisdom in which

"... the smooth-sleeping weeds Drop by, and leave its seeker still untired."
—New York Evening Post.

SCHOOL ARMY IN AMERICA

The American army of school children consists of not far from 12 million pupils in actual daily attendance. This is two-thirds of the total enrollment and a little less than one-half of the total number of American children and youths between five and eighteen years of age. Forty years ago 30 per cent of our total population were in the "5 to 18 years of age" group, which now includes only 28 per cent. This marks the force of the "race suicide" movement. Forty years ago 57 per cent of the members of that group were on the school lists, as compared with 70 per cent at the present time.

In 1870 the average number of days of school attendance for each pupil was only 78. It has now reached 106. In 1880 American pupils averaged four years of schooling using 200 days as the basis of a school year. They now average five and a half years. In the states of the North Atlantic division the average is seven years and in the North Central division it is six and a half years. The states of the Western division show a little longer term than the states of the North Atlantic division. The South Atlantic and South Central divisions show an average of three and a third years as compared with two years a quarter of a century ago.

There are in this country about 200,000 schoolhouses, and the value of all school property is about 800 million dollars. The teachers' army numbers about 475,000, approximately one-quarter males and three-quarters females. The average salary of male teachers is about \$57 a month and of female teachers about \$44. The total yearly expenditure for educational purposes exceeds 300 million dollars. Including expenditures for private instruction, for universities, colleges and technological schools, normal schools, professional schools, reform schools and schools for the defective classes the sum is approximately 400 million dollars. Omitting these and including only what is known as public instruction, the annual cost is about \$3.75 per capita and the annual expense about \$27 a pupil. Twenty per cent of the expenditure is for

TOLD ACROSS THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Everybody was hoarse and hungry the next morning.

"What's the matter?" asked the Art student, seeing his neighbor pass up the meat.

"Looks like Iowa bear to him," the wag interrupted.

"You'll have to give Coach Catlin credit for being a good sport," the solicitor for the Oven contributed. "He showed his good will to Missouri when he joined the parade with his bear."

"What else could he do? He had to bear it," ventured the Freshman.

"Talking about mascots," said the football man, "did you fellows notice our new mascot?"

"Trot her out," growled the Junior Medic. "You know we're not in good guessing trim this morning."

"Why, the Co-eds' sign, of course."

"Right you are," the Arts student broke in. "It brought us luck this time and deserves to be a Tiger mascot."

"Maybe it will, provided the Engineers let it stand," suggested the red-headed Soph with the wart on his nose.

"They'll have to—now," added the Freshman.

"It's their own fault. Had the Engineers left the sign the way it was after their scrap with the Academs no one would have interfered," argued the Arts student.

"They looked at him in amazement."

"This from you, whose life is dedicated to the advancement and preservation of art. Could you really have seen that backstop then?" tragically sighed the wag. "What is our art leading us to?"

"I am not saying anything against art," the Arts student continued, but I have found out that it doesn't always mix with college traditions."

buildings and sites, and 60 per cent is for salaries. Forty years ago the cost was \$1.64 per capita and the expense \$15.55 a pupil.

From this it appears that the country is spending nearly 75 per cent more for education than it is for its army, its navy and its fortifications.—Boston Transcript.