

## JOHN D. WRITES OF EARLY FRIENDS

**Oil King Tells of First Meeting John D. Archbold Forty Years Ago.**

**WAS "GREAT BORROWER" THEN**

**Expects to Go On Developing Plans Which Have Been His Inspiration.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In the November issue of "The World's Work" is the second chapter of John D. Rockefeller's reminiscences, which he entitles "Some Old Friends." In this chapter he tells of his early associations with John D. Archbold, H. M. Flagler, Stillman Witt, S. V. Harkness and others familiar in the industrial and financial history of America. Mr. Rockefeller says:

"It is not always possible to remember just how one first met an old friend or what one's impressions were, but I shall never forget my first meeting with John D. Archbold, who is now a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company."

### When He Met Archbold.

He then describes how, about thirty or forty years ago, he was traveling about the country, talking with men interested in the oil industry. While at a hall in the oil district he saw written on the register, "John D. Archbold, \$4 a barrel." This first attracted Mr. Rockefeller's attention to Mr. Archbold. Mr. Rockefeller gives a long account of his relations with H. M. Flagler, for whom he expresses great admiration. In speaking of the value of friendship, he writes:

"These old men's tales can hardly be interesting to the present generation, though perhaps they will not be useless, if even tiresome stories make young people realize how, above all other possessions, is the value of a friend in every department of life without any exception whatsoever."

### Beware of This Kind.

He excerpts from the rank of real friends those who, when we come to them in time of need, say "I'd like to oblige you, but I can't explain why at the moment," etc., etc.

Once, Mr. Rockefeller says, he went to S. V. Harkness and told him that he might have to call for additional funds in furthering an enterprise, and was told "All right, J. D., I'll give you all I have got."

"In my early days I was always a great borrower," continued Mr. Rockefeller. Then he tells how once, when the question came up at a meeting of bank directors, what they should do in case more money was wanted, one of the directors, Mr. Stillman Witt said: "Here, gentlemen, these young gentlemen are O. K. and if they want to borrow more money I want to see this bank advance it without hesitation."

As security, Mr. Witt offered to his fellow directors his own strong box.

### Urges Study of the Bible.

Prof. C. M. Sharpe of the Bible College spoke at the University assembly this morning. He gave a report of the International Bible Study Conference held at Columbus, Ohio, recently. He pointed out that the study of the Bible is profitable, not only from a religious and moral point of view but for literary and historical purposes.

Take your Watch and Jewelry Repairing to

**WHEELER'S**  
There's Quality in Our Work

**The Leacock**  
Athletic Goods are standard for all games  
The Best and Lowest Free Catalogs  
**R. J. LEACOCK SPORTING GOODS CO.**  
208-210 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS

**ELITE THEATER**

High Class Moving Picture Show

PROGRAMME TODAY  
HIS OWN SON  
CRIMINAL'S DAUGHTER  
TICKLISH MAN  
We Cater to Ladies and Children

## SCHOOL TO MAKE CITIZENS OF ALIENS

**Philanthropic Austrian Head of Antique New York Institution.**

**BOXING LESSONS ARE GIVEN**

**Kristic Institute, Formed by Banker and Broker, Has 300 Students.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—To teach Austrians how to use their fists, so that they may discard the knife as a means of self protection.

To teach them how to handle freight. To teach them how to become American citizens.

To teach them how to read, write and speak the English language.

To give them instructions in American history and to make them familiar with the rudiments of American law.

These are the objects of an unique New York institution. It was formally opened last week.

It is the Kristic Institute, at Nos. 543 and 505 West Forty-second street, which takes its name from the founder, Thomas Kristic, who is a remarkable man. He is an Austrian by birth, but he is an intense and patriotic American citizen now and wants those of his countrymen who come to the land of liberty to become as he is.

He knows their struggles and hardships and the handicaps under which they labor after they arrive, and he purposes smoothing the way for them. But he does not confine his philanthropy to Austrians alone. He has a few Italians and a few Russians enrolled as students at the Institute.

### Started School in 1903.

Mr. Kristic is a banker and broker. He has offices at No. 505 West Forty-second street and deals in bonds, securities and steamship tickets and does a general brokerage business. But he is more interested, right now, in his institute than he is in anything else.

In 1903 he conceived the idea of instructing incoming Austrians in the ways of America. He financed the project himself and has had, at times, as high as eight hundred of his countrymen under his charge, each receiving instructions in the language and the customs of the land of their adoption.

But it was not until this fall that he decided to systematize his philanthropy and incorporate an "Institute." Now he has perfected the arrangements and last Sunday he announced that he had 300 members enrolled, mostly Austrians, but with some Russians, Spaniards and Italians among them.

He has fitted up school rooms, a gymnasium and club rooms, and each member who can afford it is required to pay a fee of \$10 a year. A regular course of instruction is given for as long a period as the member deems such instruction necessary to enable him to go out and battle for a living.

On Monday nights John Regan, a lawyer, of No. 261 Broadway, gives the pupils instructions in "How to Become American Citizens." This course includes an exposition of the steps necessary to the taking out of naturalization papers; some instruction as to the laws and the Constitution and lectures on the way American laws should be observed.

## HARVARD PRESIDENT DRINKS WINE, BEER

**Dr. Eliot Says He Has Felt No Ill Effects.**

After asserting that he had been a moderate user of alcoholic beverages in the form of wine and beer most of his life, Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, in an address before the Massachusetts No License League, of which he is the honorary president, said that his earlier ideas had undergone a radical change.

"I have been all my life what is sometimes called a moderate drinker," said President Eliot. "That is to say, I have used beer and wine on occasions, not habitually, and I have never experienced any ill effects from either beer or wine and I recognize the truth of the Bible saying about wine, that 'it maketh glad the heart of man.'"

"Whether it be expedient or not that the heart of man should be made glad in that way, should be doubted." Continuing, President Eliot declared that recent researches in psychology and medicine tended strongly to show that even the moderate drinking of alcohol was inexpedient.

### Linotype Metal Given School.

The Hoyt Metal Company, of St. Louis, largest manufacturer of linotype metal in the West, has presented to the University of Missouri for the Department of Journalism a quantity of linotype metal.

## PRESIDENT ELIOT TO LEAVE HARVARD

**Foremost Educator of United States Announces His Resignation.**

**HAD SERVED FORTY YEARS**

**Seventy-Four Years Old, But His Retirement Came as a Surprise.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, the founder of the modern college curriculum and the foremost educator in the United States, announced his resignation yesterday after nearly forty years' service at the head of the university.

While Dr. Eliot is 74 years old he has been in vigorous health and his resignation comes as a surprise. A few years ago there was talk of a movement to have President Roosevelt, who is a Harvard alumnus, succeed Dr. Eliot as president, but the idea has not been pushed recently.

Up to forty years ago the president of Harvard college had commonly been a supernumerary clergyman. The college did violence to its traditions and shocked its constituents by electing to the presidency at that time Mr. Eliot, then a youngster of 35, a layman and a man of science.

Charles Eliot had entered Harvard at 15. The next year—1854—he became tutor of mathematics in the college and continued in that position four years. From 1858 to 1863 he was assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard. During 1863-5 he was in Europe studying chemistry and investigating the educational methods of the European schools. From 1865 to 1869, when he was called to Harvard as president, he was professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was while busy teaching chemistry—and busy; also, with speculations as to how the new scientific thought was to modify and transform, perhance, educational ideals and methods—that Prof. Eliot found himself, in 1868, compelled, as an alumnus, to face the problem of the future of Harvard.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., the president, had resigned.

### A Possible Mill Manager.

The governing corporation decided on the rash and hazardous step of making Eliot his successor because of three considerations:

In the first place he had been a successful teacher at Harvard and the Boston Institute of Technology for a dozen years.

Secondly, he had printed two revolutionary articles in the Atlantic Monthly on "The New Education."

Finally, in settling his father's estate he had shown such business capacity that he had been offered the management of a Lowell cotton mill at a salary of \$85,000 a year—twice what any educational position in America then paid.

The friends of the innovation didn't win without a fight. Decision of the matter rested in the first instance, with the corporation—six men, all advanced in years, and therefore inclined to be conservative. Two of them brought the others to their way of thinking. But the board of overseers, made up of thirty of the alumni, refused to ratify the choice. The corporation refused to recede, and again named Mr. Eliot. Then the board of overseers capitulated, but not gracefully, and at the next commencement dinner the young president had a cool reception.

### He Began Reorganizing.

No sooner was he elected—in May, 1869—and inaugurated—in October—than the work of construction and coordination at Harvard began. For it is as a constructor—not destroyer—that President Eliot rightly says he cares to be remembered. Departments of the university like the medical school, independent of the university in matters too vital to be tolerated longer, were soon brought into proper relations to the governing body. The law school was revitalized, and a dean—Prof. C. C. Langdell—chosen who, in due time, radically altered its mode of teaching and studying law, and who lived to see the school take first rank. Later the divinity school was approached in the constructive spirit and transformed from a sectarian training school for the clergy of the Unitarian denomination to a school of theology where representatives of many sects both teach and study. Its standards of admission were raised; its degrees were made honorable, because representatives of proved scholarship; and its status as a part of the university was bettered greatly.

So far from being content to know

only the life of the college proper, and to preside over its faculty meetings, the new president was prompt in assuming the right to preside over the faculty meetings of the various professional schools, and at once asserted prerogatives never claimed before.

### Overtaken Like a Flapjack.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, then on the faculty of the medical school, in a letter to Motley, the historian, described the sensation which this attitude of the new president made at the time. He wrote in 1871:

"Our new president has turned the whole university over like a flapjack. There never was such a bouleversement as that in our medical faculty."

It is so curious to see a young man like Eliot, with an organizing brain, a firm will, a grave, calm, dignified presence, taking the ribbons of our classical coach-and-six, feeling the horses' mouths; putting a check on this one's capers, and touching that one with a lash, turning up everywhere in every faculty (I belong to three), on every public occasion, at every dinner orne, and taking it all as naturally as if he had been born president."

The new president began his reign with a twofold conception of his functions. He was, first, the executive head of a large and complicated establishment, with a plant valued at some millions of dollars, and a considerable force of employees. On this side he has looked upon the university as a superintendent might look upon his factory. Indeed, he seems to have this analogy consciously in mind. In one of his annual reports he figures out the economic loss involved in letting a plant valued at several million dollars lie idle during the long vacation of three months. On this side his efficiency has been incomparable.

### The Practical Side.

It was this practical side that was emphasized in his contention for shortening the college course—or at least for making it possible that the course should be taken in three years.

But his most important service to American education has been his emphasis on the elective system and the broadening of the college course. When he became head of Harvard French and German were hardly regarded as respectable adjuncts of a college curriculum. The course was laid out, and if it failed to meet the needs of a student so much the worse for him. If he couldn't get on with Latin, Greek and mathematics he might as well get out.

Conditions are hinted at in a frank comment that he made in the Century in 1884. "No knowledge," he wrote, "of either French or German is required for admission to Yale college and no instruction is provided in either language before the junior year. Could we have stronger evidence of the degraded conditions of French and German in the mass of our schools and colleges?"

President Hyde of Bowdoin College summed up Dr. Eliot's services in saying: "He went up and down the whole length of our educational line, condemning every defect, exposing every sham, rebuking every form of incompetence and inefficiency as treason to the truth, an injury to the commonwealth, a crime against the individual."

### Open to New Ideas.

All his life Dr. Eliot has been open to new ideas. He has always taken an active and outspoken interest in public affairs and recently has become the strongest upholder of the commission plan of government for cities in New England. Only the other day he announced that while he had been accustomed to taking an occasional glass of wine or beer he had lately become convinced that moderate drinking was harmful and had given it up. This incident is characteristic in showing his constant accessibility to argument to which most men above 70 are impervious.

## REAL NEWSPAPER CLASS IN THE T. C. H. S. NEWS

Taste and Enterprise Shown in First Issue of School Journal.

The T. C. H. S. News, published weekly by the students of the Teachers College High School of the University of Missouri, is the latest addition to the journalistic field in Columbia. The News is a four-page, three-column paper, brightly edited and typographically neat.

The first page of the first issue is "made-up" in embryonic metropolitan style, with appreciation of news values and display. The victory of the T. C. H. S. football team over the Missouri Military Academy, the organization of a Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. in the school and the meeting of the literary society furnish the material for the first-page stories.

"The Jack-Pot," announced as the paper's humorous column, and a school calendar are editorial-page departments. At the top of the page is a cut of the high school building. Other departments are a girls' column and "Former Students and Teachers."

Walter Williams, Jr., is editor of the News; Miss Harriet Wright, girls' editor; M. M. Pearse, business manager, and Miss Catherine Wells, literary society reporter.

## Our Suits and Overcoats ALWAYS WIN!

**Because**

They have more style, more quality and better value

**Comparison is Convincing**

Let us show you today the handsomest models in fall and winter suitings and overcoatings you ever saw



The "Fenmore"

Prices Begin at \$18.00

Our Guarantee Never Ends

**Columbia Tailoring Co.**

Phone 299

8 N. 9th Street



FIRST-CLASS EXCLUSIVE CONFECTIONERY STORE  
16 South 9th St.

CANDIES MADE FRESH EVERY DAY  
**KOLUMBIA KANDY KITCHEN**  
Fancy Boxes. Try Our Candies  
No. 11 North Eighth Street

**KODAK WORK**  
IN TODAY AND OUT TOMORROW  
WALLER PHOTOGRAPHER OVER THE ROCKETEER

## OLYMPIAN CANDY KITCHEN

Fresh Candies Every Day—Best in Columbia  
ICE CREAM SODA 5 CENTS 1010 E. BROADWAY

## SELF INDEXING LEDGERS

**Kirtley-Stephens**

That annually save in labor 80% to 90% of cost. Made in both loose leaf and bound. Samples free. Address, Dept. 5 THE HUGH STEPHENS COMPANY, Jefferson City, Mo.



THE Newlyweds and their kid and everybody else eat

Nadja Caramel Chocolates and Pin Money Gum Drops

Made by the

**Blanke-Wenneker Co.**

On sale fresh every day at

THE CO-OP.

## To Particular Smokers!

## The Drug Shop

Is splendidly equipped with the best foreign and domestic cigars. See our line of

**French Briar and Meerschaum Pipes**

Get the habit of buying your cigars, tobaccos and pipes at

**The Drug Shop**

Hatton & Knight, Props.

Phone 302