

University Missourian

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

- Dec. 1. Lecture, "Tone in Painting," Dr. John Pickard. Art room, Academic Hall, third floor, 8 p. m.
- Dec. 3, 8 p. m., and Dec. 4, all day, Oriental sale, L. W. C. A., University Auditorium.
- Dec. 4. Lecture, John T. McCutcheon, Auditorium.
- Dec. 5. M. S. U. Debating Society. Jeffersonian Debating Society. Athenaeum Literary Society. Union Literary Society. New Era Debating Club.
- Dec. 10 and 11. Inauguration of Dr. A. Ross Hill as President.
- Dec. 12. "She Stoops to Conquer."
- Dec. 18. Lecture, Lorado Taft, Auditorium.

THE CENTRAL STATE.

In the South, Missouri is called a northern state, in the North it is referred to as a southern state. On the Pacific coast it is called eastern and the Atlantic coast dwellers speak of it as the west. Paradoxical as it may seem all are right. Missouri is northern, southern, eastern, western. It is more than that, it is central.

Missouri is classified incorrectly, however, when it is called entirely either southern, northern, eastern, western. A southern state lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, went into the Confederacy, always votes the Democratic ticket, suffers from a race question and raises cotton. Missouri does none of those save that it raises a little cotton which, as all Missouri crops, is better than that grown anywhere else in the republic. Northern states are generally over-egotistical, write their own histories and have snow six months in the year. None of these applies to Missouri. A western state is new, chaotic and raw; an eastern state is conservative to the point of dullness, inclines to five per cent and the dinner habit. Missouri is between the extremes. It is too old to be yet in the lettuce stage and yet not old enough to sit with folded hands in the chimney-corner.

OUR NAVY LEADS IN SHOOTING

The American Navy leads the world in accuracy of shooting; six years ago it was behind the navy of every first-class power. Six years ago the standard for firing heavy turret-guns—which are now a battleship's sole weapon of consequence in battle—was once in five minutes; the average of hits on the target now in use would not be once an hour.

At present these guns fire an average of one and a half shots a minute; they hit the target once a minute. Six years ago, the standard rate of fire for six-inch guns was less than two shots a minute; as shown by the tests of 1902, less than one shot in six hit the target. Today these guns frequently make as high as twelve hits a minute, and the average of the whole navy is six hits a minute.

These are the records at the 1,600-yard range. At the last long-range target practice in Massachusetts Bay, the battleships of the North Atlantic fleet, firing at a target from three to five miles away, averaged nearly 30 per cent of hits.

With a target one-third the size of the ships at Santiago, at distances from two to three times as great, our fleet made more than fifteen times the percentage of hits.—November McClure's.

Domestic Science Experiment.

As an experiment in domestic science the University of Illinois has rented a large house and half of it is furnished according to present-day methods, and the other according to the styles of grandmother days. Modern conveniences of heating and cooking will be gauged against the old-fashioned ways of oil lamps, pump water, carpets on soft pine floors and so on. Careful accounts will be kept of expenses, time consumed in preparation of food and so on to discover which is the more economical.

SPIRIT OF THE NEWS

The announcement that President-elect Taft will probably appoint a Missourian, Charles Nagel, as secretary of the interior and another Missourian, Frederick N. Judson, to a place on the supreme court bench is the latest of numerous stories of probably office-holders under the new President's administration.

The claims of each, both personal and political, are strong upon the president-to-be. Missouri, after two successive Republican victories, is in a position to command respect. Both are lawyers and have had considerable legal experience. Each have the necessary qualifications and are men of wide knowledge of political and economic questions.

In the recent past four Missourians have held the post of Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, John W. Noble, David R. Francis and E. A. Hitchcock.

The negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Japan has just been completed. The "treaty," as it is called, is a declaration of the policies and purposes of this country in the Orient. More particularly it is a declaration of the policies and purposes of Japan, with the necessary modification that they are the policies and purposes of the latter so far as they may be indicated by official pronouncement and by open authoritative conduct towards the matters mentioned and defined. The treaty will be binding both upon the United States and Japan.

The new treaty is a fitting climax to the interchange of pleasant greetings between this country and Japan while our fleet was in Japanese ports and gives the two countries something more binding than mere word of mouth. The treaty is regarded by the French press as a master stroke of diplomacy for the two countries.

The London papers are all well satisfied with the treaty, because it removes England from what would be a delicate position in case of trouble between the United States and Japan.

The New York World which recently published the much-commented upon interview given Dr. William Bayard Hale by the German Emperor, has sent an apology to Prince Von Buelow, Imperial Chancellor of Germany. The World believed at the time that it published the interview, that it was publishing an authentic story. Later events showed that the "interview" was not reliable.

The New York World in apologizing publicly and privately to Chancellor Buelow, reflects credit on itself and upon the American press in general. The apology shows that the American newspaper is willing to make amends for the publishing of false news.

The World's apology is: "Prince Von Buelow, Imperial Chancellor, Berlin—After painstaking investigation the New York World finds no convincing basis of fact for its published synopsis of the Hale interview with his Majesty, the German Emperor. It accepts your verdict that the alleged interview ascribed to the Emperor stupidly absurd words which he cannot have uttered. As a matter of simple justice to the German Emperor and the German people, the World will print an editorial Monday morning expressing its sincere regret at the publication of a synopsis which it regards as misleading and mischievous.

"It was an honest mistake, committed merely through overzeal, without the knowledge of the proprietor or chief editor, and so late at night that the article did not appear in the first edition. Proof of the synopsis sent to the author of the interview had been corrected in his own handwriting, and this was naturally accepted as evidence that the articles as printed was personally approved by him."

The Atlantic fleet which left Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 16, 1907, will sail from Manila on the latter half of its world encircling voyage to-day. The officers and men of the fleet on this trip around the world have been lavishly entertained at every port touched. Each government endeavored to outdo the others in the welcome extended the visitors and the result has been a degree of official hospitality seldom recorded. In Australian waters the Americans were greeted by men of their own race; in Japan and China they saw the splendors of the Orient; in South America they were accorded the lavish hospitality of our Latin neighbors and in the Mediterranean, Southern Europe will turn out to do them honor.

The circumnavigation of the globe by sixteen American battleships is a feat that has never before been equaled in the history of the world. The successful voyage of the fleet has shown to the world what the United States navy can do and it has been instrumental in promoting good feeling between the United States and the nations visited by the fleet. LEO R. SACK.

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.)

Basketball at California, Mo.

To the Editor of the University Missourian: Basketball is the favorite game with the California high school boys and girls. We have good teams in both associations. Our boys have played three matched games and were victors in all three. The Thanksgiving game was the most interesting. It was a spirited game with the Missouri State Deaf basketball team of Fulton. The girls have played two matched games and were victors in both.

We do not put athletics first by any means in our school but find our basketball players among our very best students. C. B. HUDSON, Superintendent of California, Mo., Public Schools.

Hats Off at Assembly.

To the Editor of the University Missourian: The combination of colors that some girls get on is a caution. The colors resemble a crazy quilt and dazzle your eyes as they go moving over the campus. The different shades actually swear at each other and give the wearer the combined look of clown, ballet dancer and Turkish Sultan. They are trying to the nerves as well as the eyes and give an awful taste in their mouth. If it all costs a lot they are satisfied no matter how it looks. Just because it is expensive they think that it is all right and never give a thought as to whether or not it is becoming—just so it is in style. Assembly is an excellent place to see all the freaks in hats, too. Especially if there is anything to see on the stage you can count on some girls wearing their biggest hats and "rats." Everything from the dish-pan shape to the plain stove lid is in evidence. A GIRL.

RIIS ON PLAYGROUNDS

Jacob Riis, who is to lecture here in the Y. M. C. A. course, talked about playgrounds recently in Boston. He told the Civic Conference there of New York's trials in starting the playgrounds movement.

Mr. Riis said that he was in at the beginning of the movement, which had spread all over the country. And it is only a few years since the movement was laughed at as silly, impractical, sentimental, and worst of all as not being in any sense educational. Now it is seen to be the foundation principle of education.

Mr. Riis said that it took some years to drive this fact home and to get the people in power in the Government to see it. One mayor of New York facetiously called the movement "vaudeville" and then gravely remarked that "vaudeville killed Rome." But the idea kept growing in spite of the negative as well as the positive opposition and Mr. Riis kept hammering away at it, because as a newspaper man doing police headquarters work and work in the courts he saw day after day youthful criminals sent to Elmira and elsewhere—boys who were made criminals from lack of playgrounds, from lack of sunshine and from an environment which reeked in crime and in criminal possibilities. "Hell's Kitchen," in the old Bowery district, was infested with crime and criminals. It was cleaned out, a little park was opened and the sign "keep off the grass" was not put up. Crime and criminals disappeared when fresh air and sunshine appeared. The lesson derived from "Hell's Kitchen" was applied to other sections of the city, with equally satisfactory results.

So widespread has the movement become, said the speaker, that more than 200 cities have established public playgrounds within a few years, and nearly as many more are about to start. Out in the Far Western State of Washington there is even more enthusiasm over playgrounds than in any State in the country, except Massachusetts, for it must be borne in mind that Massachusetts leads the country in this matter at present. "What does all this mean?" exclaimed Mr. Riis. "It means that as a republic we are beginning to understand the necessity of giving all our children a fair start in life. If child labor is not killed the manhood of the country will die. You can't make half a boy more than half a man. The child of six who is put to work is a spent man at thirty. A boy without a playground is the father of a man without a job." A number of instances were given of criminals seen during his newspaper experience who had turned out to be good men when given a chance. He said: "The day will come yet, and I hope we may all live to see it, when the prison door will be regarded as a school door, and when instead of the word 'vengeance' there will be over the door the word 'hope.'"

In Football Times.

Now the college boys gets gay
And noisily celebrates.
Would that he'd be the cub that cheers
But not inebriates.

PRAISES GAME OF FOOTBALL

PATIENCE, self-denial, self-control, alertness, the bigness of trifles, endurance, courage and cleanliness are taught by the game of football. This is the claim of A. E. Colton, in a striking letter to Mind and Body, a Journal of Physical Education for November, Mr. Colton writes:

"My boy is fullback on one of the Boston High School teams, and I wish to record my satisfaction and delight in the education and training, not to say virtues, which have resulted from his experience.

Patience.

"For three years he has worn football togs for considerable part of his waking hours from middle September to middle November. The first year he learned to sit on the sidelines and wait for exhaustion or injury to one of the regulars whose place he might fill. He did not wish any of his friends harm, but he did long for a chance to put his shoulder to the wheel. Game after game passed by, and no chance to show what he could do! All the glory he had was in the practice games when the regulars wanted something to smash into. That first year he learned pretty well the rudiments of patience. He could have retired then in disgust, but he hung on.

Obedience.

"The second year he made the team in a quasi sort of way contesting with others the right to a place behind the line. The third year he made the team and has played in and through every game. From the first, absolute obedience to the coach was a law not to be trifled with; he had earned a dislike to side lines and knew that the slightest insubordination or appearance of dissatisfaction with the coach's ruling would put him out of the game instantly. Sharp words and an occasional blow or shove from the coach were taken in lamblike submission. He learned that the coach was the court of first and last appeal, absolute monarch and supreme dictator.

Self-Denial.

"To his surprise, this big fellow, with a digestive apparatus like a cider-mill, found that he must take thought as to whether this or that meat, drink or pastry was muscle forming, wind stopping, bone hardening, or not. All pies had looked alike to the big, hearty boy until he was a football player, and then the family was thrown into consternation by the "great-American-living-pie-storehouse," as he had called himself, leaving the table just before the "good stuff" appeared. This soon became chronic, and pie and puddings, pork and coffee were resolutely put away without even a last lingering Lot's-wife look behind.

"All engagements which interfered with football practice were set one side, and an early to bed habit was formed. The one lesson in the matter of diet—what is and what is not for the best wind, endurance, strength—though costing much self-sacrifice, was valuable.

Self-Control.

"Anything that teaches self-control must be welcome to parents watching a lad's development. Of course, the lesson of never talking back to the coach was quickly learned. But it had to be learned even in the excitement of the battle with the most aggravating circumstances. No matter if the other fellow does 'slug,' the law of the committee is 'no slugging.' That was not taken seriously until in the first of the great contests for supremacy one of the best players was put off and out of the game and was not allowed to play again in any of the league games. The boys found they must not pummel the other side, even in supposed self-defense. No boy wanted to lose his place even for a day.

Submergence of Self.

"Everything for the team as a whole and nothing for personal prowess. If any man come in for a scolding it is the so-called 'best players,' who do things on their own hook 'for star playing' too often. They have their names in the paper, but they bring upon their heads over and over the lashing sarcasm of the coach. 'All for the team' is the motto—push, pull, interfere, everything—to get the man with the ball along. To get that machine of eleven independent, and one might almost say discordant, elements to work as one man, made it necessary to reduce the eleven egos there to a fraction of a one. In that submergence, no matter what the papers said or the spectators, our F. B. took no credit to himself, for if he did get the touchdowns pretty often, it was, he would modestly explain, 'because the guards in front of him opened holes for him to go through, while the backs pushed and the tackles pulled.' Nothing is more absurd than for the man with the ball to make a bow to the grand stand and bleachers. The football gridiron is no stage; it is life. The other fellows helped to do it perhaps more than you did yourself. So F. B. has learned.

"Of course, beef counts, and the city papers always discounted this special team because it was great on the

HAS MISSOURI NEED OF AN OFFICIAL FLAG?

Before Adopting Any More State Emblems, Writer Suggests We Should Correctly Use Those We Already Have.

HAS Missouri a flag? As far as records show, the only flag ever adopted for Missouri by legislative enactment was that adopted by the Confederate Congress during one of its early sessions, and there seems to be no evidence that this flag was ever used.

However there is a way of getting a flag through a more powerful agency than Congress or legislatures—that is through custom or usage. Let us see what custom has done for us in the way of furnishing a flag.

In the Civil War, Missouri regiments carried in addition to the stand of regimental and national colors presented to them by the national government, a state flag on which was the coat-of-arms of the state on a blue ground. This flag is carried at the present time by the National Guard of Missouri, and is accepted, at least semi-officially, as the state flag. It is certainly a state flag. Is it THE state flag?

It is customary for all states or nations to make use of their arms for flags of one sort or another. The question is, if there is a question, does Missouri, not being a nation in herself, have any need of a flag in the sense that the "stars-and-stripes" is the flag of the United States.

Whether the question of the state flag is, or is not, a proper one, there are some questions concerning the coat-of-arms of the state that may very well be raised. One raised without cause is regarding the kind of bear that should be used in the coat-of-arms. It has been suggested that William G. Pettus, the Secretary of State who had the engraving of the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri" in charge, was to use the white bear or the grizzly bear as he thought best. This interpretation perverts the mean-

scales. And these fellows valued their bigness until a little team from a distance—which we notice has not been baten this season—came along and they lined-up against the elephants. But the little fellows were full of chain lightning. Under, over, and around they went, starting their plays with a jump, and every man in the bunch helping the fellow with the ball. They formed magnificent interference and kept things moving with a speed the big fellows did not think was possible. Our F. B. found that more than weight is needed for success, at least on the gridiron. To follow the ball, to see where it is going, to anticipate plays, to break through interference—one must be alert, with 'eyes in the back of his head,' and a 'thinker' in that head to decide and act in a flash. Especially must one be alert in falling on the ball. Some one drops it and the victory may all depend on getting the pigskin. It takes quickness to do it.

"Fumbling, when everything else favors, is often disastrous. Too great eagerness of one or two, in starting too soon, results in a penalty of twenty yards or more of lost ground. Everything counts, and the one weak spot in the line will soon be found out and hammered for gains and, therefore, victory.

Endurance.

"What a splendid lesson F. B. has learned in that virtue! His team has been defeated but once in fifteen games. And this quality of endurance has been, among many, the biggest factor. Other years this team has started out well, but not till this season has it been able to hold out through the last five minutes of play. Game after game has shown this F. B.'s team stronger on 'wind.' I do not know what the coach has done, but he has put the boys through some disciplining which has meant 'Never say die.' He says he won't win! And they do win. Hard as nails every one of them, and their wind is like that from a pair of patent bellows, which blows on both the up and down stroke. Always the other team is the most exhausted, and always at the end of the game our boys come off fresh. Nothing spectacular has been taught, but a steady forcing of the opponents yard after yard, keeping it up and keeping it up, till the goal has been passed. One important game was won, with a very few seconds left, all because of the splendid form of the boys in ceaselessly keeping at it to the finish.

Joy of Victory and Sorrows of Defeat.

"Both of these have been important lessons. F. B. had a ride with another one of the team on the shoulders of the boys from the grounds to the dressing room. Then there was a defeat which caused some of the boys to shed tears and look as if the skies had fallen.

ing of the statute. Only one bear is spoken of and that is called "the white or grizzly bear of Missouri."

Why it should call the grizzly "white" is for us to explain if we can, and if we can't explain it, we ought to let it go at that. We can see no justification for calling the grizzly "the grizzly bear of Missouri," until we remember that, at the time the boundaries of the state were so indefinite that territory stretching south into what is now Arkansas and westward to the Rocky Mountains, was then considered a part of Missouri.

He was then in truth "the grizzly bear of Missouri," even though perhaps few of the men who made up the first general assembly had ever seen one of his family. But these legislators could scarcely have used their imaginations to stretch even the indefinite boundaries of that time so much that they would include any part of the polar home of the white bear.

However, the seal is not what the statute specifies that it shall be. The position of the bear in the coat-of-arms is counter passant instead of passant as the statute demands. That is, it faces the central line of division instead of the other way. The coat-of-arms, as it appears in the seal of the University of Missouri, is correct.

In the book plate used by the University library, not only does the bear face the wrong way but also the horizontal line that divides the right side of the arms bisects it, instead of leaving, as it should leave, one-third above and two-thirds below. The crescent also has been often printed out of proportion to the other parts of the arms.

Missouri heraldry is a much muddled affair but would it not be better for us to learn how to rightly use the emblems that we already have before we consider the adoption of any more? D. R. SCOTT.

F. B. came home and for the first time in our recollection he merely minced at his dinner, and went right to bed. He looked old in the morning, but it only made us laugh at him and tell him to wait till he struck some of the rocks of business or professional life. These smiles and tears of life's struggle come along fast enough. We can't expect to make touchdowns every time we buck the world; sometimes we are 'thrown back for a loss.'

Courage.

"Then there is the absolute necessity of courage. There is no place on the team for the one who stops to think of possible injury. A good player is fearless and thinks not of what may happen to him. And facts show that these fearless players are the ones least often hurt. They must have the honor of the school at stake, and forget themselves in the glory they are helping to win for the school, which at every game is represented with yell and colors and bravos to inspire and rouse all the fighting spirit the team possesses.

Cleanliness.

"To see the team after a hard game, when the ground has been a bit soft-tousled, grimy, bruised, faces deep lined—that is a time to repel, even disgust, a novice or stranger to the mysteries of football glories. But when F. B. appears at dinner after the daily shower bath and rub down at one of Boston's splendidly equipped school buildings, we see that cleanliness must be a virtue to add to the long list of good things which football exacts from its devotees.

"But some one says the dangers to life and limb. A rough game means certain possibilities, but F. B. has played three years without an hour's injury, and none of his team have had more than a temporary soreness.

Scholarship Must Be Maintained. "Several of the good men have been laid off because of neglect of studies. It is a severe strain to make a man work his hardest during the afternoon in practice and then face the harder lessons at night. No weakening, physical or mental, should undertake it. Our F. B. held up his scholarship as never before.

"Physical perfection is the final analysis—the big residuum of the season's strenuous effort. What could possibly compare with the training and preparation the boys have gone through with to fit them for the hard work of school through the winter? F. B. comes out of the season in prime condition for the hardest kind of tackling and protracted endeavor, with languages, physics and mathematics.

"Thus we gladly pay our tribute to the great game which is doing so much for developing our young men physically and morally, preparing them for the hard grinding battles of our days."