

University Missourian

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

- Apr. 22. Lecture by Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the "Independent."
- Apr. 22. The Church Outlook in Russia, Rev. M. A. Hart.
- Apr. 24. Miraculous Plays, University auditorium.
- Apr. 29. How far do the Teachings of Socrates, Confucius, Buddha and Mohammed Agree with the Sermon on the Mount, Dr. W. J. Lhamon.

INFLUENCE OF MIRACLE PLAYS.

The old miracle and morality plays were the forerunners of the great English drama—that form of literature which has had such a great effect on all peoples.

The morality play was the predecessor of the Elizabethan drama. At first sight the relation of the miracle and morality play to the drama may seem obscure, but it is very vital. Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists often made allusions to this older drama. The Vice, who, dressed as a court fool, supplied the comic element in the morality plays, survives in a higher form in Shakespeare's clowns and jesters. The drunken porter in Macbeth is believed to be a reminiscence of the porter of the gate of Hell in a certain miracle play. The miracle and morality plays were sustained and elevated by their lofty themes in spite of their many deficiencies. They dealt with subjects so close to all that later dramatists could not help using them again, although in different forms. Macbeth has been called a glorified miracle play, as it deals with man's temptations, his fall and spiritual exile.

The influence of this form of drama was, in fact, far-reaching. It made the drama a national amusement, and kept alive the love of playacting among the English people. Although it was changed to a great extent by the new ideas and fresh inspirations brought in by the Renaissance, it was, nevertheless, a basis for the drama of the later time.

TREES ARE LIKE MEN.

A tree has character, personality, life. The old man with the empty sleeve could not tell a more interesting tale than the old knotted tree.

There is the old veteran, fought against by the wind and weather, perforated by insects, hollowed by animals. It stands waving its lofty branches in memoir and pride.

Some trees, like men, fail in their mission because they are in the wrong place. Other surroundings would make them beautiful trees. Yet as it is they produce less and less fruit and at last die. The tall, slender trees standing above the rest in contented loneliness, might resemble the poet who sits alone; the round, fat, sturdy oak, the magnate or the prosperous old merchant or the retired judge; the young sapling, the budding green lawyer; the well-shaped, strongly built tree, the all-around man of the world.

We also see the stubborn, thorny tree and we think of the man with the irritable disposition. In the willow we see the man turning which ever way the wind blows and puffed with false pride from looking at his reflection in the water. So we can find in men and in trees a wonderful likeness yet what a difference.

GOOD MANNERS NEEDED.

It never appeals to some people that manners are a part of higher education. Because they are in a university is no sign that they are better than anybody else. They think that because they are away from home, it doesn't make any difference what they do. It is right here that the man shows what he is. He puts on his company manners when he goes home but it is away from home where he is thrown on his own resources that his character is manifest.

He says he doesn't care, it won't make any difference a hundred years from now. Probably it won't then but it will in his own future life. He moulds his life here and what he is now, he will be in after life. A man should be what he is, all the time at home or abroad. It pays. A man that is what he is, all the time, is the one to be depended upon. You can be sure of such a man.

SPIRIT OF THE NEWS

The long-expected has happened in Turkey. The city of Constantinople is at the mercy of the Young Turk forces and no organized resistance will be made to the re-establishment of the regime of the Committee of Union and Progress. It is thought that the second revolution within the week will be bloodless. The leaders of the advancing army will not remain satisfied with the restoration of the government which was overthrown on April 13. The Sultan denies that he was responsible for last week's trouble as the first step toward the restoration of the old autocracy but those that know him say this is not true.

The Business Men's league of St. Louis is behind a new project for restoring traffic on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers with St. Louis as the main shipping point. A conference will be called in a few days and efforts will be made to finance the enterprise. The plans call for the operation of a line of freight steamers and barges, which will be especially designed to carry large cargoes on the channel depths which the Mississippi above Cairo and the Missouri up to Kansas City afford. This will mean the establishment of a line of steamers between St. Louis and New Orleans for handling heavy freight on a large scale with ample terminal facilities in both cities for the loading and unloading of cargo. The steamboat project is an offshoot of the project to secure a fourteen-foot channel from the Lakes to the Gulf and is in line for the general development of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

James Shepherd Cabane, Jr., the father of the missing boy, has received a letter demanding a ransom of \$10,000 for the return of his son. The letter was mailed in Chicago Sunday. The father insists that the letter was the work of a practical joker and that the boy is with his mother.

President Taft has set a precedent for staid and sedate Washington. He attended a baseball game between the Washington and Boston American league teams. Mr. Taft's appearance at a baseball game was greeted with an ovation. During the entire seven years Mr. Roosevelt was in office he never attended a baseball game.

A valet, a common body servant, is the most influential member of the Russian court and government, not by reason of his rank but because he possesses the ear of his sovereign. He has been employed by the Czar for a number of years and enjoys the utmost confidence. This man, M. Krotoff, is probably the only valet that has enjoyed the fullest confidence of a great monarch.

In opening the tariff debate in the Senate Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, expressed the utmost confidence that the Payne tariff bill as amended would raise all the revenues needed for public expenses on a liberal scale. Senator Aldrich declared that the government's expenses would be considerably reduced and pleaded that the new measure be given a trial before any resort be had to special taxation such as that on incomes, inheritance, telegrams, checks, etc.

How to Keep Sickly.

Never open the windows in your sleeping chamber. See that they are carefully closed at night and the room made as hot and stuffy as possible.

Keep out of the sunshine and be careful not to take long, deep breaths. Eat any kind of food, regardless of its nutritive value, and be as irregular as you can as to time of taking your meals. Also eat hurriedly. No use wasting time over a matter of this kind.

Wear an overcoat one day and go without the next. Change underwear from heavy to light during the winter months, and don't bathe oftener than once a month.

By following these few simple directions you will befuddle the doctor, and if persisted in long enough the undertaker will also have a chance to make a dollar.—Western Publisher.

Harvard and the Civil War.

Harvard leads all American universities in the number of civil-war soldiers, according to comparative figures which recently have been compiled. Yale is next. There were 1,266 Harvard men in the armies of the North, as compared with 836 Yale men. Neither university has been able to give the exact number of graduates and former students who fought in the armies of the South. The percentage of students and alumni who enlisted during the stirring days of the '60s in each institution, however, is much lower than at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute. Practically all of the able-bodied graduates and students of those two schools took up arms. The entire undergraduate body of the V. M. I. enlisted and was practically exterminated on the bloody field of Newmarket.

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.

Are Academs Weak-Kneed?

To the Editor of the University Missourian: Where is the "Academ" spirit? Is he to be dubbed the "sissy," without backbone or stamina? The other departments hang together and make things worth while. They plan and think together when their "stunt" day comes. You don't find them hanging around the portals of their Alma Mater. They go to school with the same determination and cut with the same ones when the time comes. Why can't the "Academs" have some determination, some ability to do, and not milk and water indecisiveness? They are the largest number of students yet they do the least on the quadrangle. When it comes to big stunts, why aren't they there? We miss their vacant faces.

STRONG SPIRIT.

How Busy Should a Freshman Be?

To the Editor of the University Missourian: A great university is a miniature world and every student should adjust himself to get the most out of it. He comes in contact with men and women as he will in life after college, and he should prepare himself for the more intense struggle. A freshman should be careful to take little class-room work. His surroundings are new and he must get his bearings before he can do his best work. Just enough work to give him full credit is sufficient to keep him fairly busy.

The time at his disposal should be spent in studying the students. He should come in close contact with his fellows in class room, laboratory, gymnasium, athletic ground, and the campus. Things learned here will be of more value than Virgil and co-ordinates.

To mix with people is the great lesson of life. To be able to make one's self companionable to the forward and the diffident; the "swell" and the "grind," the athlete and the hospital patient, will stand the student in hand throughout life. This sort of experience aids in social pleasure, in business success, in money making and in his sphere of influence for good.

Some students are by nature easy to get acquainted with. Others should strive only the harder to acquire the habit of making themselves known. Care in concealing the purpose in adding ease to the striving enhances the value of the habit. The so-called student activities offer a field for the cultivation of friendships. Here students are brought closer together and come to understand dispositions better than under other circumstances.

The second year at college need not differ materially from the first. Whatever school work is undertaken should be done well. Go not to an extreme in anything unless it be to get acquainted with the students and make them your friends. CHARLES ARNOLD.

TOLD ACROSS THE BREAKFAST TABLE

"A Frenchman has discovered that the great American game is only an old French game revived," informed the junior "Medic."

"I fail to see where he gets on at," replied the "ad" man. "It's a known fact that the Greeks and Romans went in mildly for it, but I don't believe they ever produced any class A players. The batting averages of that period must have read like the census report from a Bulgarian village after a visit by the Turks."

"Probably they never had sporting supplements, since the newspapers of that day were slabs of stone," observed the wag.

"It's true that baseball games are sometimes referred to as 'drawing cards,'" corrected the red-headed "Sop" with the wart on his nose. "It's the great summer game, the most popular sport, the great equalizer of men, and all that, but the original distinctive American game is draw poker. Like the wild west show it's a home product."

"The muck raker has the nerve to tell us that poker is an old Normandy game, and that he has books and folk here to prove it," continued the Arts student. "I'm sorry to hear it though I never indulge in a friendly game myself."

"Now, I'm different," confessed the "Medic." "When I spy a game my motto is 'chip in.'"

"With the result that you are chips out," pessimistically declared the baseball man.

"Still all you want is a square deal, and you'll be able to stack your chips instead of the cards," finished the freshman.

His Revenge.

"That organizer Belle fitted for the aged millionaire played a spiteful trick at her wedding."

"What did he do?"

"Instead of playing them up the aisle with the wedding march, he struck up 'Old Hundred.'"—Boston Transcript.

VALUE OF A SEPARATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Courses Should Be Specialized for Newspaper Man as a Specialist, Says Joseph Pulitzer—About Class Distinctions.

Joseph Pulitzer, owner and editor of the New York World, writing in the North American Review, of his proposed college of journalism, says: "To rear up minds with aspirations and faculties above the herd, capable of leading on their countrymen to greater achievements in virtue, intelligence and general well-being—these are the ends for which endowed universities are desirable; they are those which all endowed universities profess to aim at, and great is their disgrace if, having undertaken this task and claiming credit for fulfilling it, they leave it unfulfilled."—John Stuart Mill.

They object that even if a college education be desirable, everything needed is already provided in the existing colleges and no special department for journalism is required.

This criticism appears to have some force. It is possible that it may be advanced with sincerity by intelligent newspaper men who know nothing of colleges, or by intelligent college men who know nothing of newspapers. But it is superficial. It is true that many of the subjects needed for the general education of a journalist are already covered in college. But they are too much covered. The student of journalism may find one course in a law school, another in a graduate school of political science, another, at the same hour, in an undergraduate class at college, and another in the department of literature.

A young man of very remarkable gifts—enough to enable him to educate himself without the help of a college—might be able to make from the catalogue a selection of courses which would appear on paper to be a very fair curriculum. It would perhaps be adequate if he could keep the studies from conflicting in hours, which he could not, and if at twenty years of age he already possessed that knowledge of the requirements of his chosen profession which I feel that twice twenty years' experience and hard work in my profession have not given me.

But after this wonderful young man has made out his list of studies he will be doomed to disappointment. The courses in history, in law, in political science and the rest will not be what he really needs as a specialist in journalism. They will give him only a fraction of the knowledge he requires on those subjects, and they will swamp that fraction of the knowledge in a flood of details of which he can make no use. To fit these courses to his purpose they must be remodelled and specialized. Modern industry looks sharply after its by-products. In silver mining, gold is sometimes found as a by-product exceeding the value of the silver. So in general university courses we may find by-products that would meet the needs of the journalist. Why not divert, deflect, extract, concentrate, specialize them for the journalist as a specialist?

The spirit of specialization is everywhere. The lawyer is a real-estate lawyer, or a criminal lawyer, or a corporation lawyer, or possibly a criminal-corporation lawyer. Formerly the family physician treated every ailment; now there are specialists for the eye, the ear, the throat, the teeth; for men, for women, for children; even for imaginary diseases; for every possible variety of practice. The editor of a New York paper confined to the editorial page is as much surprised as the reader when in the morning he reads the news columns. The news editor does not know what editorials there will be; the musical critic could not write of sporting events. The man with the priceless sense of humor could not record and interpret the movements of the stock market. The men in all these fields are specialists. The object of the College of Journalism will be to dig through this general scheme intended to cover every possible career or work in life, every profession, to select and concentrate only upon the things which the journalist wants, and not to waste time on things that he does not want.

They object that a College of Journalism would establish class distinctions in the profession, an invidious distinction of the few who had received the benefits of a collegiate training against the many who had not enjoyed this advantage. I sincerely hope it will create a class distinction between the fit and the unfit. We need a class feeling among journalists—one based not upon money, but upon morals, education and character.

There are still a few places in which money is not everything and they are those in which men are joined by a bond of honorable association. The cadet at West Point is taught honor and pride in his profession. He knows that none of his comrades will lie or cheat or do anything unworthy of a gentleman, and the pleasure he feels in such associations fully compensates for his ridicu-

lously small income. He sees thousands of vulgar people, much more prosperous than himself, living in much greater luxury, yet he would not change his life and his social circle for theirs. May we not hope that a similar education will in the future create a similar corps feeling among journalists—the same pride in the profession, the same determination to do nothing "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?" Why not?

The journalist has a position that is all his own. He alone has the privilege of moulding the opinion, touching the hearts and appealing to the reason of hundreds of thousands every day. Here is the most fascinating of all professions. The soldier may wait forty years for his opportunity. Most lawyers, most physicians, most clergymen die in obscurity, but every single day opens new doors for the journalist who holds the confidence of the community and has the capacity to address it.

But as yet the journalist works alone. If he is a college graduate he goes to his college club as a graduate, not as a journalist. He never speaks of another journalist as "my colleague," as the lawyer or the physician does of his professional brother. He hardly ever meets other journalists socially, in any numbers. But if the future editors of the city were in large proportion graduates of the same college and had a recognized professional meeting place in which they could come together informally and discuss matters of common interest, would they not eventually develop a professional pride that would enable them to work in concert for the public good and that would put any black sheep of the profession in a very comfortable position? Such a spirit would be the surest guaranty against the control of the press by powerful financial interests—not an imaginary danger by any means.

If such a class spirit existed, no editor who had degraded himself by becoming the hireling of any Wall street king or ring would dare to face his colleagues. He would be too conscious of having been false to his better nature, and equally false to the traditions of his college and of his profession. It would be impossible then for any Huntington or Gould of the next generation to buy up newspapers—a thing easily feasible where hundreds of millions are at stake, unless there is a strong feeling of class pride and principle to prevent it. The knowledge that a reputable journalist would refuse to edit any paper that represented private interest against the public good would be enough of itself to discourage such an enterprise. Such a refusal would be as severe a blow to public confidence in the newspaper as the rejection of a brief by a high-minded lawyer is to the standing of a case in court.

No, there is nothing to fear in class distinctions founded on moral and mental superiority—on education and knowledge. We need more such classes, in the presence of the prevailing mania for mere money-making. The million of teachers form a class of this kind, with small pay, but with the consciousness of pursuing a noble profession. Such distinctions are especially necessary in a republic which has discarded everything in the way of rank and title and left personal merit the only thing that can dispute the worship of wealth.

Mark Twain's Petrified Indian.

The days when "Sam" Clemens "stuck type" on the Hannibal Union are recalled by this anecdote: One morning "Sam" came into the office very thoughtful, hung up his coat and went to the frame. He worked diligently for several hours without any copy on his small-cap case in front of him. He was setting up the story of a wonderful find he and some of his comrades found in McDougal's Cave the Sunday before. The narration was to the effect that a crowd of boys, while exploring the great cave on Sunday afternoon, ran across a petrified Indian. The citizens were greatly worked up over the story, and they hired a scientist from Quincy to look the dead Indian in the face, and report. The man who came to perform this task wore gray mutton-chop whiskers, a thoughtful brow, and spectacles, of course. He was an unemotional chap and he looked learned, and the committee was satisfied of his ability. By the terms of his contract he was to write a complete report, detailing every possible feature of the discovery for historical preservation. The investigator returned at nightfall, covered with clay, with clothing torn and skin larked in countless places by falls on rock.

He sought out the chairman of the committee that employed him and silently delivered to him this statement: "Mileage in looking for dead Indian, \$20; reading story about dead Indian, \$5; bruised shins on way to dead Indian, \$10. Report: There was no dead Indian."—Macon (Mo.) Republican.

RHODES SCHOLARS AND GREEK

The tenacity with which Oxford university has insisted upon a certain minimum knowledge of Greek as a requisite for the ordinary degree of B. A. has had its effects hitherto upon the Rhodes scholars from this country, inasmuch as even the small amount of Greek required for the qualifying entrance examination at the university has prevented a proportion of candidates in this country, in other respects desirable, from competing for the scholarships. It has also been observed that some American students who were reluctant to prepare in Greek on the mere chance of getting a scholarship would gladly do so provided the scholarships had been definitely awarded to them on other grounds. Here was a practical difficulty in articulating the present educational ideals of America to those of Oxford. For a generation, in this country, the drift has been away from Greek as a required study in college entrance conditions; and in England also the same movement has been strongly felt, although Oxford has remained to this day the fortress of the classicists among the universities of the United Kingdom.

A recently announced modification of the requirements for eligibility to the Rhodes scholarships, with reference to Greek, illustrates the influence that the Rhodes foundation is having upon Oxford, and particularly may it be inferred that educational conditions in America

are having their effect upon Oxford classicism. The trustees of the foundation are anxious that the scholarships should be attainable by all American students of ability, and they are now able to announce an arrangement whereby any candidate from the United States who has passed the qualifying examination in mathematics and Latin shall be eligible even though he may not have passed in Greek. Oxford, however, has apparently made no concession. Its requirements are unchanged. Responses, which are the first examinations that every candidate for the Oxford degree of B. A. must pass, must still be successfully met by all who wish to follow the ordinary curriculum. In the future, as in the past, American students who pass the Rhodes qualifying examination in Greek, Latin and mathematics will be exempt from responses, but those who are pronounced eligible after qualifying only in Latin and mathematics, will be obliged to satisfy the Oxford, responses examiners in Greek also before they can offer themselves for any examination which presupposes responses. Where, then, is the concession and in what does it consist?

The point is that a bright American student who has become eligible for a Rhodes scholarship in Latin and mathematics may thereupon work up enough Greek in about nine months to enable him to pass the Greek requirement of responses on going into residence at Oxford. It is expected that hereafter the election of Rhodes scholars in the United States will be completed by the end of December in each year, while the responses examination at Oxford takes place at the end of September. It is stated by competent authority that experience has shown that this interval of less than a year allows ample time for a student of ability, such as any selected Rhodes scholar would be, to prepare himself in Greek, yet one is scarcely prepared to believe it until the Oxford requirements in Greek for admission are understood. Compared with the amount of Greek that used to be required for admission to a New England college, twenty-five or thirty years ago, they seem amazingly slight. Knowledge of Greek grammar and one Greek book only, is now the Oxford minimum, and the candidate, in preparing the book, has a choice among a wide range of Greek authors. One may take the oration of Demosthenes "On the Crown," or any two of the plays of Euripides, or five books of Homer's Iliad, or parts of Xenophon's "Anabasis," for example. Nine months for working up this much Greek may seem a very brief time, but of course the Rhodes candidate made eligible could devote his time exclusively to the subject and make rapid progress. There is no authority whatever for saying so, but as one considers this arrangement he can hardly avoid the inference that the Oxford examiners would not be unduly severe in their tests of the nine-months' Greek bearing which such a candidate had brought from over the sea.

The trustees of the Rhodes foundation make this concession, they say, to meet exceptional cases and they hope that the great majority of candidates will still pass the qualifying examinations in Greek as well as in Latin and mathematics. Their wisdom is manifest in thus endeavoring to smooth the way of American students into Oxford, and there ought to be an increasing number of the exceptional cases referred to. In time, it cannot be doubted that Oxford will surrender entirely, and then even a nine-months' course in the Greek language and literature will be unnecessary for young Americans who would avail themselves of the advantages of the splendid old English university.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.