

**UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN**

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

TRUMAN H. TALLEY - - - Managing Editor.

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One doesn't have to figure long to find the amount contributed annually to civic improvements in Columbia by the St. Louis merchants.

Most students don't realize until just before examinations how much they can learn in a limited time when they have to. Or how little.

A large part of the expense of paying the eighteen miles of streets of which Columbia is justly proud was met by the down-town merchants who carry a line of "Columbia Goods for Good Columbians."

**COLONEL HUNTER'S TALK.**

Not all addresses of the men brought to the University to speak before the students are both educational and inspirational, but Col. William C. Hunter's may justly be given this distinction. He "just talked," but it was the kind of talk that gives the student something to think about and something to remember.

There was no high sounding oratory in what he said. He had a message and he told it simply, yet eloquently. The principles of success he pointed out are the kind eagerly sought after by youth. He touched responsive chords as few assembly speakers do.

**HE DIED POOR.**

Rear Admiral Evans died poor, as far as wealth is concerned, but he died rich in honors. He was "forgetful of self and mindful only of his country's honor."

He seemed to have cared nothing for wealth, for after his retirement he refused to sell his name to a private corporation at \$25,000 annually, because he wasn't sure that that was the right thing for a retired admiral to do. He valued the honor of his country above money.

Few are the public men who are as untainted as was Evans. It is true that he left a widow poor and that she will be only too glad to receive the government pension of \$30 a week; but he left a good name which will live on and on in the hearts of American youths.

**A GREAT WEEK FOR MISSOURI.**

All things save the weather joined to make more auspicious the welcome which Columbia and the University extended to the farmers. The strongest evidence of the progressiveness of Missouri farmers is that a goodly number of them came to Farmers' Week, despite the bitter cold—that they could leave their farms at such a time.

The University, through its Agricultural College, renders the people no greater service than it does during Farmers' Week. The farmers could attend a series of lectures, every day, upon any subject in which they were specially interested; a home-makers' conference was added for the women.

The coming together of hundreds of men with a definite purpose was no small inspiration to the farmers themselves, to the University instructors, and, most of all, to the students here. The week will do much toward increased profits and more happiness on the farm. These men better appreciate the needs of their over-crowded University.

For Columbia, for the University, for the farmers, it was a great week.

**A PARK SYSTEM.**

The agitation for a park and boulevard system for Columbia should be encouraged. Parks are badly needed, especially when one considers the size and character of the city.

It will not do to jump into the pro-

position without giving it due consideration, however. The proposal which has been made to construct a system of several parks with a boulevard along the Hinkson is open to criticism on two points. In the first place it may be a little too large an undertaking, while in the second place the University has pressing financial needs which would not permit the expenditure of a considerable sum for its share of the boulevard.

One who has had experience in the planning of parks has suggested that the two blocks north and northeast of the courthouse be used for a civic center. There are no large buildings in either block. For a large park he suggests that the land now used for pasture along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks south of Stewart's Bridge be used. Excellent drives a mile or more in length could be laid out along the hills at small expense.

The world usually takes you at your own value. If you put a high price on yourself it will pay you; but nobody wants anything that looks like shelf-worn goods.

We know some men who are so material that a gorgeous sunset never reminds them of anything more than Neapolitan ice cream, and a meadow landscape always makes them hungry for spring lamb and mint sauce.

**What the Old Grads Saw**

**Ten Years Ago.**

Mules worth \$15,000 shipped to Tennessee were paid for with worthless checks.

A fight 400 feet under ground and in darkness in a Cripple Creek gold mine between sixty guards and robbers resulted in the killing of one man and the escape of the robbers.

**Twenty Years Ago.**

The eldest son of the Prince of Wales died.

The mercury went 12 below zero. The Fulton Gazette attempted to prove that bad roads lead to the devil, because they make men swear, are destructive of property and drive men to drink.

**Thirty Years Ago.**

"The Prince and the Pauper," by Mark Twain, made its appearance.

Richard A. Dana, of Massachusetts, author and Republican politician died.

Fat cattle sold for 5 cents a pound in St. Louis.

**Fifty Years Ago.**

A troop of Dutch cavalry were reported to have destroyed some property as they left Mexico for the front.

James H. Birch, of Clinton county, announced himself as a candidate for governor.

The thirty-ninth Ohio regiment encamped at Palmyra sent home \$15,000 on pay day. One drummer boy sent \$50 to his mother at Cincinnati.

**Sixty-five Years Ago.**

A United States brig-of-war captured off the coast of Mexico and forty were drowned.

More troops were being hurried to Mexico.

The population of Arkansas was about 145,000.

Editorial comment was much diversified as to the justification of the war with Mexico.

**University Chat**

"Just heard about a disease called auto-suggestion. What is it?" queried the brand-new medical student.

"I don't know, but I think you take gasoline for it," answered the engineer.

The season is now on when most of us are beginning to have a sneaking sort of fellow-feeling for that night with a thousand 's.

It is a great scheme for the girls of the home economics department to cook for the visiting tax-payers. There are two roads through a man's stomach and the one most open to traffic leads to the pocket-book.

Education is largely the discipline of the emotions. That is probably why that diabolical arrangement built on the general plan of a squirrel cage has been added to the entrances of Academic Hall. It is great training to smile and smile while scuttling through in imminent danger of being thrown because someone in the cage behind you is in a hurry, or while being jammed in with a dozen others wearing hat-

**"An Ounce of Prevention"**

In line with the awakening of public conscience in regard to its health responsibilities is the establishment of chairs by different states in their medical institutions for the study of preventive medicine.

Harvard has maintained a department of this nature for several years, but only recently have such states as Missouri, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin seen sufficient need for beginning such work.

That Missouri has taken it up is indicative of her standing as a University. At its inception here only its popular side will be handled; later the technical nature of preventives will be introduced.

That good may be derived popularity must be sought. The one course now outlined, that of elementary hygiene, is especially prepared for medical students, students in the School of Education and to journalists. Teachers who are properly accoutred with the weapons for fighting conditions that propagate disease will go out from the University into widely separated regions, carrying with them these germs of thought for the eradication of unhealthful conditions.

In the newspaper worker it is hoped to meet the moulder of public opinion and originator of campaigns for the public health. It is everywhere understood that upon the attitude of the press toward any new or worthy move rests its success or failure.

And what is needed in this campaign for prevention of disease is publicity. Then, through the now medical student and physician-to-be, under whose cognizance disease comes; through the teacher who moulds the man from such plastic material as is his, and through the journalist, the interpreter and mouthpiece of the community, this great war against the largest evil of the world is to be waged. Through these mediums each individual may become a conservator of the public health.

There are three known means for the prevention of disease. First is the removal of the conditions that propagate the evil. Removal may not always eliminate the disease, but it will reduce its spread. Second, there are well-known precautions that are household words, the exercise of which has brought godliness near; while the third means of prevention is the persistent effort to resist the growth of known infections.

Not all sands filter as do those at Jacob's Well, and mining camp and tourist party can make a mountain torrent stream bearing death. So that rarer than rubies and more precious than gold is a pure water supply. Millions are spent annually to secure pure water and the vigilance of expert chemists is employed to detect its impurities. Many disease germs lurk in drinking water, among them the typhus germ, and by an ounce of prevention the pound of cure may be needed.

The common house fly that fondles the cube of sugar so lovingly may have just made a flying visit to the offal heap in the alley by way of variety. By screening against this disease agency, by leaving no exposed

excretion and by "swatting" the animal another propagator of disease may not be removed.

The alarming mortality rate among infants called attention to their chief food, milk. As a result, boards of health have become active in forcing sanitary conditions in dairies, in the barns, in receptacles and in those who handle the milk. The lessened death rate among infants is a matter of statistics and the state as an institution is no longer guilty of infanticide.

A campaign against expectoration in districts where there are no laws and in all where laws are not enforced, will reduce disease of the respiratory tract, like influenza, pneumonia and consumption, the "great white plague." Fifth, insufficient sunlight, impure air, uncleanly habits and unwholesome wretched quarters will continue to breed disease until a wholesale campaign with vigilant adherence to such simple laws as are taught in "Elementary Hygiene," strikes at the root of the evil.

To resist known infections is the third means of disease prevention. By a quick isolation of the case the spread of the disease may be checked, since it is known that diseases like scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles spread by personal contact. Proper sanitation in the sick room, such as sterilization of dishes, should be observed and all clothing and bedding must be disinfected.

The disease of smallpox was formerly considered one of childhood and inevitable. From 1750 to 1880 one-tenth of all deaths were caused by smallpox. Compulsory vaccination has dropped the proportion to a minimum, while in Austria and in Belgium, where vaccination is not compulsory, the death rate from smallpox is twenty times as great as in Germany.

One hundred years after the discovery of the vaccine serum for smallpox by Jenner, the development of the hydrophobia vaccine was perfected by Pasteur. Not until the beginning of the twentieth century, however, was much use made of the hydrophobia or rabies, cure; and while no possible agency can save animal or man from the ravages of madness after the disease is developed, if taken before this stage only a small percentage resist treatment.

Since 1890, when diphtheria and tetanus, or lockjaw, was discovered by Kita Sato, the reduction of the death rate from these dreaded diseases is most marked. The antitoxin for diphtheria is not only a curative but a preventive, and persons exposed should be inoculated with the serum, this being, by the way, a clear fluid exuding from a clot of blood drawn from some animal which has been rendered immune.

All these discoveries received scarcely a passing interest until the years 1899 and 1900, when the riding of Havana of the yellow fever called into notice other preventives of life-saving importance. William Reed of the United States Army discovered the cause of yellow fever to be a misquito, the Stegomyia for-

(Continued to Page Three.)

**The Co-op.**

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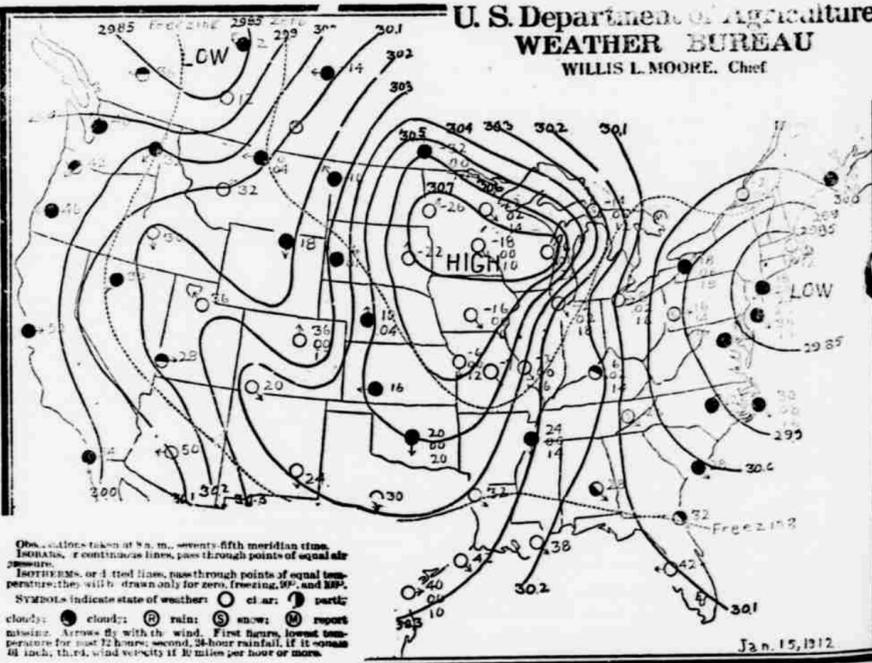
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**The Missouriian's Official Weather Report**

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
**WEATHER BUREAU**  
WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief



Obs. values taken at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time.  
Isotherms, 2° contour lines, pass through points of equal air temperature.  
Isobars, or 4° lines, pass through points of equal temperature; they will be drawn only for zero, freezing, 50°, and 100°.  
SYMBOLS indicate state of weather: ☉ clear; ☁ partly cloudy; ☂ cloudy; ☔ rain; ☉ snow; ☁ report missing. Arrows fly with the wind. First figure, lowest temperature for past 24 hours; second, 24-hour rainfall; if it comes 48 inch, third, wind velocity if 15 miles per hour or more.

**WEATHER CONDITIONS.**—Freezing temperatures obtain this morning from Jacksonville, Fla., northward to New England, but along the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Corpus Christi, the temperatures are above the freezing point; in the interior of the southern states they range from about 28 in Alabama to 30 in Central Texas. Zero conditions continue from Missouri northward. An extensive area of low pressure dominates the Rocky Mountain region and Pacific Coast, which is giving higher temperatures throughout those sections of the country.