

WAR PROFITS CAUSE OF BRITISH TROUBLE

South Wales Coal Miners Hold Right to Share in Increased Earnings.

THEY WIN POINT, TOO

Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, Straightens Things Out Quickly.

By Ed L. Keen

(United Press Staff Correspondent) LONDON, August 2 (By Mail).—Providence takes care of drunken men babies and—England.

According to some irreverent folks, this amended version of the old adage is quite justified, especially in view of the timely settlement of the recent coal strike.

Anyhow, it is conceded on all hands over here that John Bull seldom did a more thorough job of "muddling through;" likewise it is admitted that in this particular instance Providence was masterly assisted by one David Lloyd-George, the new "Business Manager of the British Empire."

The censorship muddle, the recruiting muddle, the Dardanelles muddle, the shells muddle, the machine-gun muddle, the Cabinet muddle and all the other muddles, big and little, in which Great Britain has been involved since the Great War began—none of them contained such possibilities of widespread disaster as the coal strike muddle. Not only was England face to face with industrial paralysis and general domestic disorder, if not revolution; but she already had been unofficially reproved by her Allies, who recently had been none too enthusiastic anyhow over the support she had been giving them on the battlefield.

The great manufacturing establishments had begun to feel the pinch; a number of the coal-carrying roads had closed down; the admiralty had grabbed all the available coal supply on the South Wales docks; the increased flow of munitions which Lloyd-George had just got well started was gravely jeopardized and—perhaps more portentous than anything else—half a dozen French ships were lying in Cardiff harbor with empty bunkers.

For three months the situation had been developing. If John Bull had merely glanced in that direction he would have seen it; but John probably figured that he had quite enough troubles in stock without frisking the future for more. Hunting for trouble never was one of John's long suits.

War Profits Caused It All.

The five-year agreement of the South Wales Miners' Federation with the Coal Owners' Association was due to expire June 30. The men had given the required three months' notice that they desired a new deal. The masters refused to listen. The deadlock continued. And it was not until three days before the date of expiration of the old agreement that Walter Runciman, president of the Government Board of Trade, whose most important duty it is to prevent strikes if possible, intervened.

Even then he did not go to South Wales to investigate conditions on the spot, or by personal influence among the men and masters endeavor to avert the calamity that everyone in the district was sure would befall the nation. He handled the situation in the good old bureaucratic fashion here at his desk in London. It must be said for the masters that they put themselves practically in his hands when they realize the determination of the men. Runciman framed an award which concealed most of the men's demands. But whereas this was satisfactory to the federation leaders, it was rejected by the rank and file.

After keeping the men at work on day-to-day contracts for a fortnight, the leaders could go no further, and the strike was on.

Now, there has been a whole lot said about lack of patriotism on the part of the miners; but very little about the masters. The real reason for this strike was the question of war profits. With the cost of living increased by from 50 to 60 per cent, the miners felt that they were entitled to share in the enormous profits accruing to the coal owners by reason of the war. But even at that, when the trouble first started, the men said to the masters, in effect: "If you will sell coal at the old prices, we will go on working at the old wage. But if it is your purpose to make money out of the war, we see no reason why we should not share this profit with you. We object to having our patriotism capitalized for your benefit. Is it patriotic to go on increasing the price of coal, not only to our own people, but also to our Allies?"

Lloyd-George Made the Peace. Regardless of whether the miners were right or wrong in their attitude, there is no question but what the owners had taken advantage of the

war to line their pockets. Coal prices in London last winter averaged \$2.25 a ton above normal; and the cheaper grades—which most of the poor people buy—were in some instances as much as \$2.75 higher than normally. Against this, place the fact that the miners' original demands in their entirety amounted to an increase of only 9 cents a ton on the cost of production!

In answer to the charge of want of patriotism on their part, the miners point out that nearly 100,000 men have been sent to the war from South Wales—56,000 from one county alone. President Winstone of the Miners' Federation has a son in the army; Treasurer Onions' eldest son was recently killed in action, and he has two other sons serving; three of Secretary Richards' sons are in the trenches; Executive Committeeman Gill is a lieutenant in the army, and Watts Morgan, one of the most influential leaders in the district, is captain of a troop of Rhondda ex-miners.

The strike would still be on today—or there would have been nationalization of the mines—were it not for Lloyd-George. When the minister of munitions went to South Wales—carried concealed weapons, but he didn't have to use them. His marvelous personal magnetism won the day with his fellow countrymen. It was a job, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any other man in England could have accomplished the result so satisfactorily, especially in view of the fierce resentment that had been aroused through the hasty application of the penalty clauses of the Munitions Act to the district. That the men got nearly all they asked for was due to Lloyd-George's appreciation of the justice of their claim to a fair share of the war profits of the masters.

PERMANENT VS. DIRT ROADS.

By J. M. Lowe, president of the National Old Trails Road Association: The time has come for correct definitions. When anyone says he favors "good roads," ask him to define his meaning. This season has demonstrated that no road is a good road except a hard surfaced road. That no dirt road is a good road in wet weather. No road is a good one unless it is travelable at all seasons.

Experience has demonstrated that no investment is quite so good as permanently built hard-surfaced roads. No people who have experienced their benefits would consent to have them destroyed though twice their cost be refunded. Their cost, compared to their benefits, is so small as not to admit of argument. It has been estimated that Saline County, Mo., can build 157 miles of hard surfaced road with a fifteen-year bond issue at a cost of about \$15 to the quarter section of land, land worth \$150 to \$200 an acre. Such a bond issue will add from \$25 to \$50 an acre to the value of the land. Saline County has 454,000 acres of improved farms, and the advanced value at \$25 an acre, if this system of roads is made, will be \$11,350,000. An average enhanced value of \$25 an acre is a reasonable one, as no land will be more than five miles from an improved road.

Experience has also demonstrated that roads are valuable just in proportion as they "go somewhere." A cross country (or county seat road) is of great value; a cross-state road is of much greater value; while a transcontinental road is of inconceivable value. Building one cross-state highway insures another and later, roads connecting therewith.

Why not unite our forces and finish the building of the National Old Trails Road? Considerably more than one-third of the population of the State live in the cities and towns through which it runs.

The way to have good roads is to BUILD them. Why not NOW?

SOME OTHER ODDITIES OF WAR

Fight Is Welcomed as Change From Monotony, Writes French.

By United Press. LONDON—Describing a combat on the British front, Sir John French concluded an official despatch with the following: "The little fight was welcomed by the men as a pleasant change from the monotony of trench life."

LONDON—Fashionable Bond street Jewelers are offering for sale pieces of shrapnel taken from soldiers' wounds, mounted in good and jewelled.

PARIS—A sentry dog of the 93rd French regiment, whose furious barking saved an advanced post from annihilation, was mentioned in official war despatches.

Royal Birthdays in Austria.

By United Press. VIENNA, August 17.—There was little celebration today of the twenty-eighth birthday of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the dual throne, and few preparations are being made for celebrating tomorrow the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph. The archduke received congratulatory messages from the Kaiser and others in Germany.

M. U. ALUMNI SCATTERED TO ENDS OF THE EARTH

"Though wandering far from their native shores their eyes turn ever homeward."

In the new Alumni Directory, just published by Hugh MacKay, alumni secretary and university publisher, one finds 104 Missouri alumni scattered through twenty-three different countries and islands. They seem a rugged lot, being able to live in some of the extreme climates. Miss Lulu Graves, who was graduated in '89, now lives at Eagle, Alaska, while Miss Laura Virginia Long, who was graduated a year before, teaches at the Queen's Hill School at Darjuling, India.

The traditional tears at graduating time are rightly justified, for classmates are often scattered to the ends of the earth. Manuel Santiago, who was graduated in 1905, now lives at Vega Alta, Porto Rico, while Joseph George Salem of the same class now makes his home in Cairo, Egypt.

University of Missouri alumni in the Philippine Islands lead the list of foreign residents, there being twenty liv-

ing within that scattered territory. China is next with fifteen and Canada has twelve. Mexico and Panama both have eight. There are seven in Japan, six in Hawaii, five in Brazil and four in Porto Rico. Australia, Bulgaria, Cuba and India have two apiece. Alaska, Chile, Egypt, England, Germany, France, Russia, Scotland, Spain and Uruguay—each has one Missouri alumnus living within their bounds.

The oldest alumnus in foreign lands is Franklin Cauthorn, who was graduated in medicine in 1878. He now lives in Aguas Calientes, Mexico. The youngest are four men graduated last June. Glenn Babb, who received his A. B. degree in June, is now in Tokio, Japan. Hiram Tsuchiya, who was graduated in the same class, lives at Asaka, Japan. Oong Hyuan Tsang, who received the degree of B. S. in Agriculture last June, is now at his home in Shanghai, China. Samuel Joseph Callahan, graduate of the school of Engineering this year, is now a civil engineer in the Panama Canal Zone.

M. U. MAN GETS TENNIS HONORS

With K. U. Captain, Walter Newell Threatens Valley Doubles Title.

Rarely is a Middle West athletic contest put on nowadays without at least one University of Missouri star in the running. Last week a Missouri student did himself proud in the Missouri Valley Tennis Tournament in Kansas City. He is Walter Newell, who was merely a freshman in Columbia last year, but who promises to be one of the best racquet wielders the Tiger school has ever turned out.

Newell and his partner, Dix Teachenor, captain of the 1914 University of Kansas tennis team, were running-up in the doubles of the Valley tournament, staged on the courts of the Kansas City Athletic Club. They were defeated by Jack Cannon, a former Missouri tennis star, and Clifford Lockhorn, of the K. C. A. C.

For a time the collegians looked like Valley champions, saving the count three sets to two on the older and more experienced players. But flushed with the momentary victory and evidently blinded by the vision of the Valley cup dancing before their eyes, the varsity men allowed their offense to crumble and the old-timers were victors.

Strange as it may seem that a Missouri athlete should go to the haunts of the hated Jayhawker to find himself a tennis partner, it is easily explained in the case of this Missourian. Teachenor is a Kansas City boy and he and the lengthy Newell borrowed racquets from each other during ward and high school days. In choosing their universities, Teachenor went to Kansas and Newell came east. Then again, they are members of the same college fraternity.

Newell was a member of the freshman tennis team at Missouri last year and will be eligible for varsity competition when he returns to Columbia this fall.

NEXT PRESS CONGRESS IN 1918

Uncertainty As to End of War Causes Considerable Discussion.

When will the world-war end? This question, discussed at San Francisco with regard to setting the date of the World's Press Congress, suggested a second question: How soon after the close of the war will it be possible for delegates from countries now at war to meet together for friendly consideration of professional matters?

In the discussion of dates, not only the representatives of neutral countries, but delegates from warring nations participated. By unanimous agreement, the date for the congress was set for April 2, 1918, the Tuesday following Easter Sunday. The place is Sydney, Australia.

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states, the promotion of greater uniformity in state legislation and the attainment of greater efficiency in administration.

Not all the governors who are to address the conference have as yet announced their topics, but it is known that Governor Carlson of Colorado will speak on the "State or National Control of Water-Power Sites;" Governor Hammond of Minnesota, on "Economy and Efficiency in the State;" Governor Fleder of New Jersey, on "What Should be the States' Duty in the Matter of National Defense;" Governor Williams of Oklahoma, on "The Function of the Executive Department Relative to the Budget;" Governor Stuart of Virginia, on "Taxation;" Former Governor Ammons of Colorado, on "The Development of the West;" Former Governor Dix of New York, on "Conservation of Mankind and Natural Resources;" and Former Governor Bleas of South Carolina, on "The Duty and Responsibility

of the Chief Executive in Dealing With Prisoners."

Others who are to read papers are Governor Alexander of Idaho, Governor Whitman of New York, former Governor O'Neal of Alabama and former Governor Gilchrist of Florida.

Have the Missourian follow you on your vacation. Phone 55 and have the paper changed to your vacation address.

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Where to Buy Your Cigars.

Preserve Your Speech by Smoking Good Cigars . . .

Read the article below and you'll see the value of cigars to a great automobile driver:

OLDFIELD'S SPEECH IS PRESERVED BY CIGAR.

Why does Barney Oldfield always have a cigar in his mouth when he drives in a race? This question is often heard in the stands, but Oldfield does not do this for effect; he does it for protection alone. Several years ago, when Barkey was making a reputation for daring and showing his ability to bust fences, he bit his tongue in one of the smash-ups, which greatly inconvenienced him for some time.

After he got out of the hospital Barney hit upon the stunt of keeping a cigar between his teeth during a race, and, while he has been in many bad smash-ups and had several narrow escapes since, he adopted the nicotine speech insurance, he has always been able to talk for himself immediately after the accident.

If Mr. Oldfield lived in Columbia, he'd probably buy his cigars at

THE DRUG SHOP

Who Is Running Your Business Anyway?

A salesman entered a certain store and asked to see the manager. "My partner always does the buying" said the first man addressed, "and he is away on his vacation."

A customer entered and asked to see a purchase she had ordered some time before. "Mr. Brown, must have attended to that" said the "acting" manager, "and he's out of town this week. Come in again sometime won't you?"

An advertising salesman entered the store. He had an idea that was worth money to any live merchant. "You will have to wait till business picks up before we can do that" said the "acting" manager, "and in addition Brown's out of town and he always handles our advertising, you know."

These kind of "tomorrow" and "partner out of town" firms are a handicap to any town that is trying to become a modern city.

A number of Columbia women were recently discussing a certain kind of pattern that is said to excel for children's clothes. They deplored the fact that the pattern was not sold here.

Sorry to relate for Columbia, this pattern was for sale and is still for sale in this city, but the firm that handles it has not spent \$10 for advertising in any Columbia newspaper in the last year. This

is the type of store that is a handicap to any town that is trying to become a city. This firm is always planning to do its duty to the people of Columbia by advertising "tomorrow when my partner returns from his vacation."

The term, "wait till tomorrow," is said to have been the chief cause of the decline of the Spanish nation.

It is also the cause of the decline of more towns than anything else. The "wait till tomorrow when my partner returns" firm has no place in these days of competitive business.

It would be just about as sensible for a store to close its doors and fire the clerks when business is dull, as it is for a store to quit advertising when business is dull. The merchant who refuses to talk to salesmen will soon be in the "yesterday" class. A merchant should welcome the salesman who brings him ideas from the outside whether he adopts the ideas or not. The firm that does this will soon outstrip its "wait till tomorrow" competitors.