

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

Published every evening (except Saturday and Sunday) and Sunday morning by The Missouriian Association, Incorporated, Columbia, Mo.

Address all communications to THE DAILY MISSOURIAN, Columbia, Missouri.

Office: Virginia Building, Downstairs
Phones: Business 55; News, 274.

Entered at the postoffice, Columbia, Mo., as second-class mail.

City: Year, \$3.50; 3 months, \$1.00; month, 35 cents; copy, 5 cents.

By mail in Boone County: Year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.75; 3 months, 90 cents.

Outside of Boone County: Year, \$4.00; 3 months, \$1.20; month, 40 cents.

National Advertising Representatives: Carpenter-Scheerer Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York; Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

PROFESSOR LOVEJOY'S LETTER

Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy of Baltimore, at one time member of the faculty of the University of Missouri and always a protestant, has some interesting opinions on the subject of the treatment by western governors of the so-called People's Council. Having these opinions, he gives to others the benefits thereof. To the New York Tribune Professor Lovejoy writes a letter expressing the way in which a vigorous American reacts to the proceedings in Minnesota and Illinois. Professor Lovejoy has not a particle of sympathy with conscientious objectors or other opponents of the war. To the purpose and methods of the People's Council he declares, according to the New York Evening Post, that he is "completely opposed." Nor does he raise, primarily, the question of law and Constitutional right, as respects the course of western governors in "abrogating in their states the right of orderly assemblage for the discussion of a public question." What offends him is the glaring unwisdom of it. It goes against both common sense and expediency. Professor Lovejoy proceeds to point out some of the "elementary truisms" which the executives should have borne in mind. They were giving dignity and martyrdom to people who, on their own showing, were "ill-balanced fanatics." This is a huge blunder. Then they inevitably caused suspicion that they did not feel their own case to be any too strong if they could not bear utterance of a contrary view. Professor Lovejoy believes that the argument for continuing to make war upon Prussian militarism is overwhelming, and that the great majority of Americans concedes its force. But that same majority is not afraid to have the thing debated. If foolish persons come forward on the other side, they will speedily be known as such, and their words will go for no more than they were worth. But not to allow the average American to hear at all what men of differing minds think, is to show a distrust of his good sense. This is the chief point made by Professor Lovejoy. He says—and says it, remember, as a stout opponent of the People's Council:

"If we are fighting in the name of democracy, let us have a little of that faith without which no belief in democracy is intelligible—the faith that, at least upon broad and simple moral issues, the mass of our countrymen will see straight and feel soundly so long as they are permitted to face those issues freely and to discuss them openly."

SENATOR REED'S VIEW

Senator Reed has come in for much condemnation for his continued and exasperating opposition to the Food Control Bill. He has been denounced as traitorous and pro-German. He has been referred to as disloyal and worthy of dire punishment. The denunciation comes from many persons, some who disagree with his methods, others who seek to fill his senatorial shoes, others for petty and factional reasons, yet others who honestly believe in the principles of socialism underlying the Food Control measure, and a still larger number of persons who follow the crowd. All join in condemnation of the junior senator from Missouri. Senator Reed does not abate, however, his opposition to the principles of the Food Control measure despite the present overwhelming condemnation of his position.

"I desire to be understood," says he, "that I have never made any opposition to the carrying on of the movement asking the people to conserve

foodstuffs, but I have insisted that attempts at price fixing by law almost invariably send prices skyward.

"Now the truth is we have better than an average wheat crop, the greatest crops of oats ever raised, the biggest corn crop ever produced, an enormous potato crop, while the forage production of the United States is almost unprecedented. This, of course, makes for more meat products. We will raise this year, according to the Agricultural Department, considerably more than 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn. We will have more foodstuffs than can be transported to Europe and still have more than enough to supply our needs.

"The real big problem today is to create ships capable of transporting our products and our soldiers to Europe. That is the real task of this war.

"I repeat that the unfounded assertion that the world is about to starve has sent prices skyrocketing and that such assertions are being made at the expense of St. Louis and American consumers. If the agitation is kept up, there will be exceedingly high prices next winter, and the people will have Mr. Hoover, and others who have been engaged in the agitation, to blame.

"The original plan of the advocates of the Food Control Bill was to force prices down to where they were before the war. I urged that this was impossible, that prices were largely controlled by world-wide conditions and that among these conditions was the fact that the money circulation of the world has substantially doubled.

"It is now a demonstrated and conceded fact that prices cannot be forced back to pre-war levels, and the attempt has been abandoned. Mr. Hoover's original plan was to force wheat down to a price of \$1 or \$1.25 a bushel. I contended that this could not be done, and that if the price were to be fixed at so low a level as Mr. Hoover advocated it would result in limiting the wheat production and in the end in the increase of price to the consumer.

"It was because of Mr. Hoover's known attitude that some of us urgently insisted that if grain prices were to be fixed the business should be turned over to a commission and not left to one man. The Senate amended the bill providing for a commission of three, but Mr. Hoover and his associates fought the amendment so vigorously that it was stricken out in conference. But no sooner was the bill passed than the President appointed a commission, not of three, but of twelve. This commission fixed the price at \$2.20 a bushel. I ask if this is not a complete vindication of my position and my insistence that Mr. Hoover should not be allowed to fix the price of grain."

All of which, however, does not prevent the storm of criticism, particularly in the metropolitan press, continuing to assail the Senator.

WRITES OF JOURNALISM WEEK

El Mercurio of Valparaiso, Chile, Prints Article by C. M. Strong.

Charles M. Strong, formerly of Columbia, who this year is exchange professor at the University of Valparaiso, Chile, sends to the Daily Missourian a copy of El Mercurio, the leading daily newspaper of Santiago, Chile, containing a three-column article on Journalism Week and the School of Journalism of the University. Concerning President Hill's address at the Made-in-Japan Banquet, El Mercurio says:

"El Dr. A. Ross Hill, presidente de la Universidad de Missouri, dijo: 'Necesitamos que estudiantes extranjeros vengan a conectar las relaciones de amistad y el mutuo conocimiento entre las naciones del mundo. . . . Mi contacto en Europa con estudiantes extranjeros he hecho nacer en mi espíritu la concepción del gran valor del contacto entre los estudiantes extranjeros como una base de estable internacionalismo.'"

Sergeant Glenn Doble Visits Here.

Glenn Doble, who was graduated from the School of Engineering of the University in 1916, visited friends in Columbia yesterday. Mr. Doble is now a first sergeant in the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, stationed in New York. He enlisted in New York, where he has been working, two months ago.

Society

Miss Eva Farley was married last night at Liberty, Mo., to Paul H. Zweifel of Chicago. The ceremony was held at the home of Mr. Zweifel's grandmother, Mrs. L. G. Hopper, by the Rev. Mathew M. Moore. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Zweifel will visit relatives in Illinois. Later they will go to Chicago, where they will live. Both Miss Farley and Mr. Zweifel are former students of the University. Miss Farley is the daughter of Mrs. Louis Farley of this city. Mr. Zweifel is with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago.

Mrs. E. R. Childers left Friday for Phoenix, Ariz., where she will visit her cousin, Mrs. J. Kline, for about a month. Mr. Childers accompanied her as far as Kansas City.

Miss Grace Forbis and Miss Minnie Sandker left Friday for Paris, where they will attend a house party given by Mrs. C. W. Moore.

Miss Laura Lewis came to Columbia from her home in Canton last week. Miss Lewis will teach in the Columbia High School this year.

Mrs. C. B. Miller was the guest of honor at a dinner party given Friday night by Mrs. Will Conley.

Miss Augusta Spencer returned home Friday from Kansas City and Independence, Kan., where she has been visiting for the last two weeks.

Misses Roy and Mary Stewart, who have been spending the summer at the Stewart cottage in the Ozarks, will return to Columbia tomorrow.

Miss Thelma Guy and Clyde Evans were married Friday night by the Rev. W. S. St. Clair at his home. Mrs. Evans is a niece of Mrs. Thomas Robnett, and was graduated at William Woods College.

Dr. W. E. Meanwell, director of athletics at the University, came to Columbia Friday by motor from Eagle River, Wis. He will live in the Dumas apartments.

CITY AND CAMPUS

Miss Vivian Everman went to Centralia yesterday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Charles Plummer left yesterday morning for King City.

Mrs. C. F. Arnold returned yesterday morning to her home at Moberly after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mort Lynes.

W. G. Fowler returned yesterday to his home at Vandalia after making arrangements to enter the University.

Mrs. Charles Wheat left yesterday for Kansas City. From there she will go to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to visit her son, L. Carlyle Wheat, who is a first lieutenant in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson and daughter, Thelma, left yesterday for their home at Lewistown, Mont., after visiting W. L. Wright.

Ralph Nichols returned yesterday to Kahoka after visiting his sister, Mrs. Ross Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Patterson returned to Mexico yesterday morning after visiting Marshall Patterson and family.

Mrs. Everett Buckler went to Centralia yesterday to spend the day.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Vivion went to Hallsville yesterday to visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Tremaine have gone to Sturgeon to visit.

Miss Kathleen Schowengerdt returned to her home at Bellflower yesterday after visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Jacob.

Miss Margaret McElroy of Kansas City returned to Columbia yesterday after spending her vacation at her home.

Dr. C. B. Coleman left yesterday for his home at Poplar Bluff. Mrs. C. B. Coleman arrived Friday from Poplar Bluff to place her son, Bernard, in the University and her daughter, Thelma, in the Columbia High School. Mrs. Coleman will live here.

Mrs. Anna Lyle Hill and her daughter, Thelma, returned yesterday from a visit at Butler and Kansas City.

Morris Keath of Mexico, a student in the University, came to Columbia Friday.

Mrs. Roy Brown went to Centralia yesterday to visit her parents.

F. H. Allinger went to Hallsville yesterday to visit relatives.

Mrs. J. M. Crockett went to Centralia yesterday on business.

T. H. Woods returned to Odessa yesterday morning after visiting his son, H. G. Woods.

Mrs. R. H. Brushwood left yesterday morning for Kansas City to bring home her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Terry. Mrs. Terry has been at the St. James Hospital there.

Miss Billy Wells left yesterday for Glasgow to visit.

Miss Stella Maddox left Friday for Poplar Bluff to take charge of the

Latin department in the high school there.

Mrs. L. Farley and daughter, Miss Eva Farley, left yesterday morning for Liberty, Mo., to visit.

J. P. Hamel went to Hannibal yesterday for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Forbis went to Centralia yesterday to visit relatives.

G. A. Mathis and daughter, Miss

Mary Mathis, returned to their home at Sturgeon yesterday.

F. E. Chappell, attorney for the Buffalo Oil and Gas Company of Enid, Okla., returned yesterday to Enid.

Mrs. Joe Craig left yesterday for Sioux City, Ia., to accept a position with a store there.

G. B. Puckett returned to Kansas City yesterday after installing cash

and package carriers for the John Estes Dry Goods Company.

Charles S. Alisky went to Kansas City yesterday to spend the week-end.

Mrs. J. Cope Ashlock and daughter, Reba, and son, Neil, returned to their home in Oklahoma City yesterday, after visiting Mrs. Emma Hudson.

Miss Ethelyn Smith left for Hannibal yesterday to teach.

Increased Efficiency

Haphazard methods of business doom you to failure and decrease your self-respect. With a bank account and a bank book, you can keep definitely informed as to whether you are getting ahead—just keeping even—or running in debt.

Get the habit of banking part of your earnings weekly and you will always be ahead. A bank account will give you confidence and increased prestige.

BE EFFICIENT

Exchange National Bank

Insulation



Every part of your electrical system must be made leak proof by insulation.

Inside your battery is the most important insulation of all—that which separates the positive from the negative plates, for this prevents the battery from "short circuiting," and thus putting the whole system out of commission.

In the Still Better Willard, the insulation is made of durable, acid-resisting rubber.

Thus Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation means a better insulated battery, a more durable, more efficient battery.

Ask us about the remarkable service achievement of Still Better Willards on 35,000 cars.

COX & HUDSON
Automobile Accessories

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PHONE 1000

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Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation