TEACHERS DEFEATED BY BUSINESS MEN

Bachelors Prove Superior to Profs in Fourth Twilight Contest

VOGT PITCHES WELL

Fast Ball Hard to Hit in the Semi-Darkness—Score 4 to 3.

The League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Soldiers	1	0	1,000
Business Benedicts	1	1	500
Business Bachelors	1	1	500
Faculty	1	1	500
Students	0	1	000

After dropping one to the Business Benedicts, the Bachelors came back strong in the clash with the Profs last evening and hurried home with the heavy end of a 4 to 3 score. The game was played on a dark and cloudy field, and the studious teachers were unable to connect with the fast ones as were the young, blithesome men, who have no home or class-room troubles. Last night's game pushed the Profs down a notch and leaves the Soldiers leading the league.

Because of the threatening rain, the crowd was not large. Only seventy-five saw the game. The women were brave and had their 50-50 quota accounted for.

Vogt pitched some real ball for the Bachelors. His fast ball in the semi-darkness worked like a charm. He allowed only four hits and had ten strike-outs to his credit at the end of the seven innings. Only ten, men faced him in the first three sessions. It wasn't until the fifth round that the profs solved his delivery sufficiently for Norvall to get the first hit, a two-bagger.

Seven Hits Off Hughes.

Hughes, who was on the mound for the schoolteachers, was not so effective. He allowed seven hits, four of these coming in the first two periods. His fielding was good, however, and he managed to touch Vogt for a three-bagger and one run.

Johnnie Miller, the fast little shortstop of the faculty team, was the individual star of the game. In the first of the fifth, Maupin sent out a hot, high one that looked good for the middle of center field. Miller jumped, speared the ball and caught the runner out at first by a scant inch. Again in the sixth, he plucked another one out of the high heavens.

Professors Rally.

In the last of the sixth, the Profs started a rally and it looked as if Vogt's day of usefulness had passed. Miller started off with a two-base hit; Hughes came next with a three-sacker, scoring Miller. Then Pittam slammed out a home run.

Had it not been for the close infield work of the Profs, and their base-running when the opportunity showed itself, the score would have been more against them than it was.

Roberts, who scored first for the Bachelors, and Maupin, who made a couple of hits, played a good game for the Bachelors. Hourigan, too, wasn't half bad with the war club, getting two hits.

An inventory of the Bachelors' personnel at the end of the first inning showed that they still had one more player coming to them. Pollock was drafted into service.

A double play in the last of the seventh, when the Bachelors caught Watkins and Ritchie at second and first, was a thrilling denoument to an interesting game.

Doctor Stephenson, fielder for the Business Benedicts, was official scorekeeper at the game. The line-up:

BACHELORS	FACULTY
Wood, c	Miller,ss
Graves, cf	Norvall, cf
Vogt, p	Hughes, p
Fowler, ss	Pittam, lf
Roberts, lb	Dailey, c
Pollock, lf	Fawks, rf
Maupin, 2b	Watkins, 3b
James, rf	Ritchie, 2b
Hourigan, 3b	Lester 1b

Score by innings:

		R	H	E
Bachelors	0200002	4	7	2
Faculty	0000030	3	4	1

THEY LIKE THE BRAIN DRILL

British Soldiers Taught to Think Quickly and to Concentrate.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 28.—American soldiers, who prize mental as well as physical efficiency, are showing much interest in a "brain drill" recently introduced into the British army. Its purpose is to teach the British soldier to think quickly and to concentrate his mind on what he is doing.

An officer lines up a company, and, as a preliminary to the brain drill, put the men through some simple calisthenics.

"Now," he explains, "when I say 'Do this,' you'll do it; but if I say 'Do that,' you won't do it." He carefully illustrates the motions to be done and then the motions not to be done.

"Ready! Do this! Do this! Do this!" The men obey. Suddenly his arms shoot down by his side. "Do that!" he commands. Unthinkingly, half the men fall into the trap he has set. Amid the laughter of the rest, they are ordered to fall out and stand aside.

When all except two or three have been eliminated, the game is changed. The men are formed into two lines, facing each other and about six yards apart. A cap is tossed on the ground midway between the lines, and then the men in couples, one from each line; walk slowly up to it and try to snatch it before the other can touch him. If, while the cap is held by the snatcher, the other manages to put his finger on him before he can jump away, the cap must be dropped and the contest renewed. At last one whisks the cap away and is off.

"Crows and Cranes" is another feature of the drill. Again the men are lined up about ten yards apart, the officer standing between.

"Those on my left," the officer says, "are cranes and those on my right are crows. If I shout 'Crows,' the cranes will dash off and the crows will chase them. But if I shout 'Cranes,' the crows will dash off and the cranes will chase them. Now, are you ready?"

Then for nearly a minute he stands, giving an imitation of an automobile engine running free at full speed. "Gr-r-r-r-r-r-r-" Both lines stand tense and eager, awaiting the word.

"Crows!" he enunciates at last.

Half the crows bolt instead of dashing after the cranes. Inattention again. However, the quick-witted among the crows were after the cranes in a jump.

"This is all to teach you to act on the spur of the moment," the officer tells the men. "It may be a case of life or death whether you or the German moves first. You may be the quick or you may be the dead."

Panting, the men march off. They like the brain drill.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE WAR

England Appreciates What Schools of U. S. Have Done.

LONDON, England—Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, took the chair at the third of the series of lectures being delivered at University College by Professor McLaughlin of Chicago University.

As a university man and a representative of the educational profession in England, Mr. Fisher said he would like to take that opportunity to express the indebtedness they felt in England for the work which had been performed by universities, and more particularly by the historical departments of the universities in America in the shaping of political opnion during the early periods of the war. He did not think they adequately realized the debt their country owed, and which civilization owed to the work of the learned classes in America. The universities in Germany, in France, and in England had not approached the political problem of the war and the historical issues involved in the war in a spirit of detachment. That was impossible. But in America very different conditions prevailed. There they had a great community sundered from the European quarrel by thousands of miles of estranging ocean, alien from the issues which divided the European states, one from another, pacific by tradition and temperament, and committed in the first instance to a strict policy of neutrality, and yet by degrees, under the impact of facts and under the direction of minds freely and impartially considering the moral issue of the case, America had been impelled into the war. In the history of the formation of American opinion the American universities, and more particularly the historians of American universities, had played a decisive part.

They were now linked together, Mr. Fisher continued, and he for one believed that the union between the great English-speaking races was to be an enduring union. It would not require any written or formal text to cement it, as it was founded upon the possession not only of a common language and a common civilization, but on an outlook upon life which was common, much as they might be tempted at times to insist upon trival and superficial differences. He had traveled in America himself, and the more he saw of the great Republic the more he was convinced that the differences were superficial and the resemblances profound. But he felt it was of the greatest importance that from time to time learned men from America should come over and show them how they looked in the mirror of American public opinion—what errors they had committed, and how they might retrieve them—because it was only by such a process of instruction that they would really arrive at that complete, popular and mutual understanding which was the truest basis of political life.

In the course of his address Professor McLaughlin asked whether if the war ended in hostilities and preparations for renewed warfare between nations there could be anything wiser tha an actual friendly co-operation of English-speaking peoples, a co-operation for defense against the influence of external militarism? If on the other hand the war ended with a hopeful and trustful peace of the peoples the responsibility rested in a large measure with Britain and America in cordiality to make that peace real and abiding.

German Fruit Crop Below Average.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, May 23.—The fruit crop in Germany, so important to the empire's food problem, will not be so abundant as the record crop of 1917, according to forecasts available here. The production of apples, apricots and peaches is expected to be below the average, but the outlook for cherries and pears is better for the Germans. Owing to the warm spring good honey year is expected.

Food Hint for Today

How to Can Berries.

For dewberries, blackberries, loganberries, huckleberries, raspberries, and currants practically the same methods of canning may be used. The condition of the fruit will have much to do with the quality of the product. Berries should be gathered in shallow trays or baskets and not in deep vessels which allow them to be bruised and crushed. They should be uniformly ripe, sound, and as large as possible.

After the berries have been sorted carefully and washed lightly by placing in a colander and pouring water over them, instead of immersing them in water, pack as closely as possible without crushing. This can be done better by putting a few berries into the jar, pressing them gently into place, and proceeding layer by layer, than by nearly filling the jar loosely and then trying to press them down.

Fill jars full of fruit and cover with hot sirup. Boiling berry juice or other sirups can be used instead of sugar sirup. Partially seal jars. Boil (process) pints 10 minutes and quarts 12 minutes. Seal. When cold test for leaks and store in cool, dark, dry place.

The use of sugar sirup, made by boiling 3 pounds and 9 ounces of sugar to 1 gallon of water and straining, adds to the flavor of the canned berries. The use of berry juice expressed from extra berries instead of water in making the sirup will give a richer color and flavor.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fish Loaf.

Flake the remnants of any baked fish. There should be two cups. Add 1 cup of stuffing left from the fish, or 1 cup of coarse wheatless bread crumbs moistened with melted fat, and 1 beaten egg. Season well with salt, pepper, and 1 teaspoon finely minced pickle. Turn into a small bread pan or quart mold, cover with oiled paper, place in pan of hot water and cook in moderate oven about half an hour. Unmold on a hot platter and serve with white sauce (medium), adding ¼ cup cooked peas to the sauce.

Fish Melange.

1 cup cold boiled fish
2 cups riced potato
Cayenne
1 cup white sauce (thin)
2 tablespoons drippings
Salt and white pepper

Flake fish, add potato, and beat as for mashed potatoes, adding cayenne, fat, salt, and white pepper. Mix with white sauce and put into an oiled porcelain dish. Bake until brown.

TO HOLD CANNING CONTEST

Boys' and Girls' Club to Be Judged as to Skill and Interest.

A chance to serve Uncle Sam will be given at the meeting of the Boys' and Girls' Garden and Canning Club, to be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at Switzer Hall.

Each member of the club is to bring one jar of carrots and one jar of blackberries canned by the cold pack method. These will be judged as to preparation, and ribbons will be awarded to the winner. Those members who are adjudged the most interested and the most skilled will be selected for the canning demonstration later in the season.

Moss Gill Wounded.

Moss Gill of Perry, Ralls County, who was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1914, has been severely wounded in France.

COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their Winter supply of Coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if Production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious Coal shortage this Winter.

H. A. Garfield
U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Political Announcements

Prosecuting Attorney.

The Evening Missourian is authorized to announce that George S. Starrett is the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic primary August 6, 1918.

Presiding Judge—County Court.

The Evening Missourian is authorized to announce Judge J. T. Rowland as a candidate for Presiding Judge of the County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries in August, 1918.

County Court Clerk.

The Evening Missourian is authorized to announce that C. W. Davis is a candidate for re-election to the office of clerk of the County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries August, 1918.

For Congress of Eighth District.

We are authorized to announce Frederick A. Mayhall as candidate for Congress of Eighth District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary August 6, 1918.

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce W. L. Nelson of Columbia, Boone County, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman of the Eighth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary August 6, 1918.

For Representative.

The Evening Missourian is authorized to announce that Stockton Fountain is a candidate for state representative from Boone County, subject to the action of the Democratic party at the August primaries.

$1,000 PATRIOTIC CLUB

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Membership on June 1 Was 167.

These are the people who have taken "the limit" in June. There should be many more in Columbia and Boone County who are willing to go "over the top" to help the Government:

W. W. Payne	$1,000
Name withheld	1,000
Name withheld	1,000
C. B. Miller	1,000
Jeff D. Wilcox	1,000
W. J. Hetzler	1,000
J. K. Sapp	1,000
D. V. Vandiver	1,000
A. H. Shepard	1,000
L. E. Renie	1,000
Emmett McDonnell	1,000
Dr. S. J. Smith	1,000
Mrs. J. D. Elliff	1,000
J. E. Gillaspie	1,000
F. B. Mumford	1,000
R. M. Neely	1,000
W. J. Groves	1,000
E. W. Stephens Publishing Company	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Weathers	1,000
E. H. Thee (Banks district)	1,000
S. M. Myers	1,000
Mrs. N. T. Gentry	1,000
Dr. Dan G. Stine	1,000
Abe Ridgeway	1,000
J. A. Freeman	1,000
J. R. Richards	1,000
Dr. C. L. O'Bryan	1,000
Dorn-Cloney Laundry Co.	1,000
G. B. Sapp	1,000
Mrs. Mattie K. Hamilton	1,000
Smith Millinery Company	1,000
Mrs. John R. Barnes	1,000
John R. Barnes	1,000
Lawrence and Homer Barnes	1,000
Emma and Eunice Barnes	1,000
Missouri Stores Company	1,000
W. D. Arnett	1,000
Stockton Fountain	1,000
J. D. Elliff	1,000
Name withheld	1,000
W. T. Conley	1,000
Dr. W. R. Shaefer	1,000
James Moss	1,000
Dr. Lloyd Simpson	1,000
Mrs. Mary R. Spencer	1,000
Miss Laura A. Burroughs	1,000
Jesse H. Smith	1,000
J. H. Reid	1,000
W. S. Baskett	1,000

$1,000 maturity value costs in June $834. You will get $166 interest on January 1, 1923. If you must have your money sooner, the Government will cash your Baby Bonds at the postoffice at any time on 10 days' notice.

This $834 need not be paid in full at this time, but the amount must be paid in full by January 1, 1919. School districts will get credit for subscriptions made by their residents.

Don't delay placing your name on record with Boone Countians who have backed the Government with War Stamps to the limit.

C. B. MILLER
W. J. HETZLER
W. B. NOWELL, JR.
June Campaign Committee.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Half a Cent a Word a Day

Terms, cash in advance. The amounts involved in want ads are too small to be charged. When received over the phone it is with the understanding that the ads will be paid for at once.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Small leather handbag yesterday. Contains $6 in bills, $2 in small purse, scissors, spectacles, letters, and other articles. Will reward finder if left at The Missourian office. T-237tf

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Permanent position for summer with typewriting and shorthand. Phone 753. Fred A. Henninger, Jr. H-224tf

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 110 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building—enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.

Why Pay More?

KC BAKING POWDER

25 Ounces for 25 Cents

is the best baking powder you can buy regardless of price. Satisfaction—purity and efficiency guaranteed.

Reduces High Cost of Living

Ask Your Grocer He Knows

Economical Dependable

W.S.S.

BOYS! Help Win the War

Get out and sell War Savings Stamps on

June 28th

National War Savings Day

On that day everybody is asked to sign a personal pledge to buy

War Savings Stamps

War Savings Stamps are a direct loan to Uncle Sam. Nothing can lessen their value. They're always at par. They pay you well, though that isn't half so important to you as what money does for our soldiers "over there." Back them up. Keep food going to them. Keep their clips full of cartridges. And shoes on their feet.

Boys, get out and sell W. S. S.—and send our soldiers over the top with the go-get-'em feeling that comes from knowing you will see that they get what is coming to them.

War Savings Stamps cost $4.17 each on June 28—and pay back $5.00.

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

The Columbia City Union of Young People's Christian Societies

Consisting of

Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church. Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church. B. Y. P. U. Epworth League.