THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

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SAVE THE FORESTS.

The forest problem is, both locally and nationally, of vital importance. Not only is wood indespensable to our daily life, but the forests play an important role in regulating stream flow, thereby reducing the severity of floods and preventing erosion. For these reasons the preservation of forests has ceased to be a problem of private or individual concern, but has become a governmental problem, one which is controlled by the national government and the state governments jointly.

One may ask, what has the great annual consumption of wood to do with our future wood supply? The most reliable statistics show that out of 5,200 billion feet of merchantable timber which we once possessed, only 2,900 billion feet are left. In other words, more than half of our timber supply has been used. Besides, the present rate of cutting is far exceeding the annual growth. The only logical conclusion to draw from this state of affairs, if the present rate of consumption continues, is a timber shortage in so far as the most valuable woods are concerned.

But the forests not only supply us with wood. In the mountains they control our streams, vitally affect the industries depending upon water power, reduce the severity of floods and erosion and, in this way are intimately wrapped up with our great agricultural interests. For these reasons the forests should be conserved. In agriculture the influence of the farm rarely extends beyond the owner's fence. If by poor methods he uses up the fertility of his farm, it does not affect the fertility of his neighbor's lands. But in forestry this is not so. The sins of the mountains are visited upon the valleys.

Erosion is one of the most serious dangers that threatens our farms both by transporting fertile soil and by covering the bottom lands with sand, gravel and debris. Farm uplands are washed away or eroded by high water and high water is largely caused by the destruction of the forests on the mountain slopes. With the forests removed there is nothing to obstruct the flow of water down the mountain sides. The most effective means for preventing the erosion and destruction of our farm lands is by the wise use of the forests at the headwaters of the rivers.

The wisdom of saving the forests can be easily seen. In a large respect the very life of the Nation depends upon it. It will also be seen that this problem is a national one rather than an individual's. It is of such a protracted nature that an individual would rarely live to see the fruits of his labors. An individual is also seriously affected in this problem financially. The government having unlimited resources at its command can more readily afford to wait for results of a policy for the conservation of our forests. Every consideration of national welfare urges that this policy be carried on.

A jilted suitor recently left the heartless woman $850,000 at his death. Was he heaping coals of fire on her head?

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The League of Nations means more than an insurance against wars; it means the financial and economic reconstruction of the world. The enthusiasm for the League of Nations is particularly marked just now in South America. These countries to the south of us realize that their relatively neglected storehouses will be made practically available for a needy world by international action under the League.

The gift by the Peruvian government of 1000 pounds for propaganda purposes is a case in point, the significance of which should not be missed. Brazil and Argentina are preparing to play the part expected of them in this economic reconstruction.

Trade between the United States and South America has been reported three times as great in 1919 as in 1913, but figures are tricky. Remembering the value of the dollar in 1913 and noting that the report is based on money and not on bulk of merchandise, it will be seen that South American trade has not increased so much as it might at first appear.

Considered as part of the whole trade of the United States, Latin-America comes a long way after Europe and South American counts for no more than 10 per cent. The United States does more trade with Newfoundland and Canada than with the whole of South America even at war-inflated figures. It is surprising that the trade of the United States with the rich Latin-American countries has not been developed upon a much more ample scale.

Certain it is that we need no more barriers raised against South American imports such as a protective tariff. It will mean the sacrifice of South American trade to Great Britain if we do not do all in our power to encourage trade to the south of us, rather than place obstructions in the way.

When you see another's faults, don't criticise until you've searched yourself.

If the winners of the World Series should walk down Pennsylvania avenue on one side and Woodrow Wilson and his Cabinet down the other side, we could readily observe where the public mind is at present.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Without Article Ten.

Editor the Missourian: Article Ten has been called he keynote of the arch upon which rests the whole structure of the League of Nations; likewise the peace of the world. However, we fail to entertain that view.

The League of Nations is at best a compromise, it is a more or less arbitrary agreement between the nations of the world to help prevent war and to preserve peace. It must depend upon the honor and moral force of the various nations to enforce its provisions between themselves.

We think the great step forward that the nations composing the League have taken is not in the much discussed and debated Article Ten, which declared that the members of the League will preserve against external agression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of any member of the League. The great fact is that this body of nations have agreed upon a limitation of armament, that each nation has agreed to submit all questions of dispute to arbitration or to tribunals of the League for recommendation and settlement and a further covenant not to begin war on such issues until three months after such recommendation. The obligation of a universal boycott against any nation breaking the covenant, and the idea of open diplomacy and that any treaty before it can become binding must be recorded in the office of the League and subject to public inspection are the real force of the League.

Should a world crisis arise again and it become necessary to resort to the use of arms, no Article Ten would force any nation to give aid or furnish an army. In the last analysis it would become the duty of the peoples of the countries involved to decide upon the using of an armed force.

A.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Learning to Write."

John William Rogers, Jr., has performed a real service by collecting in one volume what Stevenson said in his books and his essays on the subject of learning to write. The best review that can be made of such a practical storehouse of advice, is one that merely presents to the reader some of that advice, originally and forcefully stated.

"If you adopt an art to be your trade, weed your mind at the outset of all desire of money."

"Everyone has been influenced by Wordsworth, and it is hard to tell precisely how. I do not know that you learn a lesson; you need not agree with any of his beliefs. And yet the spell is cast. Such are the best teachers; a dogma learned is only a new error—the old one was perhaps as good; but a spirit communicated is a perpetual possession."

"The novel is not a transcript of life; but a simplification of some side or point of life, to stand or fall by its significant simplicity."

"To add irrelevant matter is not to lengthen but to bury."

"It is only out of fullness of thinking that expression drops perfect like a ripe fruit."

"As I live I feel more and more that literature should be cheerful and brave spirited, even if it can not be made beautiful, and pious and heroic."

"The first duty of any man who is to write is intellectual. Designedly or not, he has so far set himself up for a leader of th minds of Men; and he must see that his own mind is kept supple, charitable and bright. Everything but prejudice should find a voice through him. He should see the good in all things. Where he has even a fear that he does not wholly understand, there he should be wholly silent; and he should recognize from the first that he has only one tool in his workshop and that tool is sympathy."

(Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; cloth; 225 pages; $1.35.)

"Every Man His Own Biographer."

"And so, as man acquires a richer endowment of expression, faculties more delicate, talents which he learns to control and use with greater skill—in a word, self-expression—becomes one of his dominant characteristics."—*"The Art of Biography," by William Roscoe Thayer.*

Everyone wants to write or speak or poeticize about himself nowadays. Books filled with what individuals have to say about themselves and their reactions to life, things they have done and things they haven't done, with reasons for each commission or omission, are flowing from the presses in growing streams.

Speakers are speaking from a thousand platforms tonight, telling the multitudes what they (the speakers) think on this, that and what not, and advising them (the multitudes) to think likewise.

Poets are saying—would that one might say they are singing—"I saw"—about whatever they saw or felt or dreamed.

And so it goes. Self-expression is rampant. People have resolved to "tell the world" what they think about business methods, farm management, teaching, making cement and thought processes. It might seem that they are tearing to shreds the fabric of Life to analyize its threads.

What is the final end of it all? Reasoning like a jackspit, as Charles Lamb would say, one is forced to the conclusion that people will soon be so intent upon writing what they think, that no one will be left to make the paper, pens or typewriters. The printers will be busy writing their "Hell-box Reflections" and the linotype operators will be slugging out galleys of "Shrdlu Memoirs."

Soap-box orators will cover the land as the sky covers the earth. Not a man will be left to make the soap boxes. The entire population will be raised eight inches from the ground as they stand upon their portable platforms, and the babble of their revelations and philosophies will frighten the crows and the meadow larks, and all creatures that love silences from the sky. And, after a time, when the soap which formerly filled the soap boxes shall have been lathered away, the expounders will become an exceedingly dirty and inky congregation, each man abhorring his neighbor. So shall the stronger of them fall upon the weaker, and put them to work again making soap and the boxes therefor.

The poets will pull down all the stars from the sky, ride Pegasus until the poor beast is spavined, wind-broken and blind. Luckily, some of them shall slide off his slippery back and the thwack of the beast's heels against the poetic ribs shall be a honeyed sound in the ears of his fellow poets. They shall grow exceedingly weary of each other and the world of their strainings to create new poems. So shall the poets turn from poeticizing, and become garage mechanics and waiters and bank presidents and firemen again.

Self-expression, in wholesale quantities by a nation or a world, is a symptom of youth and of suddenly inflated egotism. Egotism, like the Pyramids, is a passing phase in the life of the world. In short, we'll get over it.

(Charles Scribners, New York; cloth, 155 pages; price $1.50.)

Abroad In Missouri

Missouri is a great mule state. Most farms in the southern part of the state have at least one or two teams of mules. It is not uncommon to find here and there a farmer who has as many as fifteen or twenty head.

The biggest mistake that mule raisers make when they first go into the business, is in thinking that a mule requires but little feed. Many a man has learned that lesson to his sorrow. It was so with Col. Jay L. Torrey several years ago when he bought up some eleven thousand acres of land in the south central section and founded the Fruitville Farms.

People told the colonel that mules did not require much feed and that they could run in the woods and find enough to eat when pasture was poor. The colonel had just given up his law practice in St. Louis, so he bit. He bought nearly 400 of the best Missouri mules he could find—most of them colts. He intended to feed them, break them to work and then sell them at a handsome profit.

All went well for a few weeks. Then the fall pasture on the ranch was exhausted, and all the feed on the place was gone. The colonel bought what feed he could but was soon forced to turn the miles loose, placing a few head under the care of every farmer for several miles around. They were turned loose and, as there were but few fences in that county then, they had to be marked or branded in some way. It was often next to impossible to get near enough the animals to tell the brand. After a time Colonel Torrey hit upon a plan to overcome the difficulty.

He bought some white lead and, before the mules were turned out, each of their ears was painted white. This served its purpose well, but as rapidly as possible the colonel began selling the mules.

He still has some of them—just enough to do the work on his ranch. And instead of raising mules, he raises peaches, corn, wheat, hogs and cattle.

During the last year eighty arrests were made in Jefferson City. Fines levied amounted to $118, of which $45 has been collected and turned into the city treasury.

Our friend Dan Baumgartner, eight miles northeast of Versailles, in that good farming country, brought to this office Saturday one of the biggest pumpkins it has been our pleasure to see in several years. It looks like it has about thirty pies in it, and as pumpkin pie is our favorite it is likely that the pumpkin will soon be reduced to pies. We put the pumpkin on the scales, and it weighed 54 pounds. It can be seen at the Statesman office until we get pie hungry.—*Versailles Statesman.*

And we often hear the country editor wailing about what a hard time he has. Just last week one Missouri editor told of a friend bringing in a 3-pound pear. Another got a very large turnip, while every week some of the scribes relate the stories of presents of peaches, beans, apples, potatoes, corn, berries and most everything that is good to eat. And always something that is way above the average and above the best that ordinary people can get to eat even if they are able to pay the price.

We doubt if there is a city newspaperman who has ever tasted real pumpkin pie who would not gladly change places that he might be the editor, reporter, advertising and subscription solicitor, foreman, devil and everything else if he could have all the pumpkin pie he could eat from now on.

Sixty people joined the various churches in one day of a recent community revival at Trenton.

Twenty new bridges are to be built by the county court over creeks and ditches in Audrain County.

Oil sand has been struck near Ipdependence by a drilling company, and now that community is experiencing the thrills that come only with a threatening oil boom.

Big baskets of groceries were given by merchants as prizes in a church entertainment and show held at Cape Girardeau last week.

The Mexico Daily Ledger contained a short story last week that might make some people, who did not know that that fair city was in Missouri, think that it was published in the heart of the Villa country. The item ran: W. W. Johnson's three buffaloes escaped from his park Tuesday afternoon but have been located near Sunrise Church. Mr. Johnson will put on his chaps and lariat Thursday and round them up.

This is Maryville's week of weeks. There's a soldier's reunion, a style show, a teachers' meeting and a farmers' picnic all on the program.

Last August the Missouri State Fair's two big days were so much bigger than ever before that there was not enough room for everybody. Then the rain on the three last days of the week, which are always the biggest of them all, ruined the exposition, but it probably kept the crowds from having to walk over one another's heads to get about. It will be different, though, for the centennial celebration and the fair next August, if the next Legislature listens to the advice of the fair's secretary, E. G. Bylander, and its president, A. C. Dingle. These two have just announced changes planned in the exposition grounds for next year. The fair board expects to erect a new swine pavilion that will be the best in the country. It will have sleeping quarters for the exhibitors.

Additional room will be provided for the hogs in sanitary pens. Last fair time it must be remembered that the swine entries were so large some 500 head were put in pens in tents near the swine pavilion. The present grandstand is to be turned into an exhibit building, while a new one is to be erected on a new half-mile track on what has been "White City." This change is in keeping with the progress of the times in changing from the old mile-track to the new half-mile track. A 90-acre addition is to be bought joining the grounds, and this will be converted into "White City," the camping grounds. This addition will make the exposition grounds include nearly 300 acres. A new administration building and some ground improvements are also on the bill.

The $175,000 worth of water bonds recently sold at Moberly were purchased for $179,585 by a bond company.

W. F. Aven of Springfield was elected president of group seven, Missouri Bankers, at the annual meeting in Springfield last week.

SAYS BAND IS MUCH BETTER

M. U. Graduate Writes He Enjoyed Concert as Much as Tiger Victory.

George F. Jordan, associate editor of the Missouri Ruralist and a graduate of the University, has written the following letter to George Venable, director of the University Band, with regard to the trip the band made to St. Louis last week:

"It took about ten years off my age when I heard the band play last Friday night at the Annex. And there were several others who need this much clipped off their ages more than I, who said the music sent them back to the good old days and made rolicking freshmen of the whole bunch.

"Perhaps I am somewhat predjudiced in my views, but the performance of the band both Friday and Saturday was as interesting to me, and enjoyed as thoroughly, as the licking which the Tigers gave St. Louis U.

"I can't remember our old gang playing as well as the present organization until we had had several more months training—and the only way I can account for the excellent showing the band made here is your leadership and a better appreciation by players as well as by students of what a band should be.

"Through your standing pat for better music and constant practice and effort to teach them music as well as to exercise their lungs, you've brought them around to where we are all more proud of the organization and it seems closer to us than ever before. From all I saw and heard the band is just now reaching a joint of being properly appreciated by the student body and the general public.

"Here is hoping you continue your good work for many years to come and that musically, The University will be better off for your having been at the helm. Again I want to say that I appreciate the band more than the Tiger victory."

These Merchants contributed to the Band Fund

Thirty Dollars:
- The Palms

Twenty-five Dollars:
- Victor Barth Clothing Co.
- Boone County National Bank
- Columbia Catering Co.
- Columbia Theatre
- Co-op Store
- Daniel Boone Tavern
- Harris, Millard & Sisson
- C. R. Miller Shoe Co.
- Parker Furniture Co.
- Smoke & Arnett
- Sykes and Broadhead

Fifteen dollars:
- Booches
- Model Lunch Room

Ten Dollars:
- Campus Lunch, Dale Rohrig
- Daily Bros.
- Dorn-Cloney
- J. H. Estes
- Fredendalls
- Hetzlers
- Ed Hornbeck
- Joe Janousek

Jinx, Mr. Givan also donated an additional $5.00
- J. Guy McQuitty
- Jimmy Moscow
- Parsons Studio
- Richards Market
- Recreation Bowling Alleys, Fred Ritter
- Taylor Music Co.
- White Eagle Dairy

Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents:
- Columbia Floral Company

Five Dollars:
- L. W. Berry,
- W. S. Branham
- Central Bank
- Jack Daily
- Hartell's
- Highee & Hockaday
- Matthews Hardware Co.
- Lindsay's Jewelry
- McAllester Market
- Newman Hardware Co.
- Peck Drug Co.
- Recreation Barber Shop
- Twenty-Three Transfer Co.
- University Barber Shop
- Virginia Pharmacy

Miscellaneous:
- Vanity Fair, Three Dollars
- Levy's Shoe store, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
- Lipscomb Shoe Store, Two Dollars
- Glasgow Tailors, Two Dollars
- Lyon Grocery, Two Dollars
- George Wolfe, Two Dollars
- College Shoe Shine, Two Dollars
- Scott's Book Store, Two Dollars
- F. T. Norris, One Dollar
- The Drug Shop, W. C. Knight, One Dollar

Student Subscriptions:
- Engineers, $60.00
- Ags, $41.20
- Academs, $37.78
- Commerce, $35.00
- Medics, $15.00
- Lawyers, $13.50
- Journalists, $9.00

Ten dollars was received from each of the following fraternities and sororities:

Acacia, Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Dana Press Club.

Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Phi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Phi Mu, Pi Beta Phi.

Total amount received	$1,077.98
Total expended	$1,026.75
Surplus	$51.23

Expenses:

Railroad fare and pullmans round trip	$881.28
Hotel bill	$110.00
Baggage transfer, check, taxi hire, expenses of director and person in charge, and incidentals	$35.47
Total expenses	$1,026.75

The surplus will be used by the Student Council to defray part of the expenses of Homecoming.

(adv.) THE STUDENT COUNCIL

Football

University High School vs Kirksville High School

(State Champions)

Friday, Oct. 15, 2:30 p. m.

Rollins Field

Admission, 35 Cents

Exceptional Values

Clever New Frocks

Within Every Woman's Income

Prices on these smart Frocks are noticeably lowered. For Fall days no woman need deny herself the satisfaction of being correctly clad with this opportunity at hand.

$19.75, $25.00, $39.00, $47.50

Fall and Winter Suits

In All Desired Styles—Fur-trimmed or Plain

Price need not prevent any woman from owning a smart Suit. You'll find all the desired new modes at prices that are no longer burdensome. All colors, all sizes, all styles

$25.00, $29.75, $35.00, $47.50, $67.50

Utility Coats

Maybe you need a serviceable Coat that can stand all sorts of hard wear. There are styles here that will suit your taste and your purse.

$25.00, $39.50, $47.50

Wraps

Few women will be able to resist the new Wraps. They are beautiful to look at, just as delightful to possess and not high in price.

$47.50, $53.50, $67.50

John H. Estes

Tomorrow Morning

You will be visited by a fellow-citizen or student of the University. He will ask for a contribution for the local Y. M. C. A.

Your contribution will mean that you are looking forward to a future Columbia, a bigger and better Columbia. The Y. M. C. A. is inseparably linked with the University and with Columbia. It stands for progress and service. It is a positive force for good whose field of activity is only limited by its resources. You will be asked to help remove those limitations.

For the first time in four years, a solicitor will call tomorrow or Saturday and say "Give for the Y. M. C. A." We are sure you will do your part.

"Everybody Give Something"

Y. M. C. A.