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A NEW LAW BUILDING

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Tate of St. have given $50,000 to the University of Missouri as a memorial to their son, Lee H. Tate. The money is to be used in connection with the School of Law and the next Legislature is expected to grant $100,000 which will make possible the erection of a $150,000 fireproof building.

This building is a matter of economy and protection. The present structure, which is not fireproof, contains a library worth $75,000. This will soon be supplemented by another gift, the Lawson library of criminal law and criminology, worth $30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Tate could have left no more fitting memorial to their son than the gift which the Board of Curators has accepted. It is a memorial of service to others, and it is especially fitting to the memory of Lee H. Tate, who crashed his automobile into a street car rather than strike another motor car which was driven by a woman.

People often give three cheers for something they wouldn't give anything else for.

While the ministers pray for Chicago, they might put in a word for the rest of the country.

STATUES OF FRIENDSHIP

On October 28, 1886, the Statue of Liberty was set up in the harbor of New York, a gift from the French government to the United States, a token of esteem and friendship. The passing of thirty-six years sees a bronze of Edmund Burke unveiled in a Washington park, a gift from Great Britain to the United States, a testimonial of amity and good will.

Since the days of the Revolution, relations between France and America have been almost as traditionally warm as relations between England and America have been traditionally cool. The people of this republic have never forgotten the services of their sister republic during the stirring days of '76, and have always regarded her with the kindliest of feelings. Likewise, to many, the England of George V is still the England of George III, and they will not let the fires of enmity that flamed almost one hundred and fifty years ago die out.

The truth is, that except for a few unfortunate instances the United States has had no better friend among all the countries of the world than Great Britain, and it was not really necessary for England to present us with a statue to remind us of this fact.

Peace has existed between the United States and England for more than one hundred years. The tie of a common language, the bonds of mutual tastes, inclinations and interest guarantee the continuance of this peace. Great Britain could have done nothing more appropriate in cementing this friendship than in presenting to this country a statue of one of her noblest men who was, as well, one of America's most ardent supporters.

The East St. Louis woman who was married nine times must have believed that, while in singleness there is blessedness, in numbers there is safety.

WILSON AND HIS FRIENDS

Woodrow Wilson seems to have been as unfortunate in the choice of friends as in the choice of enemies. This is assuming, of course, that a President's cabinet, fondly referred to as his official family, be classed among the former. However, due to the nature of American politics, neither choice may be said to be voluntary. A President frequently appoints a member of his Cabinet because of a sense of obligation rather than because of a sense of fitness or personal friendship.

This is by way of introduction to the recently published letters of the late Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in the former President's cabinet. Though not as adverse as the book of Robert Lansing, also a former Cabinet member, the letters of Secretary Lane are distinctly unfavorable in the light they throw upon the former Chief Executive. Wilson is portrayed, almost in the same breath, as a weakling and a dictator. Wilson is also depicted as taking the extreme pacifist view in the question of preparedness and the convoy of ships.

As to the question of preparedness, both Mr. Daniels and Mr. Redfield, former secretaries, deny the charge of Mr. Lane. As to the second charge, the resignation of W. J. Bryan for the opposite reason would seem to refute that also. Both Mr. Daniels and Mr. Redfield ascribe the intemperate tone of some of the letters to Mr. Lane's illness, which, not long after the letters were written, proved fatal. This probably explains the few lapses of an otherwise high-minded and lovable character.

That the Cabinet spent most of the time in exchanging stories is an interesting revelation about that most secret governmental body—most secret and perhaps also most futile. No doubt a good story well told may prove the saving grace of a critical situation. But the story should be the means to an end rather than an end in itself—at least at a Cabinet meeting.

But coming back to Mr. Lane and to Mr. Wilson, it becomes increasingly evident that, in order to be liked, the former President had to be understood, and since so few did the latter, few also did the former.

THE OPEN COLUMN

The Klan in Columbia.

Editor the Missourian: There are substantial rumors to the effect that the Ku Klux Klan is organizing in Columbia. It is a regrettable fact if true, for Columbia has no place for such an organization. The only excuse for the existence of the klan is that which in past days warranted the existence of vigilance committees which functioned where the agencies of law and order had not yet penetrated.

The klan is essentially undemocratic and un-American; it fosters and promulgates racial and religious intolerance. It is cowardly and cruel; it works in the dark, masked and disguised, performing deeds of outlawry and violence.

Columbia and Boone County are well protected; the machinery of government is as efficient as it is in most places. There is no need in Boone County for masked riders, hurrying by night on mysterious errands of barbarism. The klan would be a disturbing factor in our political life and a menace to the peace of our community.

C. S.

Opposes Senator Reed.

Editor the Missourian: The partisans of a candidate for public office must be in quite a state of mental exaltation when they feel that any mention of that candidate's official record is a personal attack on him.

Some of Senator Reed's friends whom we encounter give one the impression that the Congressional Record ought to be sued for libel. With fine emotion they resent any reference to that sheet.

We never have "attacked" his official career with anything but the votes he cast in the United States Senate.

Republicans and Democrats co-operated in the passage of five pre-eminent measures to secure, to feed and to arm American soldiers. These five measures covered almost the entire scope of legislation intended to attain these ends. May not a soldier without offense point to the fact that a senator opposed all of them? Nobody knows today how Senator Reed would have helped these two million boys to save themselves from extinction and win the war. He denounced the plan that was adopted to feed this vast military force, but he proposed no other.

When that brilliant Republican of German descent, Representative Kahn, led the fight for the selective draft law, where was Senator Reed? It got the army, did it not? Suppose, in spite of the result, it was wrong. Did Mr. Reed offer any better plan, or any plan at all? None, except to delay the draft three months.

We had to get to the seaboard, and we had to transport mountains of freight there. We had to have railroad control. Republican and Democratic congressmen gave it to us. Where was Senator Reed? Being against that measure, did he propose any other method?

We had to have the means of making munitions, or become defenseless targets to be killed. And so, we had the coal administration. The factories got the coal, and we got the munitions. Where was Reed again, and what was his suggestion for the plan he could not beat?

While we were gone, the country swarmed with enemies at home. We knew it then, and we know it today. Hence Republicans and Democrats passed the National Defense Act. It worked and there was only occasional interference with the tremendous task of supporting us in the field. What about Senator Reed? Nothing but criticism for the measure, and no plan of his own.

Now just how did he help us in the war?

I make no apologies for being a democrat, an American, and a soldier.

EX-SOLDIER.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Plans have been made by the city of Fulton for building a new water and light plant.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad has signed an agreement with its shopmen covering wages and working conditions.

Fourteen of the fifty-seven women who are confined in the state penitentiary were sentenced for murder or manslaughter.

The Osage County Courthouse at Linn was burned Monday. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning and was beyond control of the citizens.

J. G. Sigler, manager of the Mexico exchange of the Southwest Bell Telephone Co., has been promoted to group manager of Howard County for the company.

A drive is being made in Moberly for funds with which to establish a Salvation Army Corps. Six thousand dollars will be necessary, it is said, to establish the corps.

The Post-Dispatch Milk and Ice Fund is now $6,920.89. The budget for the year calls for $10,000 and unless this amount is subscribed by December 1 the distribution of pure milk to children and babies of the tenement districts must cease.

Gasoline in Kansas City is 1c cheaper. The Standard Oil Co. and all other oil companies in the city announced a cut of 1 cent a gallon, effective October 30. Under the new price, gasoline at filling stations will cost 19.5 cents, and from tank wagons, 17.5 cents.

A banquet was given in Moberly Monday night for all business men and merchants. There were about 200 guests. The purpose of the banquet was to bring about a stronger spirit of unity and co-operation among the business men of the city.

Construction work on roads in Missouri reached the high water mark during the week ending October 14. The total shows that the work done amounts to approximately fifteen and two-tenths miles graded earth roadway built, and four and five-tenths miles of pavement hard surfaced.

Due to the fact that the appropriations for the blind in the year 1921 was inadequate, the blind pensioners of Missouri, whose pensions ceased March 31, are undergoing many hardships. These facts are revealed in the pathetic letters received each day by Samuel F. Cook, blind pension clerk, in the office of the auditor.

Various methods are used by friends and relatives of convicts to slip in narcotics to the prisoners, according to Warden Samuel Hill. One method that has been detected is for a woman to have concealed in her mouth a small package, and in kissing her relative she slips the package of drugs into his mouth. About 900 of the 2,150 prisoners use narcotics in some form.

Governor Arthur M. Hyde recently issued a proclamation in which he pointed out, that there is a severe shortage of freight cars, and called upon the people to lend assistance in relieving the condition in the following manner: Order only such cars as are absolutely necessary. Load cars to the fullest possible capacity. Load and unload with the least possible delay, working nights where possible.

The body of Patrick Haley, who died July 3, will be exhumed in the search for a lost certificate of deposit for $27,906, which will mature in February. The deposit was made in the Liberty Central Trust Co. but, the institution refuses to pay the amount to Haley's widow, fearing that the deposit has been transferred to someone else. All search for the lost document has been fruitless but it is hoped to find it in Haley's burial clothes.

Workmen employed in excavating for the new Theodore Roosevelt School at Louisiana avenue and Hartford street in St. Louis, opposite the site of the old Picker cemetery, found a casket containing the body of a Union Army captain evidently buried over fifty years ago. The face of the body was perfectly preserved and was covered with a heavy beard. The coffin was too rusted to discern any marks of identification.

With the establishment of the Monett Tribune by T. L. Tillman, publisher of the Tri-County Press at Peirce City, Mo., Monett now has two dailies. The Times, the established daily, is run by Miss Pearl Peters. The Tribune recently made its debut as a six-page publication with the United Press report, giving to Monett its first telegraphic news service. The Tribune is occupying a new brick and concrete building and has new equipment throughout.

William J. Horn, veteran property master at the American Theater in St. Louis, has given Fritz Leiber two human skulls which he used in "Hamlet" in his engagement at the American last week. The skulls were presented in tribute to Leiber's art in acting and are valued by Horn on account of their associations, the same skulls having been used by such actors as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Alexander Salini and John McCullough in their visits to St. Louis.

St. Louis is planning a special election on February 14 for a proposed bond issue to cover eighteen separate items. The amount of the issue at present is $78,100,000 but the Council of Civic Needs is urging that it be increased to $86,240,000. Among the eighteen proposed projects are extension and improvement of public parks, hospitals, waterworks, fire department; the building of a new courthouse, the installation of a new electric street lighting system, the building of a municipal auditorium and the building of a Memorial Plaza.

Petitions inculcated by the Ku Klux Klan in St. Joseph, demanding that Governor Hyde remove the present police board, were signed by more than 15,000 persons last Friday. The board members, Walter Fulkenor, Henry Wyatt and Dr. J. C. Morgan, maintain that they will not resign.

Frank M. Robinson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce convention bureau in Kansas City for three years, has severed relations with the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Robinson resigned as head of the convention bureau last month on account of disabilities resulting from an automobile accident in St. Louis last spring. In the three years that he was at the head of the convention bureau, Kansas City rose to eighth place among the convention cities of the country.

Rudolph Ganz, director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, is planning to make St. Louis the musical capital of the West. His plans include the raising of the personnel of the orchestra to equal that of any orchestra in the country and the production of the same music as is heard in London and Paris. There will be eighty-two members in the orchestra this year and it will cost $15,000 more this year than last. Another plan includes a tour for the orchestra underwritten by the city chamber of commerce.

ADDRESS IS ALL-IMPORTANT

Housing and Servant "Problems" Are no Worry in England.

One American writer living in London, has made the discovery that it is better "to freeze to death in regal splendor" in a pretentious hostelry than to find comfort in a cheaper abode when it is the address that automatically arranges your social position. Miss Mary Margaret McBride, a graduate of the School of Journalism in the following article written for the New York Mail presents a few of her observations of living conditions in Great Britain.

"LONDON: Today—The carpet sweepers at my hotel came from Michigan. I have a strange fondness for seeing them in the hall.

"I wish the hotel people had also imported some Michigan steam heating. There is a distinctly winter tang to the air, and only fireplaces are alleviating it. It seems that some of the newer and extremely American hotels have steam enough.

"I asked my adviser, a transplanted American, why Stella and I shouldn't go to one of those instead of remaining at the dignified hostelry where we now freeze in regal splendor.

" 'It's the address,' he told me ominously. 'You need an address. With an address you can do anything. Without you can do nothing.'

"This is only my second day in England, but already I know something of the servant and housing problems. To the American mind there doesn't seem to be much of a servant problem since a maid must give a mistress a whole month's notice if she contemplates leaving. But this, I am told, works both ways—the law insisting that the mistress give the maid the same warning. Either delinquent forfeits a month's pay to the other.

"One excellent woman pays her cook an equivalent of $15 a month. The same woman also pays $50 a month rent for a house with a garden and garage—right in London, mind you. London housewives talk about servants constantly now, though I am told they considered it rather low before the war. They also write letters to the London Times about their maids. And the maids answer—sometimes—which must be interesting as giving both sides to a moot question."

Former Superintendent Visits Here.

H. Hulen of Chickasha, Okla., a resident of Columbia about fifty years ago, was in town yesterday. Mr. Hulen at one time was superintendent of schools for one term in this county.

U. S., THE LAND OF JAZZ

Americanization of Saxophone Has Changed Its Voice.

Jazz, that bewitching syncopation which has taken America by storm the last few years and has now spread its charms to cafes and amusement centers of Europe, is an American invention. To some it has no attractions, while to others it is the actual existence of mirth and frivolity. But considering the great mass of persons who delight in it, it should be termed the most popular of any class of music.

There are no tricks to jazz in the way of instruments as all instruments used are old. The piano, drums, trombone, trumpet and banjo have been used in our orchestras for years but with the introduction of the saxophone a few years ago, the "raggy" melodies of jazz were made possible. Though the saxophone is rather new to us it has existed in Europe for nearly a century. It was originally invented to play music of the most classical nature. The saxophone's range possibilities, its pitch and its resemblance to the human voice, made it adaptable to jazz music. But its proud inventor would, no doubt, hesitate to recommend it for such use.

Antoine Joseph Sax, inventor of the saxophone, was born at Dinant, Belgium, November 6, 1814. His father, Joseph Sax, was a celebrated instrument maker. Antoine displayed great musical ability at an early age as well as a taste for his father's business of instrument making. His father encouraged him in this, and when Antoine was old enough, entered him at the Brussels Conservatoire de Musique where he studied the clarinet and flute. The celebrated master, Bender, made of young Sax a clarinet player of great skill. His skill was never applied in a professional capacity.

His natural bent was mechanical so he returned to the workshop where he applied himself to the task of improving the clarinet, along lines laid down by his father.

Sax removed from Dinant to Paris in 1842 and opened a modest little workshop in the Rue de St. George. His superiority over the other instrument makers in Paris was so marked that Sax soon had to enlarge his quarters in order to handle the orders for instruments, which poured in from professional musicians.

In this Paris shop, in the year 1846, Sax invented the instrument which bears his name. He made a quartet of saxophones consisting of the B-flat soprano, E-flat alto, B-flat tenor and E-flat baritone, thus adding four new voices to the world of music.

Although a genius and an inventor, Sax was a poor business man. Through a friend at court he had a practical monopoly over the supply of wind instruments of his manufacture to the French army, but he died in the eightieth year of his life, in poverty and almost forgotten.

This work of a great inventor which has lived after him, is today perhaps even more popular than during his lifetime, and has made possible the popularization of jazz music for the entire world.

Harrison County Club to Picnic.

Members of the Harrison County Club will go on a picnic tomorrow afternoon, providing the weather is favorable, leaving the south steps of Jesse Hall at 5 o'clock. If the weather is unfavorable, the club will meet in Lowry Hall for a business meeting.

NATIONAL FATHER AND SON WEEK NOV. 12-19

Sunday School Association Hopes for Observances Throughout County.

November 12-19 will be National Father and Son Week. Programs have been sent from the State Sunday School Association to the county associations throughout the state, setting forth a proposed program for the week. Copies of these programs have been sent to the various Sunday schools of the county, through the Young People's division of the County Sunday School Association.

So far no definite programs have been set by the religious organizations of the county, but as it has become customary for all denominations to observe this week, the heads of the Sunday School Association believe Father and Son Week will be universally observed throughout Boone County.
