

JOURNALISM RANKS HIGH, SAYS TAFT

President-Elect Addresses the Students of University of Pennsylvania.

PRESS A POWER FOR GOOD

He Talks of the Relation of Ministry and Teachers to Politics.

In his address before the University of Pennsylvania on "Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government," President-elect Taft spoke of the ministry, the teacher and the journalist.

He said when the newspapers were conducted on the highest plane they exerted as much influence for good as the ministers and had a wider range.

The ministry, however, he declared, has lost much of its influence upon government by the spread of education and a wider diffusion of knowledge, so that today the profession does not attract the ablest young men. This declaration brought to the minds of his auditors the attack on Taft's religious views in the recent campaign.

The effect of an intense patriotism taught boys and girls in the schools, he said, in a marked degree, remains with the men and women. The press, he declared, is necessary to keep the people informed as to what the men in trust with the country's affairs are doing, and he regretted that this great and necessary force is often abused by yellow editors.

Duties of a Citizen Defined.

His address in part follows: "It is the duty of every citizen, no matter what his profession, business or trade, to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters."

"I propose this morning to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government."

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational Church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen."

"Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power, and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided."

Lost Much of Its Influence.

"But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. Today it is not true that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this I think is a distinct loss to our society."

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the greater number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men."

"The effect of an intense patriotism, which thrills through the nerves of the boys of the country, is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it."

Places Journalism Third.

"A third profession which exercises some of the functions of the ministry and some of those of the teacher is that of the writer. His profession may be literature and embrace the poet, the historian, the novelist, the critic, or may be journalism, and include the editor, correspondent, and the news gatherer or city reporter."

"In many respects writing is a profession; in others, when it is reduced merely to the purveying and sale of news, it is a business. When conducted on the highest plane it exerts as much influence for good as the ministry, and has a wider range, and indeed has probably robbed the profession of part of its usefulness, because it has become a substitute for it with many persons and in many families."

"Its power of public instruction is very great, but when it panders to the

vulgar taste for sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in respect to its influence for good and its statement of the truth its pernicious tendency is obviated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by a safe discrimination and a healthy skepticism and a clear understanding of its recklessness and baser motive."

"The close relation between journalism and politics and the carrying on of a government, no one who has been in the slightest degree familiar with the course of a popular government can ignore. The people demand to know what their servants in the Legislature, in the executive and on the bench are doing, and the chief, if not the only, method by which they are made aware of the character of the service rendered to them is through the press."

Regrets There Are "Yellows."

"The unjust color sometimes given through jaundiced editors and correspondents has an injurious effect, but fortunately in the number of newspapers and in the variety of motives that affects those who furnish the news such injustice is generally remedied."

"The next profession for consideration in its relation to governmental matters is that of medicine. They have become more interested in government of late years, because the functions of government have widened, and now embrace in a real and substantial way the preservation of the health of all the people."

"I may stop here to mention other technical professions like those of the chemist, soil expert, botanist, horticulturist, forester, meteorologist and the student of general agricultural science."

"We come finally to the profession of the law. With the exception perhaps of the profession of arms, law has always been in all countries most prominent in political and governmental matters. This is so because in a wide sense the profession of the law is the profession of government, or at least it is the profession in the course of which agencies of the government are always used and in which the principles applied are those which affect either the relations between individuals or the relation between the government and individuals, and all of which are defined by what, for want of a better term, is called 'municipal law.'"

"National exigency seems to call forth, as if by aid of a special Providence, the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great Civil War. Such in the Revolution was Washington, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its commencement day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor or a minister. He was a surveyor and farmer. As a student of military science only in the hard school of experience, his profession may be said to have been that of arms."

WHAT THE CURATORS ASKED

Board Estimated Needs of University at \$1,592,000.

The report of the visiting committee of the State Legislature on the needs of the University, published in the University Missourian yesterday, includes also a statement of the amounts asked by the Board of Curators, as follows: Maintenance, \$615,000; for summer session, \$20,000; Parker Memorial hospital, \$12,000; contingent fund, \$10,000; general library, \$25,000; scientific laboratories, \$25,000; student labor, \$10,000; fellowships and scholarships, \$4,000; extension work, \$10,000; publishing and advertising, \$10,000; printing plant, \$7,500; grading, granitoid and improvement of grounds, \$5,000; light and heat station, \$25,000; library building, fire-proof, \$250,000; physics building, \$100,000; chemistry building, \$75,000; women's gymnasium, \$50,000; College of Arts and Science, \$10,000; Teachers College, \$10,000; College of Agriculture, including experiment station, \$10,000; additional teachers for short courses, \$10,000; library in agriculture, \$3,000; soil survey, \$15,000; for outlining experiments in connection with soil survey, \$20,000; experiments in experiment station, \$25,000; animal husbandry, \$20,000; new agricultural building, furnishing, etc., \$15,000; power plant, horticultural, \$10,000; veterinary science, \$20,000; dairy department, \$10,000; horse barn, \$6,000; live stock pavilion, \$12,000; medical department, \$3,000; law department, \$6,000; Parker Memorial hospital, laundry, etc., \$7,500; clinical instructions, \$10,000; extension of medical department for clinics, \$50,000; Engineering Department, \$10,000; additional teachers for same, \$5,000; engineering library, \$3,000; additional engineering equipment, \$25,000; Missouri State Military school, \$10,000; fire escapes, \$8,000. Total, \$1,592,000.

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CARLISLE INDIANS ARE TOO STRONG

Redmen's Team is Dropped From Minnesota and Harvard Schedules.

ONE BIG GAME LEFT THEM

Brown Get Date on Crimson List—Boston Laments Change.

The Carlisle Indians are still paying the penalty of having too good a football team. By losing the Harvard game, just announced, they have lost the second of their most remunerative games. They had previously been dropped by Minnesota. This leaves them with only one big Eastern game, that being with the University of Pennsylvania. There is no hope for a game with Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth or Cornell, the other big Eastern teams, while in the West Chicago turns a deaf ear to requests for games. This leaves the Redmen in a serious predicament for contests of a championship caliber.

Harvard not Afraid.

It is a curious commentary on intercollegiate matters that the Indians are indirectly obliged to suffer thus because they have such a strong team. However, it should not be said or inferred even that Harvard refused to schedule a game with the Indians for fear of a beating. The Crimson soundly trounced the Redmen last year and suffered their only defeat from them the year previous. Harvard had to make a choice between the Indians and Brown, and chose the latter because Brown is a college institution strictly and Carlisle is not.

In another way, however, Carlisle is suffering because her team is so strong. Harvard has an unusually heavy schedule mapped out for this fall with games against Cornell, Dartmouth and Yale. The Indians would have been harder to defeat than any team on the schedule with the exception of Yale. It was not unexpected then that Harvard should prefer a game with Brown to one with the Indians.

Boston Laments.

There is much lamenting in Boston over the loss of the Indian game, for the Redmen were prime favorites in the Hub city, and drew an attendance second only to the Yale game. But as it is Harvard will have a list of games that will attract a big attendance without the Indians. Even if Yale and Princeton were disposed to play the Indians, though they are not, it would be practically impossible to get games this late in the year. Consequently the Indians are likely to have a much less remunerative schedule this fall than for many years past.

AMENDS TO JEFFERSON DAVIS

Roosevelt Orders His Name Restored to Famous Tablet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Official amends for the elimination of Jefferson Davis' name from the tablet on Cabin John Bridge, six miles west of this city, during President Lincoln's administration, is given in directions the President has issued through the Secretary of War to the chief engineers of the army to restore the name. The tablet is on a structure famous for years as the longest single span of stone bridge in the world. The bridge carries the conduit which brings Washington's water supply from the Upper Potomac. It was begun under Davis as Secretary of War and when he joined the Confederacy and became its President, his name, under Government orders, was chiseled from the tablet.

Repeated efforts to restore it have been made. At the 1907 convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Richmond, a resolution was adopted asking for the restoration and Representative Meyer of Louisiana sought unsuccessfully to have this carried out. The erasure of the name was by direction of Caleb Smith, Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, after a suggestion by Calusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, then Speaker of the House.

\$50,000 RUG IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Gift of Armenian to Nation Accepted for President's Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A rug said to be worth more than \$50,000 and declared the finest in the world has been presented to the White House as a gift to the nation and accepted by President Roosevelt. It will be placed in the parlors of the President's home. The donor was H. H. Topakyan, a rich Armenian of New York City. The rug is six and a half feet long and four and a half feet wide and is of imperial silk heavily jeweled with rich pearls, turquoises, rubies and other oriental stones.

Mr. Fox will be glad to show you his line of spring styles in "Foxy Clothes" at Sykes & Broadhead's Friday and Saturday. (adv.)



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STILL more of our new Clothing and Haberdashery for spring has arrived and is now on show, including the latest models in nobby suits—the "Rochester" (made especially for us), the "Rugby," "Hunter," "Yale," "Oxford" and "Cambridge." Many more patterns and fabric novelties than you have ever seen before. The "last word" is ours this season about Hats, College Caps, Shirts. Pay us a call and be friendly, even if you are not wealthy, and we'll put you right!

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HIGH HEELS GAVE THEM FALLS

First Out of Trolley Cars, Then in Suits for Damages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The higher the heels on the woman's booties the greater her contributory negligence if she takes a tumble.

So the law and the precedent stand in New Jersey, where, in Newark, two women lost suits for damages against the Public Service Corporation.

The women swore that, alighting from cars, they had not planted their tiny feet firmly before the cars started and tumbled.

The cases were heard before the learned Judge Husley in the Circuit Court of Essex county. Chauncey H. Beasley, who seems to have a certain knowledge of the proper height of a woman's heel, defended the company.

Mrs. Annie Dyer's suit was dismissed as quickly as if she had sought damages after putting on stilts and trying to climb a ladder. Mrs. Annie Isner, of Newark, who asked for \$10,000 damages, said she wore walking shoes when a trolley car, starting suddenly, threw her into the atmosphere.

The company had some witnesses concerning Mrs. Isner's heels.

"They were opera heels," Miss Walsh testified.

"They were extraordinary heels for a woman of her weight," said Mrs. Potter, a witness called for the defense. "I don't see how she expected to walk on them."

"I never saw such heels," exclaimed Columbus O'Connor, who discovered Mrs. Isner on the pavement as the trolley car moved on.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT MISSIONS

President Interested in Religious Work Being Done in Africa.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—While in Africa President Roosevelt will not only visit a number of missions, but will make addresses giving his observations when he returns to this country.

This statement was made here at the Methodist ministers' weekly meeting, by Bishop Joseph G. Hartzell, who has charge of the Methodist African missions, and who recently visited the President at the White House.

"The President," said the speaker, asked me for a list of missions in the territory which he will visit, and he expressed marked sympathy with the work they are doing."

GIRL STUDENT HANGS HERSELF

Overstudy Blamed for Act of Pupil of Elocution School.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Flora Fullerton Heath, 20 years old, of Potsdam, N. Y., a student at the Leland Powers Elocution school, Boston, committed suicide by hanging in the apartments occupied by herself and her mother, Mrs. Julia Heath, in the Hotel Oxford, Huntington avenue.

Mrs. Heath found the body. She told the police that her daughter had been studying too much and that she had probably overtaxed her mind, which had given away under the strain.

Miss Heath was extremely popular with her classmates and was to have been graduated from school in May.

Glenn Club to Meet.

The Glenn club will meet tonight to consider the installation of a chapter of the Knights of Columbus in Columbia.

If you have idle money read the advertisement of J. A. Stewart found elsewhere in this paper, as his proposition looks good. (adv.)

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