

The Missouri Alumni Quarterly



Volume II

DECEMBER, 1906

Number II

ARE YOU READY?

MR. SENIOR

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A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF
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MEMBER STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OKLAHOMA CITY

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 4, 1904

Hill's Business College,
Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sirs:—I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 2nd inst., and I am pleased to see that Miss Wether worked here one week ago, and I am highly pleased with her work. It is certainly a great credit to your institution to send her stenographers in their daily compliance to do good work.

Wishing you the greatest success, I am,

Yours truly,

W. B. HILLS,

Secretary

Do You Know

That the students of the University own a Co-Operative Store, where they will buy \$40,000 worth of their supplies this year?

Do You Know

That the privileges of the store are open to the alumni of the University?

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Drop in when you are in Columbia, or order by mail.

Remember that for books and souvenir articles the Co-Op has no competitor.



THE THORNS—1928

Fussler, English

Briggs, Jones

Coan, Martin

THE MISSOURIALUMNIQUARTERLY

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VOL. II.

NO. II

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

Were you at Kansas City?

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The weather was bad—for Kansas, but the enthusiasm was fine.

▲

Kansas was outclassed in every particular, by the "rooting," by the brass band, by the team.

And now, with a coach with a level head, with a spirit of hopefulness in the student body, with nearly the entire team slated to be on hand next year, let the slogan be "on to victory."



The Senior Lawyers have presented to the Law Department a magnificent clock, costing \$225, the proceeds of last year's mock trial. It has been installed in the lower hall, where it stands facing the entrance.



The School of Engineering has been raised to the dignity of a separate department. Prof. A. M. Greene is the Dean.



The Alumni Directory which was to be issued in October, and about which innumerable inquiries have been received, has been unavoidably delayed by the illness of Mr. Otis, Alumni Recorder. The proof is now being read, and it will be issued about the middle of December.



The Quarterly but voices the unanimous sentiment of students, alumni, faculty, board, and all who know him, when it expresses gratification that Dr. Geo. C. Jones, Dean of the Academic Department, gentleman and scholar, is once more at his post, after a long and rather serious spell of illness.



Alumni! Your Alma Mater needs just now every ounce of your individual and united heartiest interest and efforts. The Collateral Inheritance Tax law, one of the best laws upon the books for the furtherance of higher education in Missouri, must not be repealed, and the Memorial Library Building must be secured. These things cannot be accomplished without the loyal and loving assistance of the Alumni and former students.

The *Alumni Quarterly* of the University of Illinois, the first number of which will appear in January, is the latest addition to this class of publications. It is, assuredly, cause for just pride, that the alumni of our University were a year and a half in advance of those of our big sister institution in a venture of this kind.

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"Ready money," says Byron somewhere, "is Aladdin's lamp." We are most sadly in need of it just now in our business, and if we don't get it the *Quarterly* will not be able to skive much longer. Dear reader, this may remind you that you are one of the 200 or more who owe us just the small sum of \$1.00 each. "Little drops of water, little grains of sand," you know. Be good enough to take three minutes of your time and send us a check or money-order,

"and such thanks I give
As one near death to those that wish him live."

•

It is a matter of profound regret to all the friends of the University that some of the students have not yet learned how properly to treat their own guests. We refer to the behavior of a few toward the Kirksville excursionists after the football game with the Normals. Whether or no the treatment accorded the visitors was as bad as was claimed by some at the time, the impression made upon the people of the State was very unfavorable. The advertisement was not of the right kind. The students ought to avoid such conduct in the future.

•

The Department of Romance Languages is certainly to be congratulated upon its efficiency as judged by the success of those whom it has sent out into the teaching-world as its representatives. Of these there have been no less than thirty in the past ten years. They are found north, east,

south and west, in such institutions as Harvard, Columbia, Wisconsin and Chicago Universities, in colleges of lesser note, and in high schools. Fourteen are members of the Phi Beta Kappa. Nearly all are members of various learned societies.

If the Quarterly is to "live long and prosper" its friends must do more than merely subscribe for it themselves—they must secure other subscribers also. We believe that this publication, placed upon a sound financial basis, and improved in efficiency accordingly, can be made a most potent influence for good for the University. We believe it is absolutely needed as a part of our larger University life. We therefore appeal to our friends everywhere to make it a point to commend the Quarterly to all former students and alumni whenever opportunity offers. We ought to have at least 500 more paid up subscribers.

Just a hint. The Quarterly has every reason to believe that the Curators are inclined to grant the request of the General Alumni Association for a Board of Control for Athletics—not, indeed, for a Board with such sweeping powers as was at first proposed, but yet a Board sufficiently effective for the ends had in view by the Association. It is not, therefore, a time for "kicking" and "knocking" indiscriminately and headlessly. It is a time for waiting and watching. Prove to the Curators that such a Board will stand for clean and wholesome sport, that no back-down is contemplated from Missouri's attitude during the past few years, and the Board will be freely granted. Independent and Open, please note!

The repeal of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, without equal or better provision for the University's support,

would be a calamity to education and culture in the State of Missouri beyond description. Granted the state's right of taxation for the support of its schools, and what argument, legal or equitable, can be advanced against the propriety or expediency of this particular form of revenue for this purpose? Is there a more legitimate object of taxation than property which death transfers from the owner to distant relatives and friends often because there is no one nearer to whom it can go? And could there be, in all the State, a more useful purpose subserved with such revenue than supplying thousands of our young men and women with the best possible education, academic and professional, fitting them to be usefully productive citizens in almost every department of our varied activities? Friends of the University should keep their eyes on the next Legislature with this matter in mind.



The St. Louis School of Philanthropy is now an accomplished fact, thanks to the untiring efforts of Dr. C. A. Ellwood, of the University. The purpose of the school is "to prepare men and women for social service, either as volunteers or paid workers, and to diffuse knowledge concerning scientific methods of philanthropy thru the community." Aside from the very desirable practical benefits to St. Louis to be derived from such a school, this movement is of great importance from the University view-point. It is our first extension center in St. Louis—and the second in the State, the other being in Kansas City—and will doubtless lead to others, and thus bring the University into much closer touch with our largest city, and the city into closer sympathy with the University. The St. Louis Alumni should further this enterprise. The secretary is W. H. McClain, 1685 Washington Ave., and the lecture courses, of which Dr. T. J. Riley, of the University, is the director, begin February 1st, at the Y. M. C. A. building.

An editorial in a recent issue of a rural weekly in this State impressed upon us the conviction that it is high time for the Alumni to insist that what the Germans call *Lehrfreiheit*, freedom of teaching, should be by this time one of the privileges of the instructors in our higher educational institutions in Missouri. In this particular instance the misguided editor characterized the publication of statistics of illiteracy in this State, the figures taken bodily from the United States Census, as "rot," as "the vapourings of a Columbia correspondent" (in this instance Mr. Walter Williams, University Curator), and demanded that the professor who had gotten them together to show that our new compulsory education law was a good thing, should not be allowed to draw a salary from the public treasury. The matter is almost too puerile to clutter our pages with, but we call attention to it as another direction in which the alumni can be of service to the cause of education and enlightenment.



Our football history for the season just closed has been a somewhat checkered one. The not so successful as it should have been it was, on the whole, more satisfactory than we thought at the season's beginning it could be. Of the three important games we lost two and tied one. The Iowa game was never in doubt in this sanctorum. But neither, for that matter, was the one with Washington. We would like to hear an expert in experimental psychology after investigation, explain why the Tigers lost that game, in the rain and mud, and then won the contest on Thanksgiving Day, in still more rain and mud. The showing against Kansas was so unexpected, and the result so gratifying, that it atoned, in a large measure, for the former disgrace. Every man played ball for all he was worth and the Jayhawkers were not only played to a standstill, but out-

classed. On a firm field our superior speed and team-work would undoubtedly have given us the victory. Next year—but we forbear!



Statistics for 1900, gathered from 144 colleges and universities, furnish interesting data concerning the relative merits of the large and small institutions, those that are co-educational as against those that are for a single sex, and those that are denominational in contrast with the non-sectarian.

Of the 8,022 persons named in "Who's Who in America" for the year mentioned, .80 per cent came from institutions with more than 1000 students; .94 per cent from those having between 500 and 1000; and one 1.49 per cent from those with less than 500.

Non-sectarian institutions furnished 1.18 per cent of the above number, while the sectarian institutions supplied only .78 per cent.

Female institutions supplied .50 per cent; co-educational institutions .80 per cent, and institutions for male 1.49 per cent.

The New England States supply 1.08 per cent, the Middle States .87, the Southern .68, the Central .58, and the Western only .54.

Granted that the roll found in "Who's Who"—made up we know not how—is the ultimate standard of success, and the case seems to be complete in favor of New England and the smaller non-sectarian colleges for men.



The rapid progress which the University has made in recent years cannot better be illustrated than by a review of the improvements which have taken place in the Military department. There was a time when this department was regarded as little more than a joke. To belong

to it was to lay one's self open to the jibes of his classmates. Now all is changed. The change has been due to the policy inaugurated by Captain W. D. Chitty and so ably carried out by his successor, Captain Joseph Pradier. These men have worked hard to bring the department to the front. How well they have succeeded will be seen by a comparison of the past conditions with those prevailing now.

Formerly no credit was allowed for Military. Now all students save those in the Law or Medical departments receive credit for work done. Formerly the band, upon the efficiency of which so much depends, was rebellious, disorganized and of very little service to the battalion. Now under the supervision of the last two Commandants and the training of the able young director, Mr. Burr H. Conant it has come to be a source of great strength and is regarded with pride by everyone. Then, too, in times past the members of the cadet corps were little better than social outcasts. Now the corps has come to its own and annually conducts one or more of the leading social functions of the year. All these things have tended materially to increase the interest in Military and consequently the enrollment in the corps. In 1934-5 there were some 187 cadets. The next year the number had increased to 227. It has this year reached a total of 288 with ten students ready to enroll at the opening of the second semester.

The increased enrollment has made necessary a number of changes. Instead of the old battalion there is now a "provisional regiment" consisting of two battalions of three companies each. The quarters in the Agricultural building became inadequate, so the old gymnasium in Academic Hall was secured and its space turned into offices, armory and a large assembly room where the regiment can meet in bad weather. The United States Government did its part by the corps by furnishing recently six hundred Krag-Joc-

garrison rifles with belts, bayonets and scabbards. Captain Frazer is now planning to have the next Legislature amend the law so that state Senators and Representatives may appoint four cadets during their term of office, instead of two as heretofore, and in addition to empower the Governor to appoint forty-eight cadets annually. He also has a proposition before the University authorities which if adopted will make Military compulsory for the Freshmen and Sophomore years of all students.

Taken all in all the Military department is probably in better shape than it has ever been, and if we are fortunate enough to get another Frazer, when the present Commandant's term expires, its continued prosperity is assured.



We wish to call the reader's special attention to a pamphlet issued by the Alumni Association about the proposed "Soldiers Memorial Building" on the campus. If we had space enough to do so we would gladly reproduce the pamphlet entire, so comprehensive and cogent is the case which it presents for the expenditure of the entire War Debt Fund of \$475,000 now in our State's treasury for such a building. A postal card addressed to the Alumni Secretary at Columbia will secure the pamphlet for any of our readers. Send for it. Read it. Circulate it. Nothing that has recently been proposed will add so much to the greatness in usefulness of your Alma Mater than the success of this movement.

No one who, like the writer, ever tried to do any advanced work of any kind at the University will deny that such a building as the one proposed is an absolute necessity. The present so-called library and reading room is pitifully inadequate. The splendid collection of Missouriana, 70,000 books and pamphlets, the property of the Historical Society, and the 150,000 books and pamphlets of the

University, are scattered not only all thru the Academic Building, but here and there in nearly every other building on and off the campus. Scholarly work under such conditions is impossible.

The danger from fire is great, just as great as in any other extensive workshop, constantly in use, but without proper and adequate facilities for doing the work, preventing accidents, or extinguishing a fire should one occur. It is a positive disgrace that such a priceless collection of Missouriana as the State Historical Society has accumulated, or such a fine library as the University has built up in 18 years, should be so recklessly exposed to annihilation.

But why spend so much money on this proposed building? In a word, because it is the wisest economy so to do. Those who are familiar with past building operations on the campus know only too well how the old pennywise policy has wasted thousands of dollars by building for an immediate need and not for even the nearest future. Lathrop Hall erected 18 years ago, has almost been rebuilt since then. The Chemistry Building, built since 1898, needs to be twice as large as it is to-day. The Engineering School has far outgrown the capacities of its quarters. The Law Building has had to be remodeled at great expense.

With these practical examples before us it would be stupidly criminal to put up a building which, in a few years, would be outgrown by the increasing demands that would be made upon it. When this building is constructed it should be upon lines that will fit it for service for a hundred years.

There are those, thoughtful and patriotic citizens of Missouri, who contend that this money would be better spent upon our roads or public schools. But this is, assuredly, a very grave mistake. \$455,000 is a large sum of money when kept together, but, when frittered away among 114 counties, a scarcely appreciable amount. It would

scarcely build a half mile of good road in each county! It would not add more than the fraction of a day to the school term in any county! It would not add more than twenty cents a month to the salaries of our 12,000 teachers.

Some argue that this money ought to be spent for a new Capitol Building. The present inadequate building at Jefferson City cost over \$200,000. Minnesota, with only fifty per cent of our wealth and population, spent \$2,000,000 upon her fine Capitol at St. Paul. Others argue that this fund should be used to build the two new Normal School buildings. But Missouri is rich enough to do both—to build this Memorial and to erect the new Normal buildings.



Of all the people under the sun the academically trained should most appreciate fair play, a square deal. Have they not learned that there are two sides to every question? Have they not been taught to look critically at every problem from every standpoint before passing judgment? Assuredly. Then none of our readers will be startled over much when we remind them that there are two sides to the athletic situation in the University, and that, possibly, many of the Alumni have not looked at it from the other fellow's view-point. The other side, in this instance, is that of the Board of Curators, and the other fellow is the Director.

The Director—curious chap in many respects—does not deem it best to speak for himself. We question his judgment on this point, but, be that as it may, since he will not, and nobody else seems inclined to, we shall take it upon ourselves to place his case, as best we may, before our readers. We can do this all the more freely since we have always felt ourselves perfectly free to criticize whenever the occasion seemed to demand it.

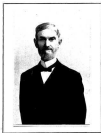
Now, short memories are common, but hundreds of alumni must still have in mind the disastrous state of affairs athletically, before the Director assumed charge, a little

over six years ago. The "old system" had been in force, of course, before his advent, and everybody had been trained in it, and things had gone bad, so bad, that seven or eight years ago they cried to heaven for a remedy. We were not paying our debts, grafts abounded, our credit was gone. We were "recruiting," but were not winning any more, if as many, games as we win now. We had lost the respect of everybody whose respect was worth while, our own included.

At this juncture the present Director assumed charge. And immediately things took on a far more wholesome aspect. Chaos gave place to order. The old debts were paid, new bills were promptly met. The standard of clean, gentlemanly sport was unfurled and kept flying. And to-day no one cares to see it hauled down, at any rate, no one says so openly. But it was a hard fight. For awhile the Director almost stood alone. He was opposed. He was abused. He was insulted. Nineteen out of twenty men would have fled a post so onerous and seemingly so hopeless. But he stuck. He won his fight. And he ought, in all justice, to have full credit for the achievement. He made mistakes, of course. Who doesn't? He isn't as tactful as an angel. No one knows this better than himself. There isn't an overplus of magnetism about his personality. This is a misfortune, not a fault. He says things and writes reports that rub us Missourians the wrong way. But he doesn't always mean what we think he says. He ruled, for several years, with a rod of iron, like a Czar, we know. But that is what the Caratons, under the circumstances wanted him to do. That is what, conditions being what they were, he had to do. Some unsavory things occurred under his administration. No one has yet charged that he was party to them. They occurred because he could not help them. But after all is said and done, no fair minded man can deny that the athletic department is to-day, beyond all comparison, better

managed, more useful to the University, more respected abroad, than it was seven years ago. Let us be sane. Let us be fair.

But—we believe that the Director will be guilty of a grievous mistake if he holds out against what the Quarterly has championed since its first issue, and what the Alumni Association demands: some system by which the Alumni and students can be given a share, not in the control of University property, or the management of "gym" work as such, but in the management and control of our intercollegiate sports. The Director has won his fight for clean athletics. Now let him demonstrate that he is a big, broad man by taking the Alumni and upper classes into his confidence, by letting them have their rightful share in the direction of their own sports. By strongly recommending the establishment of some kind of a really efficient Board of Control—details can readily be worked out—he will rally Alumni and students to his side and put a quietus once for all upon the clamor and abuse that have raged around his person for the past six years.



REV. EDMUND H. BURNAM, '69.

was born in Richmond, Kentucky, and is now a resident of Sterling, Virginia. He entered the University in April, 1848, completing his 14th year, and on Commencement following, received the degree of B. A. with the first honor of his class. His graduation was during the last year of the first presidency of Dr. John H. Lathrop, admired and loved by all the students. In due time he received the degree of M. A. A few years after his return to his home in Kentucky, he became a member of the Baptist church in Richmond, and at a later date was ordained to the ministry. In the prosecution of the duties of his calling, besides an almost constant use of the pen on pertinent subjects, he has visited with the gospel many of the States of our Union, Mexico, Ontario, and England. One of the University's oldest Alumni, he has never lost affec-

sion for his Alma Mater, but, in common with her other children, has rejoiced in her prosperity and growing power for good.



DR. WALTER THOMAS LENOIR, '48.

is a grandson of the Revolutionary soldier-patriot, Gen. William Lenoir, of Fort Defiance, North Carolina. His descendants, paternal and maternal, were Huguenots, who migrated from France during the religious persecutions of the sixteenth century, and settled in Maryland. Lord Baltimore deeded them a large tract of land, known later, as "Bohemia Manor," from whence sprang so many men, north

and south, noted for integrity and ability in all positions—state, national, educational and religious. He was born October 4, 1827, on a Yadkin river farm in Wilkes county, North Carolina. In early childhood his father, Walter R. Lenoir, migrated to Missouri and located on a farm—Greenwood, two and one-half miles from Columbia on the Paris road. Here the boy was reared, educated, married, and did his life work.

A little barefoot boy, he stood near and witnessed the laying of the corner stone of "the old University," and lived under its shadow, ever loving, honoring, serving and being honored by his Alma Mater.

In 1849, the degree of A. B. was conferred on him, in 1856 the degree of A. M. and in 1858 the highest honor, being elected a charter member of Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He served two terms as Curator of the University, and then seven years as treasurer. The Board of Curators and the Legislature of the State, each, passed resolutions indorsing the ability and fidelity of their servant. He was an Elder of the Christian church at Columbia forty years, and has been trustee of Christian College since May, 1888, and many years its physician and president of its Board of Trustees; all these, and many other positions, local, state, and national, were given him unsolicited and as surprises. He practiced medicine and surgery nearly fifty years in Columbia, Missouri, where his life and labors are known and read by all men. He now resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GENTRY FAMILY AND THE U. OF M.

No less than thirteen members of this large and distinguished Missouri family have graduated from the University, beginning in 1848, down to the recent Com-

movement in 1898, and we know not how many others have attended, without completing a course. Here is the list:

Richard Gentry, B. S., 1888, M. S., 1891.

Eliua Gentry (Mrs. C. A. Young), *Nur. Grad.*, 1878.

Sarah J. Gentry (Mrs. S. G. Elston), B. S., 1878, M. S., 1879.

Thomas B. Gentry, LL. B., 1874.

Mary Nell Gentry (Mrs. Paxton), B. S., 1878.

Richard W. Gentry, A. B., 1878, A. M., 1883.

North Todd Gentry, B. A. S., 1884, *Ser.* 1884, LL. B., 1888.

Lucy W. Gentry (Mrs. J. S. Ankery, Jr.), A. D. B., 1888.

William R. Gentry, B. A. S., 1888, B. L., 1890, LL. B., 1895.

B. P. Gentry, A. B., 1891.

L. M. Gentry, A. B., 1905.

B. W. Gentry, A. B., 1908.

B. T. Gentry, LL. B., 1908.

SAID ABOUT THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

On Saturday, November 4th, at a special convocation, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Senator Warner. The distinguished candidate was introduced by his senior colleagues in the Senate, Senator W. J. Stone. Governor Folk was also present and occupied a seat upon the platform. During his address Senator Warner, among other things, said:

But, one other thought. It has been agitated in the recent past, and is now under consideration—the building

upon the remains of a Soldiers Memorial Building. There is now \$475,000, in round numbers, and the accumulated interest, in the treasury of our State, paid back to the State by the National Government to cover expenses for arming and equipping the soldiers during the Civil War. That fund, every dollar of it, if need be, and more if necessary, should be appropriated for the erection here of a Soldiers Memorial Building that shall safely house and protect your libraries and the museum of your State. Young ladies, and young gentlemen, your fathers left to you a glorious heritage in the memory of their deeds upon the tested fields. One hundred and fifty thousand Missourians marched to the front, some to fight under the stars and stripes, and some to march under the stars and bars, but their deeds of heroism will ever be an inspiration to Missouri youth. Their deeds of valor shine forth from every star, and is written by the finger of heroism upon every stripe of the nation's flag. And young men, I thank the Giver of all good that I have lived to see the day when the sons of the men who wore the blue touch elbows with the sons of the men who wore the gray, marching under a common banner and keeping step to the music that will carry Old Glory to victory upon land and upon sea. Those of us, Mr. President, who participated in that gigantic struggle of the ages, recall its scenes without passion, and review its results without regret. For, out of that struggle, under a guiding Providence, came the conviction universal, more earnest and firm than ever fell from the pen of a Hamilton, or ever expressed by the eloquence of a Webster, that there is no river, mountain, or other natural boundary line which can divide this Republic. We are one people, one in hope, one in law, and one in destiny. — You, young ladies and gentlemen, come upon the stage of action in a wondrous period of the world's history. — Much may be expected of you, and I ask you to remember the deeds of the men of '61 to '65.

and write to the members of the Legislature. It does not come from a member of the faculty, this advice, but it is the advice of your "doctor." Carry them on, because we follow in public life, whether in the General Assembly of Missouri, or in the Congress of the United States, keep our ears reasonably close to the ground to find out public sentiment, if we can. We sometimes raise it. But, write to your members and tell them that you want that money down there, all of it if necessary, to erect a Soldiers Memorial Building that shall last through years as evidence of the loyal bravery and the courage of the men who fought from '41 to '45, as well as to the survivors of those who went out but did not return.

Now, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I came down here not expecting to make a speech. I do not wish to disappoint you in that regard, and I shall not attempt to make any; but I only wish to say that in my feeble way, whenever I can be of assistance to this great University, I shall most gladly join hands with the Senior Senator from this State. I will follow when he leads. If he lags a little, I will hold him by the hand and have him follow while I lead. But the path shall always be blazed out in the interest of this great University.

And now, Mr. President, I would, if I could, convey to you properly my thanks for the honor that you as the head of this great institution have conferred upon me. On the train on yesterday, Mr. Bryan picked up Harper's Weekly and called my attention to a little verse. It struck me very forcibly. If I remember it, it runs thus "My life has ever been constant to one dream, that is the ripeness of my years I might some thing achieve to justify the world for my existence." And I trust in the coming year my dream of life may be to do something to justify the authorities of this University for the honor which they have conferred upon me.

From an Assistant Attorney-General of Missouri.

I am heartily in favor of appropriating the War Debt fund for the erection of a library building on the University campus, and am also heartily in favor of the name suggested, Soldiers Memorial Building. Too much respect cannot be shown to the memory of men, who fought against neighbors, friends and many times relatives, for a cause that to them was just. Recently our Supreme Court decided that the old soldiers at the St. James home are entitled to vote. Speaking through Judge Lamm, the other judges concurring, the court used the following beautiful and appropriate language:

"These men (referring to the Missouri soldiers in the war of 1861-62), and their comrades in arms, stalwart then, marched and countermarched, mined and countermined, dug, starved, froze, planned, dared and fought through four years of civil war under Lee, Johnson and Stonewall Jackson, under Grant, Sherman and Logan. Some of their comrades perished in battle, on the lone picket, on the long march, of wounds, in prisons, by burning fever, by sickness of soul, or by deadly miasma. The grave since has swallowed up many a gallant survivor, hurried under the sod by the privations and exposures of war."

Politically, the people of Missouri have honored the old soldiers of both armies, and the honors have been gracefully accepted and borne with credit. Govs. McClurg, Phelps and Marmaduke; Judges Bruce, Valliant, Garitt, Hough, Philips, Broadbent, Biggs, Maud, Thayer, Wood, Withrow and Wofford; Secretaries of State Rodeman, McGrath and Lammear; Treasurers Dallmeyer, Gates, Pitts and Gmelich; Attorneys-General McIntyre and Ewing; Congressmen Clark, Dyer, Hatch, Glover, Tracy and Burton; and Senators Henderson, Blair, Schars, Shields, Cockrell and Warsaw, all brave soldiers, have shown them-

selves to be public officials of the highest integrity, and men worthy of public confidence. It is, therefore, eminently fitting that the memory of these men, and their distinguished associates, should be honored, and such a monument be erected, indicating the admiration of an appreciative commonwealth.

N. T. GENTRY, '04.

Jefferson City, Missouri.

From Far Away Montana.

Nothing that I have read in the *Quarterly* has interested me more than the editorials and contributed articles that appeared in several numbers of last year advocating the building of a memorial library on the campus at the University of Missouri.

For two years (September, 1885, to June, 1887), I was assistant librarian at the University of Missouri. Since that time many changes have taken place on the old campus. The old building in which the library was then kept, and which was destroyed by fire in 1881, has been replaced by a number of new buildings with adequate modern conveniences. I have often wondered why it is that the authorities at the University have not, long before this, urged the Legislature to appropriate money sufficient to put up a library building on the campus that would be commensurate with other phases of progress at the University. If the members of the Legislature think that the State of Missouri cannot afford to erect a magnificent library building at Columbia that will surpass the best library buildings of the older eastern States, they should, at least, see that one is erected there that will be sufficiently large to accommodate the students and will be so arranged as to give them an opportunity to do ordinary research work. Nothing, in my estimation, in connection with a university, should have precedence of an ideal working library.

By an ideal working library, I mean a library which is adapted to the practical needs of our modern American colleges and universities. Many improvements in the equipment and general architectural arrangement of libraries have been made within the last few years. In a recent library journal, "Public Libraries" (October, 1906), Mr. C. C. Soule discusses library architecture from a librarian's point of view. He quotes from a paper that was read at the conference of the American Library Association in 1891. At this conference, he says, "Twenty 'points or agreements' among librarians on library architecture" were unanimously adopted." Four of these "points" which are emphasized by Mr. Soule are:

"A library building should be planned for library work.

"The interior arrangement ought to be planned before the exterior is considered.

"No convenience of arrangement should ever be sacrificed for mere architectural effect.

"A library should be planned with a view to economical administration."

As I have already said, I do not know what the attitude of the members of the next Legislature may be. Nor do I know what power they may have. The War Debt funds may not be available for library purposes. But if they are available for such purposes, and if it is a matter of choice, whether the building, for which these funds are to be expended, is to be used for a museum or for a library, my suggestion is, by all means use it for a library. A war museum may have its use; but a library will be more useful. What Milton said with regard to conditions resulting from the Civil War in England, are equally applicable with regard to similar conditions in Missouri:

"Peace hath her victories

No less renowned than war."

Missouri has won some victories in war; but her victories in the field of literature alone, to say nothing about her victories in science and other lines of work, far outnumber her war victories. More noteworthy literature has been produced by Missouri than by all other States west of the Mississippi river.

What the students at the University of Missouri need is not more incentive to military spirit, but more incentive to genuine university spirit—the incentive to do more research work in science, history, literature, etc. What could be more inspiring, for example, to the Missouri student of literature than to have an opportunity to study in a library where he could point with pride to a room containing books—all written by Missourians. One alcove of this room could be set apart and dedicated to Missouri's noteworthy verse writers: Eugene Field, Lyman Whitney Allen, William Vincent Byars, and scores of others who have almost touched shoulders with genius. Another alcove could be set apart for the works of her distinguished journalists: John N. Edwards, Colonel Switzer, Walter Williams, E. W. Stephens, and others, many of whom have published books, and many of whom have not, but who have written editorials from time to time, literary gems, that should be collected, and bound in volumes of permanent form. Another alcove: Mark Twain. No suggestions necessary. Another, for Winston Churchill, Baskett, and other novelists and story writers. Still another alcove might contain, in bound volumes, the famous speeches of Missouri statesmen, and extracts from their writings: Thomas H. Benton, Carl Schurz, George G. Vest, Francis M. Cockrell and others of whom Missouri is justly proud. But proud of what? Of their war records? Yes, certainly; for many of them deserve praise for what they have done for Missouri in times of war. But their

war records, commendable as they are, are insignificant when contrasted with their peace records.

J. S. SNODDY, '88.

Missoula, Montana.

A GLANCE AT A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

To a wide-awake college man, a university is ever an institution of interest wherever it may be found. I have reason, therefore, to assume, that a few observations on one of the larger German universities would be welcome to the readers of the *Quarterly*.

Every one knows that German universities stand for breadth of culture, depth of scholarship and the greatest academic freedom and tolerance. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to discuss the fundamentals for which these universities stand, but rather to present some phases of the life of a single institution. Though having visited many and attended two, I can lay claim to a moderate acquaintance with but one German university—that of Leipzig—and to this one I shall confine my observations.

The University of Leipzig from its founding to the present time has a most interesting history. A glance at its story will reveal that it has had its prosperity and adversity just like other institutions that have become famous. It came into being as the direct result of a student riot. In 1409, in the turbulent days of the pre-reformation time, the matriculants of the great university of Prague were seriously divided on questions of church and confession. These differences, stimulated by national prejudices, grew into open hostilities between the German and Bohemian students. As a result of the riot that followed, 3,000 German

students led by two professors, Otto von Munsterberg and Johannes Hofmann, withdrew from Prague, came to Leipzig and founded the University there. The fourth of December, 1409, is known as the day of its founding. It consisted at first of only two faculties: Theology and Philosophy, quartered in two buildings, one called the larger the other the smaller college. There were twenty men in the first semester, 1409. Students and professors lived in the college buildings, filling them completely, leaving no lecture-rooms. Thus the professors found where they could. For a while even the Nicolai church was used for examinations and promotions. Law and medicine were added in 1405 and 1504 respectively.

Student attendance fluctuated in the first century of its history between fifty and 500; in the centennial year of its existence, it had matriculated 500 students, but in 1500, its attendance was back to eighty-one. This enormous decrease is due to many causes; but mostly perhaps to the rise of the reformation, the university center of which was Wittenberg. Here is where Luther lived and taught; in protestant Saxony, therefore, the stream of students flowed toward Wittenberg. It shows also that there was then not much college loyalty, but that the student drifted from one place to another. In fact, there is little college loyalty in Germany to-day; a student will attend two or more institutions now in the course of his university career. The man who goes to one university and stays until he graduates, is the exception and not the rule.

What the University needed at this time, was an inner reformation and a liberal endowment. It was thru the untiring efforts of Casper Bormer that the high-minded and beneficent Prince Elector, Moritz of Saxony, interested himself in the affairs of the university and both needs were acca satisfied. The endowment received in 1546 was

large beyond expectation. It consisted of the buildings of the Pauline Cloister in Leipzig, five villages and an immense forest, which is still owned by the university, and 2,000 gold florins besides for the maintenance of the teaching force. These magnificent gifts made the University of Leipzig at once the richest in all Germany.

The inner reformation then came quickly. For years its halls had been hermetically sealed, as it were, against the influence of humanism and the influx of new ideas; but, with its wealth, new blood was also infused into the arteries of its scholastic body, vigorous brainforce was procured and the narrow views of the Middle Ages, which had prevailed there many decades, gave way to more modern, progressive thought. The university now invited investigation and discussion along many lines and fostered a spirit of tolerance and erudition. These things mark the beginning of a new university in Leipzig, which has since then steadily grown in wealth, in building groups, in scholastic power and in beneficence. Its splendid edifices occupy many parts of the city. One street is lined on both sides with beautiful structures in which the Medical School, its clinics and hospitals are housed; besides the physics, biology, chemistry and other buildings with their well-equipped laboratories. In another part of the city, the magnificent new University Library, with its 650,000 volumes including manuscripts and incunabula, is a credit to modern architecture and educational progress. The building was erected at a cost of \$1,100,000 and will be a lasting monument to the wisdom of its promoters and a blessing to Saxony forever. It takes a great library to make a great university. May not this serve as a suggestion to Missourians, indicating what needs to be done for their University just now.

Perhaps the opinion is more or less prevalent with us, that Germany is poor and transacts business on a smaller scale than the States of our Union. If she is limited in her

means, she does not show it in the support of her public institutions, and by no means is she parsimonious toward her schools. It may be of interest to tabulate here a few statistics with reference to the income of some German universities, which will bear splendid testimony to her liberality toward education.

For the fiscal year 1891-92 the universities* named below expended as follows:

Berlin	3,459,756 marks
Leipzig	1,997,466 marks
Halle	1,337,509 marks
Göttingen	1,147,977 marks
Bonn	1,120,349 marks
Strassburg	985,000 marks
München	910,539 marks
Lüdingen	881,366 marks
Heidelberg	820,030 marks

It is not extravagant to state that three-fourths of the income named above accrues to the respective universities thru provisions made by the State. The University of Leipzig received in 1897, outside of her income from endowment (800,000 mk.), from the State 1,898,239 marks, or approximately \$370,000, and this budget has increased annually ever since.

But the immense scholarship fund of the university must not be overlooked. There were in 1897 awarded 586 scholarships, aggregating over 90,000 marks. Besides gratuitia and other aid were rendered to 119 additional students, amounting to 8,000 marks more. And the number of students thus aided is even larger now.

The *Korvik* or *Common* needs to be explained. It is a mess-hall consisting of a number of free tables where worthy students without means and holding proper credentials, receive their noon and evening meals "without money

**Leitf. für deutsche Universitäten* (Berlin, 1892).

and without price.⁶ The institution owes its origin to the benevolence of a private citizen who endowed it and started the good work with two free tables. Friends of this new idea have rallied to the institution and increased its endowments until its annual income is over \$22,000. Kosviktoriam has other sources of income: from the sale of cereals according to ancient bequests, from subscriptions, and from other sources. The fund is now adequate to furnish over 200 students two meals a day practically without cost. The steady growth of the fund will eventually do away with payments (which amount to only a few cents a day now) altogether, and then the board will be absolutely free to all members of the Kosviktoriam. The business management of the Kosviktoriam is placed in the hands of a director, a university professor chosen by the faculty and approved by the Royal Ministry. He is also a member of the Kosviktoriamdeputation, of which the University Rector and University Judge are also members. This deputation is obliged to take cognizance of all the more important affairs of the Kosviktoriam and must decide all matters referred to it, as well as pass on the applications or royal Kosviktoriam appointments.

Supervision during the meals is exercised by the inspector of the Kosviktoriam who keeps the roll of membership, controls the absences, collects the dues, hears complaints of members in regard to deficiencies pertaining to board or service; but the final decision of all controversies lies with the director. The students, however, have nothing to do with him in such matters. In recent years few complaints have been registered against the food of the Kosviktoriam, but in the more distant past, dissatisfaction was sometimes followed by scenes very humiliating to those in whose hands the management had been entrusted, but not without rich humor to the disinterested operators. The students would form in solemn procession bearing aloft on spits and stakes

and strings the defective, blooded food, and carrying with them a few emaciated, sickly-looking individuals as samples of those fed on that kind of food. The meals are, of course, plain, but consist of wholesome material. The menu is something like the following: at noon, soup, fried or boiled meat (about seven pounds rawweight to a table of twelve), potatoes and perhaps one other vegetable or a salad and a small portion of preserves or stewed fruit; in the evening they have sausage and herring with lentils, mashed potatoes or peas and twice a week white bread, butter and cheese. At each meal they have a ryebread ham-sandwich, which they may either consume at the table or carry to their room. Their drink is water, except on the king's birthday, when four bottles of wine are furnished to each table of twelve boarders. In the absence of any member, others holding interim-cards are permitted to occupy such places. These cards are issued at a nominal sum to such worthy students who were not so fortunate as to be appointed to membership. Meals are served at regular, stated times; at the expiration of a certain number of minutes after the meal has begun, any vacant chair is open to the interimist. A member coming in after this time, cannot claim his chair, when it is occupied by an interimist. The senior members serve on appointment by the director as monitors, and report to him every four weeks on the conduct of the Korvektorists. They have their rules and regulations and conduct themselves in an orderly manner. The Korveit is a beneficent institution and has helped many a deserving young man to his university education. Of course, none but German students are eligible to membership.

In the collegiate year 1905-6, closing the 25th of last August, the students of the University of Leipzig numbered over 1,000, and the number of teachers was over 200. In the student body almost all nationalities are represented:

the English, Americans and Russians having the largest foreign representations. There are also women among the number, almost exclusively Americans and Russians. They are not matriculated as regular students, but received as hearers and admitted to most classes in the School of Philosophy. Foreigners are really not wanted but are tolerated, though denied some rights and privileges enjoyed by the native students, and they pay 300 marks for the candidacy to the doctorate, where the German student pays only 150 marks.

The school session is divided into winter and summer semesters, and begins theoretically on the 15th of each October and closes on the 15th of each August, but practically the work opens at least ten days later and closes ten days earlier. The professor seems to be somewhat indifferent as to when he begins, but once begun, he sticks conscientiously to it, not missing a lecture until, at the close of the semester, the ranks of his hearers have been sufficiently depleted by such as are eager for travelling and rural scenes to justify a cessation of lecture-reading. Then he stops short—and this is usually ten days before the theoretic close. It is a matter of indifference to the professor whether or not the student takes his lectures, but he is painfully particular about the student's attendance and performance of duties assigned in seminars and proseminars. No examinations are held, except those given to candidates for the doctorate or for the practice of the professions. For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy an examination in only three subjects is required, choice of subjects being largely left to the candidate; the state-examination, however, covers all the subjects bearing on the chosen profession. It is regarded as very severe, and is difficult, not so much on account of the rigidity of the tests, but because of the multiplicity of subjects with which the candidate must charge his mind and the limited time he has to express himself on each subject.

The university professor is always a profound scholar and an authority upon the subject he teaches. He is usually an affable, whole-souled, sympathetic gentleman when you get acquainted with him. It is hard at first to get close to him. Perhaps for two, three and four semesters the student will see him suddenly appear on the rostrum to deliver a learned lecture only to disappear again equally as suddenly. During all this time the student endures reverently and seriously to comprehend the professor's wisdom, but should he fail to understand, he dares not ask a question nor can he see the professor after class-time. But after a while, when the student becomes an investigator, he is ushered into the professor's private laboratory or workshop, perhaps, where he finds him ever ready to aid with references, suggestions and with his own wonderful storehouse of knowledge. The professor is an untiring worker himself and an enthusiast on the discovery of new truth, and the student-investigator receives from him every encouragement. The university offers great opportunities for research work. There are in connection with the university fifty-four different scientific institutes and collections splendidly equipped, that are open to students on certain conditions, and offer invaluable opportunity for research work. Especially rich in equipment are the institutes of natural sciences and medicine. They present almost unlimited facilities to the investigators. The whole tendency of the university is toward the development of the independent individual thinker; to this end the facilities are at a student's command and time is absolutely his to do with as he pleases.

The university library is one of the largest and best to be found anywhere, but the library system is a deplorable one. The card catalog has not yet been introduced. The contents of the library are registered in scores of volumes and in such a manner that only the expert libra-

rian and his assistants can tell you what is there, and it may require of them a considerable time to determine it. Consequently you must order your book from six to fifteen hours in advance of the time you expect to use it. This is not due to the fact, however, that it takes so long to find the book, nor is it due to lack of library force, but it is adherence to an antiquated system with its established regulations to which a good-natured student body patiently submits from year to year. The German student is not altogether ignorant of the disadvantages thus imposed upon him, yet he has been too well trained to respect the powers that be and to obey the rules they impose, that he should lift his voice in righteous protest against them.

The students publish a paper. It is a feeble effort, however, when compared with the many brilliant college papers of our country. It is neither literary nor scientific; and it can hardly be called newsy, though it chronicles many things, interesting to students, that have occurred or are about to happen. But, whether prohibited by a strict censorship, whether due to a lack of college spirit or inability to suggest improvements, there is never an intimation published that any of the conditions or methods in the university might be improved upon.

I cannot extend my observations to the student activities; having already occupied my allotted space, I must refrain from mentioning many other interesting things. It is one of the greatest privileges that can come to a serious college man to spend a year or more in a German university, no matter what her shortcomings may be. It is bound to widen his mental vision, to deepen his respect for genuine scholarship and to inspire him to bring out the noblest and best there is in him. In the words of Rip van Winkle, "May she live long and prosper."

B. F. HOFFMAN, '84.

Columbia, Mo.

THE GLEE CLUB.

Every one who read Mr. Wm. G. Bek's, '68, contribution "The Glee Club" in the Quarterly of September, 1906, must have been struck with the spirit of fairness running through it, and with the wholesome truths it emphasized. It was recommended to every member of the 1906-7 Glee Club that he read the article, and later, to make sure that it escape no member's attention, the Director took it upon himself to read it to the entire club at one of the rehearsals. Every Alumnus should read it.

There can be no question, I believe, that the University of Missouri possesses in its Glee Club one of its strongest advertising mediums. Mr. Bek gives the Glee Club a threefold mission, "to entertain, to educate, to advertise." But it exercises in addition to these, another influence, which, it seems to me, is more important and stronger than the others. It brings to the student that refining, recreative stimulus which he must have to offset and balance the brutalizing tendencies of athletics, and particularly of football.

Plato recommended for his Republic, education in both Music and Athletics; and that both should be of equal importance. What was good for Plato's Republic, might not be had for the twentieth century university. While I should not venture to state that we have too much athletics, I do not hesitate to maintain that we have too little music. The Glee Club does its best, but it cannot fill this lack; even were it possible to use double or triple the number of men it now carries, it could do but little more than it does now.

The place which the Glee Club holds among the students should be expanded so that it would give every man and woman in the University who wishes to sing, an opportunity

to gratify that wish, instead of only eighteen men, and as many women. A University chorus will provide that opportunity some day, not far distant, let us hope.

The 1906-7 Glee Club is entirely under the control of the University through its director. With this condition it has been possible, better than ever before, to carry out the work which is allotted to this organization. Concerts have been arranged with a view to strengthening the University's hold where it most needs strengthening. The members have been chosen for their fitness to represent the institution in every way. The program of this year's club is the equal of any Glee Club program in the country. Competition for places on the Club was stronger this year than ever before; much good material had to be turned away; many who wished to sing couldn't be accommodated. They will be given an opportunity in the University Chorus.

The cooperation of the Alumni has been enlisted in every place where the Glee Club will sing this season. The sons and daughters of Missouri have responded heartily to this first invitation from their Glee Club. Next year they will respond with double and triple force. They should understand that every cent of the proceeds from the concerts goes to promote the interests of Alma Mater.

When the 1906-7 Glee Club leads off with "Old Missouri, Fair Missouri," let there be, not units, not tens, but hundreds on their feet throughout the audience. If there is any way of getting to the concert, go; if there is no way, make one. Come out and help the Glee Club in its mission "to entertain, to educate, to advertise," and to refine.

FRED KRULL,

Director of the Glee Club.

The Glee Club's Itinerary—1897.

January 25th	.....	Home Concert.
January 25th	.....	Sedalia, Missouri.
January 25th	.....	Jefferson City, Missouri.
January 26th	.....	St. Louis, Missouri.
January 31st	.....	Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
February 1st	.....	Poplar Bluff, Missouri.
February 2d	.....	Little Rock, Arkansas or Hot Springs, Arkansas.
February 4th	.....	Fort Smith, Arkansas.
February 5th	.....	Fayetteville, Arkansas.
February 6th	.....	Joplin, Missouri.
February 7th	.....	Springfield, Missouri.
February 8th	.....	Kansas City, Missouri.
February 9th	.....	Lawrence, Kansas.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The "best five" for 1898-99, Missouri Alpha Chapter, are Luther Lee Bernard, Walker Edward Dandy, Helen Mar Krabel, Emily Maguire, Thomas Tarleton Bailey.

Mr. Bernard and Misses Krabel and Maguire are Academics; Mr. Dandy is an Academic and Medic; and Mr. Bailey is an Academic and Lawyer.

The Chapter also elected the following officers for the current year: J. V. C. Karnes, '98, President; W. G. Brown, Vice President; and John Pickard, Secretary.



THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The contract for this splendid new building for the Y. M. C. A. has been let. It will be located on Eighth and Elm streets, and built of Boone county stone. On the lower floor will be a reading room, a game and music room, the office of the secretary, and, in the rear a small auditorium. The second floor will have two large club rooms, and three committee rooms. The fourth floor will be given over to dormitories. The basement will contain lunch rooms, bowling alley, barber shop, shower baths and swimming pool. Cost \$20,000, with an additional \$10,000 still needed for furnishings.

FOOTBALL—1908.

In the last number of the Quarterly an article appeared which discussed briefly the then coming season in football, the keynote of which was "uncertainty." The things which

made for uncertainty were pointed out and they need not be reviewed here. At present there is nothing of uncertainty in the situation in regard to the season of 1904. It has passed into history. We know the record of the season. It is to be reviewed here briefly with an eye turned at the close to what is now the future of football at Missouri.

For the last two years the season has been started with a game against the team from the Kirksville Normal. In the previous games the Tigers had won by the margin of a single touchdown. This year the Tigers succeeded in scoring twenty-three points. It was the fatal sign for Kirksville, and the first cheer of the season for Missouri. But it was small cheer. Out of the uncertainty of the beginning the victory over the Normal team brought only a ray of hope that there was to be an improvement in the Tiger fortunes.

Then came the Warrensburg teachers and allowed the Tigers to score 41 points against them. But their play was weak and there was not much in the victory to give encouragement to the faithful. The School of Mines followed and 25 points was the total for Missouri against the Mines. But when considering this score the wise ones called up the recollection of the year in which forty points were scored against the Rolla team and never another game was during the season. The feeling of uncertainty was still in possession of the spectators, though there were some things at this time which gave promise of success. The men were working well and the new coach was showing ability in handling his men and developing play under the new rules. The most hopeful sign of all was that men who had been considered good football material but who could not be got out in other seasons were getting into suits.

When the Drury team came there was better promise of a real test for the Tigers and when they were returned winners by eleven points it was considered, even by the

most conservative, as a forecast of good work before the season closed. There were many things at this time leading to encourage lovers of the great American game. There were few fumbles. The line was holding. The quarter backs began to show up in good form. The new style of play seemed to be developing.

Then the Missouri team made the first trip away from home. To the North they went to meet the one-time famous Hawkeyes. It was hardly expected that the Tigers would win—and they didn't. Hard luck and nervousness, which is so likely to attack an inexperienced team when playing before a strange crowd, worked against the Tigers to such an extent that they were beaten by a score of twenty-six to four. Miller saved his team from a total shut out here by booting the ball over the bar for a field goal near the close of the game.

This defeat was rather discouraging, but as the followers of the team were slow to draw conclusions from early victories, so did they withhold judgment on the first defeat. Coach Meadew came back with the assurance that Missouri had as good a team as Iowa, except for the important fact that they lacked experience. The students considered that experience would come with time and they had confidence in the coach and men that they would exert every force possible to correct all mistakes and get in shape for the final battle of the year which is nine-tenths of the season at Missouri.

Two weeks later Arkansas came to Rollins field with a team that was expected to put up a game battle—and they did. The Tigers failed to score in the first half. But when the second half of the game came on there was something doing and eleven points were chalked up to the credit of the Missouri team in a few minutes of play. The work of the team was encouraging in this game in spite of the fact that Kansas had beaten the same team by a score of

thirty-seven to five. There was no attempt to run a big score, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Tiger defense was to be something to command respect. Against the Jayhawkers the Razorbacks were able to carry the ball over for a touchdown from the nine yard line. Against the Tigers three downs starting at the three yard line resulted in seven yards loss. It was encouraging. The Tigers were showing football form. Several men on the team were showing that they had football heads, and the physical ability to put into execution the things they learned.

But pride goeth before a fall, and, "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now." Missouri went to St. Louis to play the Washington University football team which had been beaten by several high schools during the early part of the season. Of course Washington would be easy for the Tigers. It was a nice little excursion with the Tigers out for a little light practice. And they got it. When the last whistle blew the score was twelve to nothing, and the nothing was what Missouri got. Out came the hammer. If there was ever knocking at Missouri it was done at that time. No one could understand it. Few wanted to. Those who saw the game knew that the field was a sea of mud. They saw the Tigers carry the ball yards where their opponents could not gain at all, and yet the final score was against them. Fineses they were which scored for Washington, but they scored. Some who saw the game felt that the result was not so discouraging, but there was no use trying to say so. The writer of this article tried to explain why it was not so discouraging to the distinguished editor of the Quarterly, but he never got further than the first sentence of explanation. A big zero was before the eyes of the worthy editor through which he saw twelve points to the credit of the despised Washington University team. And so it was with every one save the few who saw the game. It was dis-

couraging. Gloom of the gloomiest kind settled down everywhere. Chase against Kansas disappeared in the thinnest of vapor. The press laughed at Missouri, and the most frequent remark heard on the campus and among the alumni was that we had better quit trying to play football.

As a matter of fact the Tigers made two fatal mistakes at St. Louis. They thought the Washington bunch too easy. On a dry field they could have beaten them, even with their own confidence, by a good sized score. But the field was not dry. If Missouri had resorted to a kicking game the score would have certainly been different. But we didn't do it. Everybody was rattled. Quarter backs were sent in to do certain things and they forgot to do them. So it was with others who were sent in to try to stem the tide of defeat. The Tigers could have won, but they didn't. The defeat didn't mean that Missouri couldn't play football, it simply meant that they didn't on that particular occasion.

While most every one hucked and swore, the coach and the team went to work to get ready for Kansas. Most people treated getting ready for Kansas as a joke. In the Jayhawker town it was a superb joke. The Thanksgiving game meant only a trip to Kansas City, a big crowd, and the close of the season for Kansas with a score of—well say sixty to nothing in their favor. In a few hearts there was hope. In most despair sat in solitary reign. Among the men on the team, and with the coaches there was desperate determination. For ten days they worked. There were few to watch the practice. They who toiled through the snow and the mud in those days were not gridiron heroes. Every thing was against them. All the dope of the game predicted that they were to go to Kansas City to take another beating from Kansas, and to offer themselves as targets at which the followers of the game would point

their flags for the next twelve months and had the declaration of "can't play football."

But they worked, and worked with the determination which brings success out of failure. Encouraged by the coaches and kept up by their own determination and that of Captain Tillman, the Tigers kept at it and went to Kansas City with the sort of spirit that wins at anything. Assembled in the club house at the park before the game, Coach Morilaw talked to his men. He gave them encouragement and instruction, the last they were to have except such as the water boy might be inspired with. Tony Anderson told the men what was expected of them and what they ought to do. Captain Tillman spoke for the men and declared that every one was going to give the best that was in him for Missouri. Coach Morilaw said: "Men, are you going to fight?" Huddled about in their blankets each man moved his lips in answer and rose to go to the field of battle. None who saw them go could doubt that it was to be a field of battle.

And did they fight? Well if they didn't no football team ever fought. Against the experienced, confident foe they went out and did battle in fashion that marked them real Tigers and football players. It is not possible in this article to tell how it was done except to say that every man on the Missouri team fought like a Tiger from the first whistle to the last. Never captain set a better example to the men he led, than did Captain Tillman on Thanksgiving day 1908, and never did men respond more nobly than did the warriors who got in the fray on that day. Kansas had the advantage in play on one single point, that of kicking. With a wet field the kicking game was about the only part of the game that could be used. Yet with this in their favor the mighty Jayhawkers could not score. On a dry field? Well what would have happened there will never be known. The Tigers accept the equal verdict as victory under the

conditions, but few there are in the Missouri camp who cannot see how a real victory would have been in the Missouri column had there been a dry, fast field.

Such is the story of the season. It is not such a sad story. The Washington defeat is much to be regretted, but it cannot now be helped and those who saw the Tigers fight on Thanksgiving day are disposed to forget the St. Louis disaster till next year. The question arises in every mind as to what another year will bring. It should bring good things for Missouri lovers of football. The men who played on the team this year demonstrated their ability to play the game. They will be much better able to play it next year. And nearly all of them will be back. Captain Tillman has played his four years and will graduate from the university next June. His place will be a hard one to fill. Livingston will graduate from the law school and will probably not be again in a Missouri uniform. It will not be an easy proposition to develop a tackle of his ability to take his place. But the other men on the team should all return to school, and probably will. Furthermore all the men who played during the present season can be depended on to make their grades and be eligible to play next year. One man who was kept out of the game this year on account of conditions, will be in next year and will give great strength to the end position which he plays. In addition to these men there are a number of men who played on the freshmen team this year who will make the regular fight for their places next season.

Taking all these things into consideration, football seems to be in much better condition than it has been at Missouri for many years. The foundation of a winning team during the next two years seems to be well laid. Coach Merrill has done great work for Missouri this year and there is little doubt but that he will be in charge during the next season. There will be much to his advantage on the

next trial. He will know his men and will know the things that are to be guarded against. He has had one year's experience with the new style of play and should profit much by that experience. The men who played on the team this year will be the better able to carry on the work under the new rules since they have had one year's experience, and the freshmen who had the year under the careful coaching of assistant coach Anderson will not be far behind the regulars in their knowledge of the game.

One feature of football at the university this year which should be more far reaching than any other one thing in making for progress has not been much exploited. For several years an attempt has been made to develop class teams, but little success has been achieved before this year. During the season just closed there were more than one hundred men playing on the class teams and a hard interclass schedule was played, the Juniors winning the championship. A number of men were developed who give great promise of making good on the "Varsity next year, and the plan assures an opportunity for the development of all the men in school who have the ability to play the game. The class teams have done much for football this year, and in the years to come they should do more than any other one thing to put Missouri in the top class in football.

With just one other thing done Missouri is certain to reach early success in football. The board of curators have responded to the request of the alumni for some control over the competitive athletics of the school and have agreed to establish a board made up of alumni, students and members of the faculty. This is a great step toward securing the co-operation of the alumni of the institution, a thing which is absolutely necessary before the highest success can be reached. The alumni now have some say in the management of athletics. Their representatives are on the board. It is up to every one who is a graduate of

the University of Missouri to keep his eyes open and see that the boys from high schools in the state who have played football come to the University of Missouri. With the alumni active as they should be it would be impossible for the representatives of other schools to come into the state and take the cream of football material. This is no criticism of the past. It is merely a pointer for the future. If we who are alumni of the institution do our duty toward the institution in athletics we shall have nothing to find fault with in the record of our teams. If we do not do it we shall have, in the future, none but ourselves to blame for defeat and humiliation should it come.

W. T. NARDIN, '10.

CLASS NEWS.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON, '98, Columbia, Mo.	-	President
F. W. LOEB, '03, St. Louis, Mo.	-	1st Vice President
J. C. MCINLEY, '03, Uniontown, Mo.	-	2nd Vice President
MERRILL E. OTIS, '01, Columbia, Mo.	-	Secretary
SAMUEL FRANK COMLEY, '02, Columbia, Mo.	-	Treasurer

The annual meeting is held on the Tuesday preceding Commencement day in the Auditorium of Academic Hall.

All former graduates of the University are members of the Association.

(The letters after the names indicate the departments from which the graduates went out: A., academic, Ag., agriculture, M., medical, L., law, E., engineering, T. C., teachers college.)

'11.

Louis Hoffman, A., of Sedalia, Mo., is the Circuit Judge for the Thirtieth Judicial District, being Pettis county.

'77.

Elijah Jones, A. and M., is practicing medicine at McLeath, Kansas.

'80.

J. J. Russell, L., of Charleston, Mo., was elected to Congress from the 14th district, on the Democratic ticket, at the recent election.

'82.

Forrest G. Ferris, L., is practicing at Moberly, Mo.

'83.

Chas. C. Browning, M., Medical Director of the Pottinger Sanatorium for diseases of the lungs and throat, thanks us for a sample copy and the "opportunity to keep somewhat in touch with my Alma Mater from which I have been separated for many years," by subscribing. He thinks "it must require sacrifice on the part of somebody to conduct a paper of this kind with a limited circulation." Address Menloville, California.

'84.

F. Howard Dorsett, Ag., is in charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, at Chico, California.

'85.

Payne A. Bealton, A., is Superintendent of Schools at Holden, Mo., and teacher of French. He has held his present position since 1898.

Zazala M. Dancy (Mrs. Winston Pitts), A., is living at Rensselaer, Mo.

'88.

J. E. Garrett, E., is Sanctorista, Zac, Mexico, where he is engineering, heard only recently of our Engineering Number, but had to have a copy and all subsequent numbers.

Agnes S. Rankin (Mrs. R. T. Galloway), A., can be addressed Washington, D. C.

'87.

Dr. Isidor Loch, A., Professor of Political Science and Public Law in the University, has suffered bereavement in the loss of his mother, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. T. Mayer, at Van Buren, Ark., on December 8. Mrs. Loch had lived in Columbia over thirty years.

'88.

T. J. J. See, A., is now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

'91.

Margaret Sinclair, A., is Assistant in the Theory and Practice of Teaching in the Teachers College.

Jos. F. Paxton, A., Professor of Greek and Classical Archaeology in the University of Oklahoma (Norman, Okla.), writes to Pres. Jans that he "kicks good" about the "stand-off" at Kansas City on Thanksgiving Day, but wants to "feel better still" next year.

'94.

E. Thorpe Allen, A., is with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Chicago. Address 778 Wabash Ave.

'95.

Walter H. Ficklin, A., is the secretary of the Wolcott School, Denver. He can be addressed at Littleton, Colo.
Dorran E. Adams, L., is Prosecuting Attorney of Caldwell County, Mo.

'96.

Dr. A. J. Detweiler, A., is State Bacteriologist, with headquarters at Hannibal, Mo.

77.

Lafin Rookh Rogers, A., is in Cuba, P. I., teaching "the Filippine that it is a sin to be lazy."

Editt. L. Reid, M. & A., is principal of the Keokuk, Iowa, Public Schools.

Chas. F. Adams, Ag., is professor of Entomology in the University of Arkansas.

Hugh A. Smith, A., is Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Wisconsin. He is about to publish, in the publications of the Modern Language Association of America, a study of Godafrol de Bouillon.

78.

G. Elsworth Higgins, A., renews his subscription and asks that we change his address to 322 Broadway, New York City, where he is in business.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, A. & M., is now the Junior Dean of the University Medical Department.

79.

L. D. Ames, A., is assistant professor of Mathematics in the University.

J. W. McO. Major, A. and T. C., is principal of the Laska School, St. Louis. Address, 2948 Garfield avenue.

80.

Jan. L. Deister, A., is Instructor of Latin, French and German in the K. C. Marcell Training High School. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the Association Phonétique Internationale.

Ralph E. House, A., is Instructor in French in the University of Chicago. Previous to his present work he was Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Utah 1904-08.

Arthur Bassett, A., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for China. This is a new position in a new Federal Court which will have headquarters at Shanghai but sits all over the Chinese Empire. Mr. Bassett, previous to this appointment, was Assistant Attorney-General of the Philippines.

'61.

Franklin Miller, A., has not left the Mound City for Chicago, tho' in our last issue we sent him there against his will. He still practices law in St. Louis, with offices in the Mo. Trust Building.

Samuel Kroesch, A., is Professor of Modern Languages at the Central State Normal School, Edmond, Oklahoma. He is at present on leave of absence working for his doctorate at the University of Chicago. Address, 5702 Drexel avenue.

Peter Potter, A. & M., is Asst. Professor of Anatomy, St. Louis University. He bids us "not to fail to send each number" and sends a check for renewal. For an interesting item about him see the last page but one of this issue.

R. B. Oliver, Jr., A. & L., is practicing law in Cape Girardeau, Mo., with his father, who graduated from the Law Department in '77.

T. Jennie Green, A., is still teaching Latin in the Kirksville Normal. She renews her subscription with a kindly expressed hope for our better financial success in the future.

H. J. Bain, L., is engaged in practicing law with his father, under the firm name of O. G. Bain & Son, in Trenton, Mo.

Ruth A. Hitch, A., is teaching in Booneville, Mo. Renewing her subscription she assures us of her continued interest and good will.

H. H. Smiley, M., is first House Surgeon of the Cotton Belt Railway Hospital at Texarkana, Ark.

Ray L. Dimmitt, A., is Director of Manual Arts in the Birmingham, Ala., Public Schools.

78.

Jan. G. Cable, L., is City Attorney of Hannibal, Mo.

Jan. S. Harrison, A., is teaching in Bethany, Mo.

S. Bailey Hous, E., former Tiger quarter and captain, has removed from Chicago to Louisville, Ky. He is still engaged in engineering. Address 800 Equitable Building.

C. Wagner Wood, E., is also in Louisville, in an engineering position. Address 800 Equitable Building.

Helen Belle Montgomery, A., is Principal of Elmwood Seminary, Farmington, Mo.

J. M. Gwinn, A., is working for his doctorate in the Teachers College of Columbia University. Address 804 West 125th Str., New York City.

"Denny" C. Searall, L., is with Reed, Yates, Martin & Howell, 729 N. Y. Life Bldg., K. C. and is doing well.

C. A. Depps, A., is teaching in Sedalia, Mo.

T. F. Woodson, A., is now a Methodist preacher.

W. B. Burruss, A. & L., is now writing insurance in Los Angeles, Cal. While in Seattle, Wash., he wrote \$40,000 in six weeks. He went to southern California on account of his wife's health.

79.

Jon. A. Vauth, A., is in Europe, where he expects to spend two years in study. He can be addressed Hotel Fondon, 11 Rue Feron, Paris.

Jacob Chasoff, A., is taking graduate work at Harvard. Address 81 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.

Geo. J. Walker, A. and E., renews his subscription because the Quarterly "is well worth the money." He now has bachelor apartments at The Knickerbocker, Allegheny, Pa.

Imbelle A. Winslow, A., who is teaching History and Literature in Pueblo, Colorado, High School writes that she "cannot possibly afford to be without the Quarterly." Address 411 Michigan Ave.

W. W. Harris, E., is engaged in the Chief Engineer's office at Pinole, California, of the California Powder Works. He enters his subscription for the Quarterly with kind words for our publication.

W. G. Bek, A., holds the Harrison Fellowship in Germanics, University of Pennsylvania.

C. T. Jackson, E., is at Mansfield, Mont., with the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

VI.

Lee E. Philbrook, E., continues to do well as Structural Engineer with D. H. Bertram & Co., 1417 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

E. J. Allen, A., from the far Orient, promptly renews his subscription. The farther away from home they go the more they want the Quarterly. His address is 15 Akashiicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

Helena A. Seward, A., from Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., writes an appreciative note about the Quarterly and renews her subscription.

Calla Varner, A., is teaching in Maryville, Mo., High. The editor once asked Miss Varner to write something for the Quarterly. Our recollection is that she said she "couldn't." We will quote from another letter and let our readers judge as to her ability as a writer. Sending her own subscription she says: "Don't let our publication get behind in finance. If you are striking call upon the alumni for material aid. I, for one, will be glad to help you in so worthy a cause. The Quarterly is all we could wish for. I appreciate very much what you are doing for us." And we appreciate that kind of a letter.

R. F. Moss, E., is Asst. Engineer Bureau of Public Works, Colo., P. I. He writes that "the government is very short of men" and that engineers readily secure good positions, with interesting travel thrown in.

William H. Fisher, E., is Assistant Engineer Shoshone River Irrigation Project. His present address is Corbett, Wyoming. He thinks "The Quarterly ought to receive the unanimous and devoted support of all alumni."

L. E. Johnson, E., is engaged in the U. S. Reclamation Service at Garden City, Kan. He thinks it must be too dry out there for Mo. Alumni since he has seen some who travel under that name for some time.

Herbert S. Woods, A., is Instructor in Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Address, Madison, Wis.

Peyor T. Scott, A., is now City Editor of the Columbia Daily Herald.

Prof. W. Kelsey, A. and L., is securing divorces and doing similar mischief down in Joplin. Address Cameron & Kelsey, Box 103, Joplin, Mo.

J. A. Harzneck, E., is with the Huxton Engineering Company, with headquarters at Hattiesburg, Miss.

VIII.

Edna M. Lowry, A. and T. C., requests us to change her address from Columbus, Kansas, to Chillicothe, Mo., cor. Washington and Ann Sts.

Wray Dudley, E., is still with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. The Quarterly, he writes, "reads mighty good to your Uncle Dudley and helps make life worth living this far from the Colonna."

Harry F. Foss, A., and T. C., is teaching in Van Buren, Ark.

G. A. Underwood, A. and T. C., is Professor of Greek and French in Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.

Mark Skidmore, A. and T. C., is principal of the

Mexico, Missouri, High. He well illustrates the versatility of genius required of your modern pedagogue. He not only teaches from early morn till dewy eve, but superintends the debating societies, coaches the football team, exercises the pupils in voice culture, and does sundry other things that would keep these ordinary men busy.

Stella Dunaway, A., is away up at Hoonah, Alaska, trying to keep warm.

S. M. Frank, A., "though busy in Wall Street, finds time to read with eager interest both the *Independent* and the *Quarterly*, to both of which, as well as to the whole University he extends best wishes and hearty support." He is in partnership with his brother Jesse. Address 85-88 Pine Str., New York City.

C. C. Wilson, L., has been located in Nyssa, Oregon, since last March. He is city attorney and writes that he has "had all the success in the way of a growing practice that could be expected." He gets lonely sometimes and then joins with himself in singing "Old Missouri."

Vivian F. Stump, A., is teaching this year in her home town, Nevada, Mo. She sends us "best wishes for a successful year."

D. W. Richards, E., can be addressed 818 Ross Ave., Wilkesburg Station, Pitsburg, Pa. He is with the Westinghouse Co.

Earl F. Nelson, A. and L., was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Saline county on the Democratic ticket in the recent political fracas. This is a Republican county which even Governor Folk did not carry in 1904.

F. C. Hentzman, E., is with a C. E. & G., locating party out in Wyoming. His permanent address is Macon, Mo., R. F. D. 1.

B. E. Bigger, A., captain of last year's baseball team, and the best all-around player that ever wore Missouri's colors, is practicing law at Laclede, Mo.

98.

Maudie Williams, A., is Professor of Modern Languages in the Warrensburg, Missouri, Normal School.

M. M. Pountas, A., is with the Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Va.

Lewis Bliss Shelby, L., is doing graduate work at Harvard University.

Ella S. Fogelberg, A. and T. C., is teaching in the Breckenridge, Mo., High.

Wm. H. Floyd, H., is with the Telluride Power Co., at Cimarron, Utah.

Fred H. Dale, L., is practicing law at Gayman, Okla.

Ernest McCaffin, T. C., is teaching in St. Joseph, Mo. Address 914 North Ninth Street.

F. M. Nash, E., is Asst. in the operating dept., Telluride Power Co., Provo, Utah.

C. F. Alt, E., is estimator for the Strother Wells Co., Warren, Pa.

J. H. Bass, E., is with the Warrington Co., Wilkensburg, Pa.

Beatrice Wynn, A., is teaching history in St. Joseph, Mo., public schools.

Gloria Carr, A., has a position in the Seward, Mo., High school.

Leo Leeb, A., is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

E. N. Sears, L., is practicing at Blackwell, Okla.

George Danca, L., is also located at Blackwell, Okla., engaged in practicing law.

R. M. Egan, L., is practicing law at Mt. Vernon, Mo.

Nettie M. Gordon, A., holds a University fellowship in Latin and teaches in the Teachers College High School.

Anna K. Lash, A. and T. C., is teaching in the Ferguson, Mo., high school.

Mary M. Smith, A. and T. C., is teaching in the Ferguson, Missouri, high school.

M. E. Otis, A., Alumni Recorder and Secretary of the Alumni Association, is recuperating at home after a light attack of typhoid fever.

MARRIAGES.

Elmer Gary, '04, to Gertrude Sarah Kennedy, '04, November 17, 1906, at the home of the bride's brother, in St. Louis. Reside in Columbia, Mo.

R. T. Abernathy, '08, to Lenna M. Foglesong, '08, at Columbia, Mo., October 2, 1908. At home in Carterville, Mo.

Kent Catron, '04, to Mattie Smith, at the First Baptist Church, Columbia, Mo., Oct. 4, 1908. Residence, Kansas City.

Ernest Boone to Katherine Varnon, at Mexico, Mo., Oct. 16, 1908.

James A. Potter, '01, to Mona Proctor, at Sturgeon, Mo., October 24, 1908. At home in Aurora, Mo.

Jon. T. Davis, '04, to Laura May Strong, at St. James Memorial Episcopal Church, St. Louis, October 3, 1908. Reside in St. Louis.

Dr. Peter Porter, '01, to Mable V. Foss, June 15, 1906, at Northham, Mass. Reside in St. Louis.

Allen McRaynolds, '01, to Maude Attwood Clarke, at the First Presbyterian Church, Carthage, Mo., Nov. 18, 1906. Reside at Carthage.

DEATHS.

James Black, A. B., '91, A. M., '94, Oct. 28, 1906 suddenly in the court room, Kansas City, Mo., while engaged in the practice of law.

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