

The Missouri Alumni Quarterly



Volume III

MARCH, 1968

Number III

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ALBERT ROSS HILL, PH. D., LL.D.
PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE MISSOURIALUMNIQUARTERLY

W. W. EDWARDS, '64 Editor

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The Quarterly is published on the 15th of September, December, March and June, at Columbia, Mo. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year in advance.

Remittances should be made by check, express or money order, payable to the Missouri Alumni Quarterly.

Entered as second-class matter June 22, 1901, at the postoffice at Columbia, Mo., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

NO. III

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE CONTAINS

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is the Alumni Room a place in which undergraduates are expected to lounge and study?

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On Monday, February 20th, the enrollment reached 2,500. Next year it will probably reach the 3,000 mark.

By the death of Adolf Hufschman, of Kansas City, the University will receive about \$15,000, on account of the collateral inheritance tax.

"The University of Missouri, the biggest thing in Missouri" should be the slogan, and just now, with a change of administration imminent, is the time to make ourselves heard with it.

The Quarterly expresses the very earnest hope that the class of '08 will make its memorial, if it decides to have one, something permanent, something that will be worldful far into the future.

One of the curious things about Washington University's athletics is its seeming chronic state of disorganization coupled with its ability to put teams in the field that can whip our Tigers, who train and practice under a system that moves like clockwork.

The Missouri Valley Athletic Conference now comprises seven institutions—Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Drake, Ames and Nebraska. This conference aims to do and will undoubtedly accomplish, what the "Big Nine" did for athletics in institutions north of us.

The University is to be congratulated upon Dr. W. L. Howard's decision to remain here rather than accept the tempting offers made to him by the Michigan College of Agriculture. We wonder if Dr. Howard would have remained here if he had not been an Alumnus of Missouri?

Alumni and former students should begin now to make their arrangements to be in Columbia during the Commencement in June. It ought to become a regular Missouri habit.

to pilgrimage annually to the "Old Column" on the quadrangle. Such a habit would be wonderful both to the individuals who contract it and to their Alma Mater.



The American Association of Universities, at its last meeting, at Ann Arbor, enlarged its membership by admitting Missouri, Minnesota, and Illinois. The great universities of the east are all members of this Association. In the west only Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Leland Stanford and the above named newly admitted institutions are members.



We print elsewhere President Jesse's resignation. We refrain from comment at this time because we propose to make our next issue, to some extent, a Jesse number. This will be the more appropriate because, in all probability, the next Commencement, which will be President Jesse's last one as the University's head, will be devoted to doing him honor.



The Independent of February 29th, featured a "story" to the effect that the Board of Curators, at its last meeting, provided for the establishment of a School of Physical Education, in which a four years course would lead to the degree of B. S. in Physical Education. A Columbia paper added the interesting item that "Tasy" Anderson had been selected as the first graduate, to receive his honors next June. We have only one criticism to offer: there is no foundation of fact in these reports!



What effect will the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching have upon the quality of the teaching staffs in our State institutions by reason of its discrimination against these institutions in the matter of pensions? Will the next ten years see the ranks of our state faculties depleted of good men because of the "service pension" assured them in old age by

the Foundation if their work is done in private institutions? Or will the State be compelled, in self defense, to establish a service pension also?

The attention of our readers is called to the recurrence of University Day, April 19. Falling, as it does this year, on Sunday, it will doubtless be celebrated at most points either on the preceding Saturday, or the following Monday. But, however that may be, the day should be observed, especially in Missouri, wherever a half-dozen good fellows (and in this sense the girls are also good fellows) can be got together. Lunch-room, banquets, and other social functions should be the order of the day. The memories of the days at Alma Mater should be revived, the days to which we look back with pleasure, or tenderness, or pride, the best days some of us have ever seen. The walks should ring with the old-time "Tiger, Tiger, M. S. U." or the newer "Varsity yells. The public should be made to see how her graduates and former students love the University of Missouri, are proud of her past, and believe in her future.

We have been asked to say, by those having the matter in charge, that, owing to the increasing crowds who flock to the commencement exercises, it has become necessary to devise ways and means to assure seats in the auditorium on commencement day to those who are best entitled to them. To this number belong, of course, the visiting alumni and former students. And since it has been determined that admission will be, for the most part, by ticket, those alumni and former students who propose to revisit the University in June are requested to notify Mr. Merrill E. Olin, Alumni Recorder, in advance, so that tickets can be reserved for them. A desirable section of the auditorium will be set aside for their convenience, and there need be no difficulty about securing seats for all who wish to attend, provided this simple suggestion be borne in mind and acted upon.

Simply in order to keep the matter before the minds of the Alumni we wish again to say that it would be an admirable thing if the Alumni, through their general association, could have some share in selecting the men who control the University. In Illinois the Alumni Association has a permanent committee on nominating trustees. Why could not we inaugurate a similar practice? Six names, say, could be suggested to the governor from which to make a choice. He could, of course, ignore the suggestion and appoint a man of his own. But we doubt whether, ordinarily, this would be done. At any rate, the thing is well worth trying.



If Alumni and friends of the University have any suggestions to offer concerning the management of the institution, or the policies and plans of the Board of Curators—now, at this moment of change of administration, is the accepted time. The columns of the Quarterly are open to communications. We are eager to print them. And, remember, if you let this chance slip, you should hereafter forever hold your peace!



Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, has recently, according to current reports, given utterance to an oracle which seems to indicate an ambition on his part to pose as a kind of academic Czar. He declares that our average American professors are wolly-caddies who ought to be shot. The Quarterly now waits to hear, with breathless interest, what our average American professor thinks ought to be done to Münsterberg!



The recent agitation among the students, "harmed" the newspapers called it, due to a case of discipline in which a prominent co-ed was made to feel the heavy hand of the law, supplies us with a text. Would it not go a great way in reconciling the student body in advance with disciplinary measures if two students, selected from the Senior class, were added to the Discipline Committee, officially known as the Committee

on Student Affairs? Nothing did so much to allay dissatisfaction and distrust in connection with athletics as the creation of the Athletic Committee, upon which Alumni and students are represented. It would, in our judgment, be equally as effective to give the students representation upon a committee the very name of which proclaims it as one which is to handle dis- tinctively student affairs.

Amid the score or more of suggestions that can be heard almost any time that the needs of the University are under discussion this one is always emphasized most strongly: *An adequate and permanent income.* It is true that, with great liberality on the legislature's part, the University has made unprecedented growth. The work has been broadened and deepened. But the people of Missouri should not be satisfied until their great school shall rank at least with such institutions as Michigan and Wisconsin. But such a position can never be attained under the present system of support. It is entirely too contingent. There is needed a provision, embedded in the constitution, fixed and yet flexible, that will automatically provide the means to enable the University to do the largest work in the largest way.

The Quarterly is "de-lighted" to hear that the new building in process of erection and almost completed by the University Y. M. C. A. will be, in a very liberal sense, a student building. The Advisory Committee officially announces that the public rooms in basement and first and second floors will be open to all male students, faculty, and Alumni. Also, that the recreation features, such as billiards, bowling, swimming, will be open to the same classes on payment of a uniform fee. Also, that legitimate student organizations shall have the privilege of the building for meetings, without charge. Also, that rooms in the dormitories will be rented to students whether they are members of the Y. M. C. A. or not.

This is as it should be. This makes this admirable building at once a kind of students' club and, in doing so, greatly enhances the Y. M. C. A.'s opportunity for influencing the entire male student body for good.

■

The celebrated Pemberton Bill which prohibited the sale of liquor "within five miles of any State educational institution which now has enrolled fifteen hundred or more students" has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It is that little word "now," unqualified by any provision for institutions which, in the future, might have the same number of students, which caused the court to declare the act to be a bit of special legislation. A peremptory writ was also sent down to the county court commanding that body to issue the license for a dramshop which had been denied the contestant on the strength of this law. In the meanwhile, however, a local option election has been held both in Columbia and Boone county in which the "drys" were successful. This complicates matters somewhat. Just what the outcome will be it would be hard to say. At this writing the only saloons in operation are in Centralia, where the licenses, obtained prior to the election, have not yet expired.

■

The following extract from a private letter to the editor from a former distinguished professor of our University, is worth publishing:

"I hope that now that you have a new President, you will quit your everlasting growling in Missouri, and settle down to business. What I should like to see in Missouri would be a university taking rank with the University of Wisconsin, at least. The number problem is, I think, solved; students are bound to pour in. The next problem is to give the institution a better reputation in the land at large. Not that its reputation has not improved most wonderfully; indeed that has been the case, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that

the University has a good reputation. But I am not satisfied and shall not be until the University can be mentioned in the same breath with places like Wisconsin and California. The development of graduate work will be one of the means of bringing that result about. Teachers in your secondary schools will, I believe and hope, ultimately be expected to have their Ph. D. degrees, and you must be prepared to meet this situation."

It is, in the opinion of many observers, and sufferers, desirable that the authorities who have the matter in charge should see to it that the Commencement exercises are not drawn out to a too wearisome extent. Last year they began at 10 and closed at 4, four solid hours. This year there will be special temptation to prolong them, since, as this will be President Juse's last official commencement, it will be proper to take cognizance of that fact in some way. This is exactly what should be done, of course; but room should be made for this by eliminating some of the other parts. We understand that the University address will be omitted. Why could not that recent innovation, the holding of court for the purpose of admitting the senior law students to practice in U. S. courts, be transferred to the precincts of the Law department, where it really belongs? It could there be made an annual function far more impressive than amid its present surroundings. Why should not the doctors demand a similar function at commencement, suited to their profession? And the teachers? Why not? Any and all of these would be just as appropriate and would help, as this one does, to extend the exercises well into the afternoon!

One of the things of University life which the outgoing administration leaves as an unsettled and vexing problem for its successor to grapple with is the "freedom of the press"—as that freedom is conceived by the average college student. The

problem, we hear it whispered, has recently become acute at our University, and the ponderous wheels of the official machinery have begun to move in an effort to reach a solution. It will, we imagine, be a difficult question to handle officially. It is, *castorâ€™s masticâ€™s*, the larger problem of a free press in a democracy on a small scale. And, after a fashion, intensified because so small. If the students of a university, which is not a kindergarten, are to be allowed to publish papers and magazines, they must be allowed to do so without let or hindrance. Preordained restraint, from above, would strip the publication of all influence upon anybody, would kill it. On the other hand, indiscriminate license to attack, to malign, to lampoon, by printed word or cartoon, and then undertake respect for ability and authority, is also evidently not paralyzable. It would seem, then, that the problem must be handled here just as it is handled in the larger world outside. Each offense against "personal privilege," when committed, must be dealt with upon its merits.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an extensive, the even thus a partially summarized, report by Professor Hixson on summer baseball.

We regret that our space forbids an extensive analysis of this document. We must content ourselves with a general denunciation. It is regulation gone mad. It illustrates and proves what the Quarterly has always maintained, that an amateurism that has to be hedged about and controlled by a bewildering complexity of rules fastened upon it by men who do not themselves participate in the games and contests, men who are themselves professionally engaged to guarantee amateurism, such an amateurism is a mass sham and a delusion.

The Quarterly believes in clear, wholesome amateur sports in colleges and universities. It abhors the idea of bought and paid for men winning or attempting to win honors for an institution. But it also believes that the true amateur spirit—that

of the gentleman—will never again become dominant in our sports as long as the present exaggerated efforts to make them gentlemanly by rule prevail. Give a dog a bad name and he is apt to live up to it. It seems to the Quarterly that all the recent multiplication of rules proceeds upon the perfectly simple, but utterly unjustifiable, assumption that the moment a man presents himself as a candidate for athletic honors he is anything but a gentleman.

PRESIDENT JESSE'S RESIGNATION.

Columbia, Missouri,

10 December, 1907.

To the Honorable, the Board of Curators, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present to you my resignation to take effect at your pleasure, but not later than 1 September, 1908. The first of July would fill out exactly my term of seventeen years here. The joint conclusion of my physician is about as follows: that I would better retire after this session; that to throw off my trouble completely would at best take some years; that meanwhile it would be impossible for me, without injury to myself, to give the University of Missouri the service that it was entitled to receive; that the consciousness of imperfect service would militate against my recovery; and that for several years at least mine should be an outdoor life in contact with the soil and the sunshine—a life without responsibility.

I am only 53 years old. I have great plans for the University. The invitation which for nearly seventeen years we have worked so hard together to establish here is but a foundation for the institution of which we are dreaming—the great University of Missouri with its strong Graduate Department, with its great School of Medicine, and with its magnificent new

campus united to the old historic campus. I wanted to see a School of Journalism established here under an able Dean. We wished to see gifts for this or that noble purpose coming from individuals and Boards. We longed to see permanent provision made for the maintenance of the University—provision not dependent upon the will of any one Legislature—and so on. But when physicians of evidence made the statement outlined above, I resolved immediately to resign. In these matters the interests of no individual can for a moment be considered, but the good of the University alone. Therefore, deep as the pain is, I have the honor to file with you my resignation, to take effect at your pleasure, which will surely be determined solely by the interests of the University.

In proposing to leave your service, let me thank you with all my heart for the unflinching kindness and consideration with which you have treated me, in the full Board, in the Executive Board, and in the Executive Committee of the School of Mines. I cannot recall any words spoken to me nor any deeds done to me by any member of this Board, which I would change. For this kindness I thank you with all my heart. Your services in behalf of the University have been able and most unselfish. May God bless you abundantly as individuals and as a Board; and in choosing my successor and in administering every other interest of the University may He guide you into all wisdom and righteousness!

Let me in their absence, but in your presence, thank cordially my colleagues in the University, every one of whom has treated me always with high respect. How good our facilities are has been found out by other Universities. Recently in the space of fifteen months about forty calls came to teachers here, in every case with higher salary, or higher rank, or both. These calls came from Canada to Texas, and from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Coast. Such a raid upon our University, in so short a time, is without precedent. Out of the forty calls we lost only six or seven men, which was marvelous.

Throughout my administration it has been to me a source of profound sorrow that I have been able to see so little, personally, of my students, who are the end for which the University primarily exists. My labor to make the University, chiefly for their sakes, greater and better each year, has been incessant. This has compelled me to deny myself the pleasure of much social intercourse with the students and alumni, or with any one else. This I regret sorely.

I feel grateful to Drs. Flachel, Calvert, and Musser, who have bestowed upon me much medical skill and thought and much kindness.

Let me not close without acknowledging the help which I have received from the Most High God, whose guidance and support I have earnestly sought day by day. As I believe, He has granted these prayers.

The President of a rapidly growing University (and the growth of this University during these seventeen years has been marvelous) receives more than his share of praise. He can do nothing without the co-operation of able Curators, Deans, and Faculties, and without the guidance of Almighty God. And in a State University liberality on the part of Legislatures is likewise indispensable. The Governor (beginning notably with Honorable David R. Francis) and the Legislatures during my administration have treated the University with ever increasing liberality. God bless them for it!

I cannot refrain from thanking, through you, the good people of Missouri in general and its teachers in particular. For nearly seventeen years they have treated me always with great kindness. The exceptions have been so rare that I have forgotten the acts and who performed them; for the perpetrators have been but a handful in comparison with the millions of people that in seventeen years wherever we have met have treated me with the greatest honor. The press, also, throughout my administration, has, with rare exception, sustained me ably and heartily. This is yet another cause for gratitude.

I retire therefore from high office without a grudge against any man or any woman, but with a deep feeling of gratitude to the people of Missouri in general, to my colleagues, and to you in particular, gentlemen of the Board of Curators.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

R. H. Joss.

President of University of Missouri.

Resolved, that the Board of Curators, having received with sincere regret and reluctantly the resignation of Dr. R. H. Joss from the presidency of the University, an office which he has, for over sixteen years, filled with conspicuous ability, bringing upon himself by devotion to the University the ill health that caused his retirement, does hereby order the resignation to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Walter Williams, Campbell Wells, B. H. Besseley, C. B. Farris and J. C. Parrish, with direction that it be accepted, to take effect July 1, 1908.

That this committee be further instructed to place before this Board for consideration at a special meeting called for that purpose the name or names of persons for the presidency with recommendations.

That this committee be also requested to submit a minute expressing appreciation of the great service of Dr. Joss to the University and the State and sorrow at his retirement from office.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

ALBERT ROSS III, the President-elect of the University of Missouri, represents a type of manhood which develops wherever there are problems to be solved and ideals to be realized. He comes from good, sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which combines intelligence with perseverance, and is encouraged by difficulties to put forth its best efforts. His youth was spent in

what John Locke always regarded as the best environment for the child, in the farm-house, surrounded by the great teacher Nature who gives only to those who take, removed alike from the poverty that blights the will to dare, and the affluence that permits not the desire for achievement to take root. The boy was blessed in that he had to struggle for what falls unthought into the laps of the less fortunate; his education he owed to his ability to prove that he was worthy to receive it. He won the scholarships necessary to carry him through college, and when the means were lacking with which to continue the work he had taken up, he gained his right to be taught by teaching others. The reputation which the young student won at Dalhousie College, in Nova Scotia, easily admitted him to the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University, where he carried on his graduate studies with the same enthusiasm and efficiency which had characterized his efforts in his undergraduate days. After spending a year at Cornell he went abroad and studied at the Universities of Strasbourg and Berlin, returning to Cornell as a Fellow in Philosophy in 1894, and taking his doctor's degree in 1895.

Then began Dr. Hill's active career as a teacher. He spent two years as Professor of Psychology and Education at the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, five years as Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Psychological Laboratories at the University of Nebraska, and came to the University of Missouri in 1903, as Professor of Educational Psychology and Dean of a Teachers College which was to be his own creation. All these positions he filled with such benefit to the institutions for which he labored and with such credit to himself, that when the Deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences, of Cornell University, became vacant, President Sherman extended to him a call which he accepted, together with the professorship of the Philosophy of Education. Soon after the new Dean's arrival he was appointed by the Board of Trustees Director of the School of Education. During his

brief sojourn at Cornell University he has shown the same qualities which made his services in Western institutions so valuable, and it is with regret that President, Faculty, and students relinquish him to the University of Missouri.

The excellent training which President-elect Hill has received as a student, as a teacher, and as an administrator fits him admirably for the high position for which he has been chosen. He has come directly in contact with college life in this country and abroad, he has become acquainted with modern methods and ideals of scholarship not merely as a looker-on, but as an active participant. He has served his apprenticeship as a teacher in the lower schools, in the normal school, in the college, and in the University. He has had a wide and rich experience as an administrator, and understands the problems of university life in all their many-sidedness. He brings to his new post not only a complete knowledge of university management, but a clear head, a warm heart, and a willing hand. Nature has endowed the new President with a sane and healthy judgment, with a love of high ideals, with a patient, tolerant soul, with a cheerful disposition, and with a strong will which is guided always by a rational conscience. These are the qualities which have won for him the respect and the love of so many true men, and these are the qualities which will enable him to perform the duties of his responsible office with satisfaction to all those who are to co-operate with him in making the University of Missouri one of the greatest institutions of learning in the United States. His friends wherever they may be, will watch his future career with hope and pride and will wish him well always.

SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

The St. Louis School of Philanthropy began as a "round-table" among the workers of the President Association in St. Louis, in the winter of 1902. From this beginning there have

developed a series of fortnightly popular lectures, given by men eminent in their respective subjects, a series of fortnightly conferences or round tables including most of the practical workers in philanthropic work in the city, and also a strictly professional training school for such workers.

In the school year of 1906-08 regular class work was organized, the instruction being given by Dr. T. J. Riley, of the Department of Sociology of the University. The School of Philanthropy is affiliated with the University and credits toward a degree from the University may be earned by students taking the courses in St. Louis. Students doing major work in Sociology in the University may do some of their work in the School of Philanthropy.

The aim of the school is to provide professional training for charitable and social workers, to popularize the knowledge and work of Charity and Constructive Social Work and to carry on research and investigations for the purpose of social betterment.

The school is suited, therefore, to the needs of the persons who wish to prepare for professional or for voluntary work in Charitable societies, in settlements, in church work, in playground activities, in probation work and in welfare work in factories and stores. It is of value also to the teacher as giving a social meaning to education and an opportunity to study some problems thrust upon education from the field of Social Pathology. It provides unusual opportunities for research and original investigation and undertakes to interpret to the public that tremendous conscious effort for the improvement of social and living conditions now but beginning.

During the summer of 1908 a department of research was created and a number of fellowships were made available for the school year 1908-09, the holders of which were to be engaged in original research or investigation under the direction of the School of Philanthropy. Under this provision two investigations have been carried on during the current year. The first of these is a study of the facts and the effects of public

outside relief in certain counties of Missouri. This investigation is being made by Edwin H. Miller, of Boonville, Missouri, who received his master's degree from the University in 1907, and who did the field work in investigating the housing conditions in St. Louis for the Civic League of that city, and by William T. Cross, of Columbia, Missouri, who received his bachelor's degree from the University in 1908. These two men will give their full time to this investigation continuing through a period of from six to nine months as the work may require. It is hoped that the results of this study may be compared with those obtained by similar investigation to be carried on in Indiana by the same investigators.

The second subject is the cost and the attendant or consequent standard of living among representative workingmen's families in St. Louis. This investigation is being made by three trained women who are giving their full time to the investigation on generous fellowships, and by five other experienced social workers who are giving part time on smaller fellowships. These paid workers are being assisted by a small corps of volunteers. The three workers who are giving full time to the investigation are Mrs. J. P. Smith, formerly an investigating agent for the St. Louis Provident Association; Miss Nina Frey, formerly head resident of Neighborhood House, and Mrs. E. J. Anderson, a director of playgrounds in St. Louis.

The data as to the cost of living are being obtained by placing an account and record book in families considered representative for the purpose of this study. The investigators place the books and revisit the families as often as may be necessary to insure the faithful keeping of the account and the entering of the records. The investigation is expected to continue one year.

For the school year 1908-09 plans are being made for an eight months' course, and certain generous fellowships will be available for research. Any inquiry concerning the school or the fellowships should be sent to Dr. Riley at Columbia who is the director of the school.

ART EXHIBITS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

It has sometimes been urged against the University located in a small town that the finer culture which comes from association with that which is best in music and in art must of necessity be lacking.

It is therefore very gratifying to record the great progress in matters artistic which has been made in Columbia in the past three years.

Two years ago, through the efforts of a few friends of Art Education who believe in doing things, the Tissot Old Testament pictures were exhibited for a month in Academic Hall. The time when these pictures were available was not favorable for a large attendance, but nevertheless the exhibit was a decided success. Last year "The Art Lovers Guild of Columbia" was organized and under its auspices two exhibitions were held during the year. A very successful loan exhibit of paintings was on view during February, the pictures coming from public and private collections in St. Louis and Chicago. During last March and April a rare exhibit of fine pottery and porcelain was shown.

The present year has already witnessed two exhibits under the auspices of the Guild. During November a choice collection of water-colors by American painters—some one hundred and fifty in number—were shown. This was an exhibit of exceptionally high quality. By far the finest display, however, was the really great exhibition which occupied the Museum of Classical Archaeology during last month. This included a special exhibit of paintings by Mr. Robert Henri, of New York, and a superb collection of works by the French Impressionists from the house of Durand, Rodt & Sons, of Paris and New York. In addition there was a goodly number of beautiful pictures by other American and French painters. The modern Dutch School was also represented.

These exhibits, held in Academic Hall, have been easy of

access to the University community and to all Columbians. They have gained in popularity from the first. Probably four times as many students visited and studied this exhibit which has just closed as saw that of a year ago. The thoughtful observer cannot fail to be impressed with the great importance of this educational movement. There is hardly another phase of University life which affects or should affect so closely the entire University body. We have here Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Farmers, Teachers, Preachers and Journalists, and men and women of affairs. All of these are deeply interested in their chosen fields. But all of these should also be interested in the town, the city, the state, the world beautiful; and so all alike should have the opportunity for that education in the knowledge and appreciation of things beautiful which can only come by active contact and association with things beautiful.

Here then is a great opportunity for the Missourian who may desire to do something which shall permanently and splendidly benefit the entire student corps.

The University needs a fine grand Fine Arts Building which shall contain well lighted and properly arranged galleries for the exhibition of works of Art. And the University needs money for the support of this important branch of her educational work and for the building up of Art collections to be housed in such a building.

ATHLETICS

The only activity in this department since our last issue, aside from very active preparation for the approaching track-meets, has been in basketball. And here we have fallen from our high eminence of last season. With the same team in the field it was confidently expected that we would again enjoy a successful season. But the "plans of man and man oft gang aplea." There were several contributing causes to the re-

peated and unexpected disasters that befell the team. In the first place, it lined up against stronger and more experienced opponents than those of last year. Secondly, there was a seemingly quite unnecessary change of coaches. "Iray" Anderson made such a success of his season with the boys last year that his retention as coach this year would have been the logical thing to do. But for reasons that seem to us quite inadequate, a change was made and an official whose abilities in coaching lie in an entirely different direction, and who probably knew little, if anything, about the points of this game was substituted. In any event, it is certain that the players knew more about the business than he did. In the third place, there was frequent alternating from A. A. U. to Collegiate rules, a confusing and demoralizing practice. And, of course, some of the important games were played under rules with which our boys were least familiar. In the fourth place, the men of the team seem to have been negligent about practice and training. And, fifthly, the team was very indifferently supported by the students.

We shall not attempt to locate the blame for any one or all of these things. That there has been looseness of management and general indifference is apparent. Let us hope for better things "next year." If there is one thing that we Missourians are particularly strong on it is "hoping to do better next year!"

The following men constituted this year's team: Hendry, Kistice, Driver, Bernst, Gardner, and Barona.

The season's scores are: Missouri 48, Joplin 21; 32, Rolla 18; 15, Rolla, 11; 34, Warrensburg 18; 31, M. A. C. 30; 22, Washington 30; 15, Iowa 46; 31, Nebraska 43; 30, Nebraska 42; 46, E. C. A. C. 27; 20, Kansas 21; 18, Kansas 24; 28, E. C. A. C. 34; 47, Warrensburg 26; 38, Baker 28; 19, Kansas 30; 22, Kansas 26; 24, M. A. C. 36.

Later.—On the night of March 12, in Convocation Hall, Kansas City, Missouri won her tenth consecutive victory over

Kansas on the track and field. Kansas, indeed, has never won either an indoor or open field meet from Missouri.

The score:

50 yard dash—won by Brantzen and Douglas, of M. U., 5 2-5.

440 yard dash—won by Douglass and Lathaw, of M. U.,

59 3-5.

880—Priest, K. U., first; Douglass, M. U., second, 2:04 1-5.

1 mile—Cloland, M. U., first; Cooky, K. U., second, 4:39 2-5.

2 mile—Snyder, M. U., first; Cummings, K. U., second, 10:50.

High jump—Parker and Young of K. U., tied at 5 ft. 8 in.

Pole vault—Wenger and Coventry of K. U., tied at 9 ft. 20 in.

Shot Put—Coke, K. U., first; Bruckers, M. U., second, 36 ft.

3 in. and 35 ft. 7 1-2 in.

Low hurdles—Beardsman and Bowling, of M. U., 6 2-5 seconds.

High hurdles—Bowling and Duran of M. U., 7 2-5 seconds.

Relay—won by Kansas. Time, 2:37. Douglass, Driver, Sigler and Lathaw ran for Missouri.

SUMMER BASEBALL.

At the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, held at the Murray Hill hotel, New York City, last December, and in which sixty colleges and universities participated, Prof. C. W. Hetherington, of Missouri, presented an exhaustive report on "Summer Baseball vs. The Amateur Class." We regret that lack of space prohibits its reproduction entire.

The basis for the report were replies from about sixty institutions to a questionnaire concerning the situation.

From these replies the following classes of summer baseball players were formulated:

First—"Those who join some of the regular professional league teams." (a) "Some play openly under their own names" and "give no trouble" in those colleges where there is

any attempt to regulate athletics, "as they are either graduates or men who do not expect to play again in college." (b) "Others assume names." This seems to be a small class in some sections, but large in others.

Second—"Those who organize or join an organization," such as connected with seaside or mountain resort hotels, sailing camps, etc., "under cover of some other employment, but solely to play ball. Their employees passive at the fraud, release them for practice and for games, but pay them their considerations as wages. This is the worst and most general form, and the cases shade from the thoroughly rotten, through the perplexing, down to the innocent."

Third—"Those who are definitely employed and paid for certain work and then organize a baseball nine" or play on it. "This is the condition in most of the mountain hotels" and the mining districts, etc. "The men are not employed for baseball, but baseball still counts." In hotels "the guests tend to corrupt by taking up a collection at the close of the season."

Fourth—"Those in other occupations, who fast here and there by invitation for an occasional game on Saturdays and holidays. These men always admit 'expenses' and nothing more."

Fifth—"Those who 'play ball on their own home town teams, which are partly professional" and "demand or are urged to accept money; some refuse money."

Sixth—"Those "who do not need to work during the summers who play on mixed nines of their homes, or seaside residences, or the mountain houses in which they seem to be genuine guests."

Then follow extracts from letters from 12 states—extracts which reveal the widest possible divergence of opinions and conditions.

The report then proceeds:

Summarizing these letters, the essence of fact and opinion in our national situation may be briefly stated. Baseball stimu-

lates the most serious violations of the amateur rule, first, from the standpoint of frequency of occurrence; second, from the standpoint of conflicting practices for regulation; third, from the standpoint of conflicting opinions concerning the seriousness of the infractions, and fourth, from the standpoint of differences in the remedies suggested for bettering conditions. Nowhere in the whole discussion of college athletic problems is the craving for relief from responsibility as clearly shown. Because of its peculiar dual professional and amateur character, baseball has produced another intolerable athletic situation and again exposed an athletic sportsman and destroyed finally the faith of many in the amateur law. The validity of the amateur law is involved. Baseball vs. amateurism stands before the bar of judgment.

Before this problem can be discussed intelligently, the two ultimate principles to which all arguments must refer should be stated.

First.—The first question concerns the purpose or function of baseball in common with all athletic activities in college life. What is the meaning of athletics? What values have they in modern life? What is their place in an educational system? What values have they in the education, training, discipline and culture of college men? What are college athletics for and whom are they for? Upon the answers to these questions will depend the ideas determining many policies in the organization and administration of athletics. We can only formulate the possible positions assumed toward the last question.

If we ask what athletics are for in a college or any educational institution there are three possible answers or concepts, which we may formulate as follows:

1. They are solely for the pleasure of the spectator and the profit of the athlete who furnishes the pleasure.
2. They are for the pleasure of the spectator, especially the partisan sympathizer, and the pleasure and honor of the athlete. The partisan's pleasures include, (a) the emotions in the skilled

contest; (5) the satisfaction in partisan pride when victorious, including ideas of honor for the group; and (6) the social intercourse which the partisan expressions bring. Many of these elements of pleasure are also found in the first concept.

2. They are for, (a) the benefit of the boy athletes seeking pleasure and achieving the organic and social results for which his athletic impulse was created and (b) the social fellowship, sympathy, unity and loyalty (where highly organized teams exist) among members of the team and the social group which the team represents.

If athletics are organized and administered on the first of these concepts there result what we call pure professional athletics. This concept has its legitimate place; to it there are no objections so long as it keeps its place.

If athletics are organized and administered on the third concept, "educational athletics," i. e., the educational influences, for which was created the athletic impulse as a phase of the play impulse, are the result.

If athletics are organized on the second concept there results a class of athletics somewhere between "educational athletics" and professional athletics, or just what we have to-day in many colleges and secondary schools. They are seldom truly educational; they are more seldom frankly professional. The tendency they take depends upon the class of characters dominant in the control of their organization and administration. There is nothing in this concept that is distinctly independent of the other two. In it there is nothing that does not logically belong to the first or third concept. It is based on misguided notions, half evolved sentiments and incomplete logic.

If we now turn to the second half of the original question and ask, "Whom are athletics for?" the answer will depend upon the position taken concerning what athletics are conceived to be for.

If the first concept is accepted, the policies will centre in one position—"get the best talent possible," and satisfy the spec-

tators. If the second concept is accepted, the desires of partisans and society concerning questions of material for winning teams will be paramount in the development of administrative policies, always with a danger of twisted moral standards. If the third concept is accepted, the only position that can be taken is: Athletics are for the education of all students, irrespective of athletic skill or ability to make pleasure for spectators, to bring "honor" to the institution, or to satisfy the vanity of partisans. In other words, they exist for the same people and for the same reasons that any other "course" of work in the curriculum does. This concept and its interpretation does not preclude for the spectator many pleasures stated under the second concept, but it determines absolutely the primary point of view in the creation of administrative policies."

Each administrative authority, each athletic thinker, represents, consciously or unconsciously, one or the other of these concepts. As his bias goes to one or the other of these theories, so is determined his attitude on every question of policy in the organization and administration of athletics. It is futile to discuss with a man any vital problem in athletics without knowing his notion of the function of a college and the place of athletics in that function. In how far are the radical differences in practice and opinions above outlined due to fundamental differences in educational and social tendencies? It is beyond the function of this report to give more than a mere statement of this question. It needs deeper consideration.

2. The second question concerns the nature of the amateur law. What is it for? Has the amateur rule any real psycho-social foundation for existence? Does the fact that one individual receives money for playing and another does not have any influence upon the recipient, or his unpaid opponent, or upon the development of ideas among boys and the public, that will lead to participation in athletics, when looked upon as an educational or hygienic force or as a sport?

The amateur law is a phase of the wider problem of class-

ification for education, especially through play or athletic activities. Individuals differ in the vital capacities necessary to take part in various gymnastic and athletic activities; they differ in the motor skill required and they differ in temperamental inclinations. Sex, age, weight, size, strength, needs, taste, and nerves and temperamental inclinations are the factors of chief consideration in organizing all physical educational activities. They become peculiarly important in all organized play and athletic activities, because these activities all culminate in contests in which the pleasure, and therefore the conscious motive in the contest, is centred about the emotional excitement in the chances of winning. Human nature demands fairness, or the contest is off. Any influence that destroys the pleasure, aim or motive of the participant in the contest inhibits the impulse to compete. This may be called the law of athletic competition.

All eligibility is a classification for fairness in competition.

Among the older boys occupation, institutional affiliations, motives, etc., become factors in the classification because the difficulties in classification increase as the boys approach maturity. Divergences in physical capacities increase and consciousness of social forces becomes more keen. If athletics are to be preserved for the benefit of any class, that class must be protected. All college rules have evolved in the effort to preserve intercollegiate athletics for legitimate students, and lately for undergraduate upper class men. This is simply a question of whom athletics are conceived to be for, and an effort to preserve them for that class. The rules have been much complicated by dishonest practices and an effort to protect the fundamental concepts in the classification.

Between the professional and the amateur the distinction is one of motives. Amatorism is the flower of one of the most fundamental of animal and human instincts—play. It is the product of the play impulse, with social rivalry added. Professionalism grows out of an entirely different instinct—the

instinct in human nature that creates an interest in spectacular contests of whatever nature, the willingness to pay for the satisfaction of that interest on the part of some and the willingness to serve as a spectacle maker and receive the favors on the part of others. A sharp distinction exists between the motives in the play of boys in their early years and the motives of professional baseball players, vaudeville acrobats and prizefighters. In the later years of youth the lassoing gap in power for performance between the youth and the adult professional gives many opportunities for confusion. The interest of boys becomes interesting to the spectacle lover. The boy's motive in play may shift. Therefore, in the development of athletics, through the spectator's desire for amusement and the boy's susceptibility to the influence of the spectator, all athletic activities tend to be carried on into exhibitionism for the amusement of the public, with unnecessary features which often hide for many the meaning of the boy business creating athletic plays. Add to this the carelessness on the part of college teachers concerning student life and the craze for numbers and advertising on the part of college administrators, and you have the tolerance that allows all the evils in college athletics.

History and common sense show that in all public contests the bona fide professional eliminates the bona fide amateur. The two classes cannot exist in contact. If we wish a class of athletics for the bona fide amateur he must be protected from the bona fide professional.

The question, then, is the validity of the amateur clause, not for the elimination of the bona fide professional, but for the technical professional. Should receiving a money prize for winning a boys' Sunday school race, or for playing one or two games of baseball for \$10 each, or for teaching club swinging for money constitute technical professionalism and eliminate the class from all contests intended for bona fide amateurs? Have these acts any effect on the athletic power of the recipient, or his attitude in athletic contests, or have they any influence on the

tendency of other boys to take part in athletic contests? Suppose it be admitted they have in themselves no influence whatever on the development of athletics among the many as an educational and social endeavor or as a sport. Shall such acts be ignored? If ignored, how far shall we go with the ignoring? Where shall the line be drawn between the innocent act or the "occasional fee" and the regular salary? If boys will lie now about the "occasional fee," will they not also lie about a regular or all but regular salary? Who is to interpret motives? Left to some administrators, it seems clear that there never would be a professional if the player were a good player and needed on the college team! The distinctions necessary in this problem that will unify opinion and serve as the foundation for legislation must be formulated by an investigation vastly more exhaustive and detailed than is possible in this report. It is clear, however, that the conflict in opinion and practice and the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the present rule must be eliminated, and that the principle of amateurism must be established in fact if it is to survive.

To bring out the problem in sharper issues, we may now turn to the arguments presented by those who favor a partial or complete abrogation of the amateur law.

There are those who argue that "playing summer baseball is not professionalism. A professional is one who makes his living by playing ball. Summer players do not make their living in this way. Making a few dollars here and there does not make a professional in anything." This to our minds is quibbling on a word. It twists a concept by twisting the definition of the word. The question is not how much a man receives, but what effect his being allowed to receive anything has on the development of athletics. The issue is squarely between athletics as a force in the lives of young men and athletics for the spectator.

Some argue that many baseball players must make their way through college. "If they are not allowed to play summer

baseball they will have to labor in the 'harvest field.' It is only an act of humanity to give them this easier opportunity to make necessary money for an education." Now, there is absolutely no objection to college men playing on summer teams. They have a right to all the money benefit they can get through their skill in the game, but when they exercise this right have they also the right to play on the college team? This larger right is questioned. If college athletics were organized and supported as a charity for needy athletes this argument might hold. But what of the rights of that vastly larger group of students who enter athletics for the sport, recreation and training involved? Does the summer player rob these students of rights in the stimulus that comes from a hope of making the college team or the stimulus of athletics organized on that concept? If he does, we must decide whom the athletics are for, and if we decide they are for the great mass of students we must see that their rights are protected. The argument that the summer baseball player on the college team drives the average player from the field is met by the retort: "What is the difference? These summer players are as legitimate students as the others; let the average student play on the fraternity and class teams." Does this argument not reveal the motives of that faction that desires skilled teams? Otherwise the argument might as well be reversed. Why not make the summer baseball player practise on the class team if he is so anxious to play, or on the second team, where his skill would help develop many good players? The question again becomes: Who has the right to the stimulus contained in the opportunity and the hope of representing the college on intercollegiate teams? Are these teams to represent the highest teams in a series of organizations for all students, or are they to represent something set apart from the activities of the great mass of students and supported simply to please the spectator?

Again, it is argued that college authorities have no jurisdiction over the summer acts of students. Yet colleges exercise

their rights to set up any standards or restrictions they please as conditions for entering college, as conditions for staying in college or as conditions for entering any line of work or activities in college. This right applies to athletics and applies to acts committed any time and in any place. The question is not one of rights, but one of influences to be governed and conscientious "nervé" on the part of committees.

Other arguments supporting a partial or complete abrogation of the amateur law are loaded for good or evil, and need careful consideration. What will be the practical results? No careful observer will deny that with the present organization and control of athletics unchanged, all teams will immediately tend to become, and will become, as many baseball teams have already become, more and more composed of individuals who were looking after the "financial consideration"—i. e., the members will have received pay and will be receiving pay and still be eligible to represent the college. College teams would be, from the standpoint of the present definition, professional teams.

There are those who openly assert that they do not care from what source students get money for taking part in athletics. Such advocates must be prepared to face the question, Can colleges afford to sanction professional teams? There is no harm in professional athletics or in being a professional. Undoubtedly a clean professionalism is preferable to a life-long, demoralized amateurism, but this is not the issue unless college authorities admit that they have no influence or control over college students. The question is: Can colleges afford to support a school for the education of professional athletes? Can colleges afford to have a force that reaches a larger number of students than any other activity in college life, organized on a concept that makes "rosters" out of the many and professional representatives out of the few? Can colleges afford to compete with cities in supporting baseball teams—and for the same purpose? Can colleges afford to lose a force that has in it more

possibilities for moral and social discipline in the lives of a majority of college men than any other force in college life, simply because of the difficulty of administration? The argument depends upon the questions at the foundation of the whole discussion: What are athletics for in college life and whom are they for?

Naturally the character of the professionalism that would result will differ in different colleges and depend upon precisely the same forces that now determine the standards of amusements maintained. Assuming a continuance of the sentiments, methods and organization in those colleges now considered correct, the grosser forms of professionalism will arise. Present day recruiting or proselytizing will become "wide open," require less tact, and no deceit. A greater bunch of beefy giants and sinewy legged youngsters will be "induced" to see the "advantages of a college education." Minor leagues, perhaps the major ones, too—for there are many that can pass the entrance requirements in some colleges—could be induced to drink a little at the fount of learning and praise "innocently" of "My Alma Mater, 'tis of thee." To deny that this will happen under present conditions or to claim that the complete abrogation of the amateur clause will not result in straight professional teams simply indicates ignorance of the present conduct and the Amateurism of our alumni and student sports.

It is claimed with truth that regulations can be framed that will check these more extreme results of the wide open policy, but each rule brings its own problem. For example, if legislation against receiving pay while on the college team were attempted, present conditions concerning deception and the difficulties of administration in this respect will be unchanged, and the evils for which the policy was proposed will be essentially the same.

The one-year probationary period during which scholarship must be maintained before participation in athletics is allowed will undoubtedly eliminate the coarser subjects among the in-

telligently swift. However, in colleges with wealthy alumni and championship ambitions this rule will hamper but will not stop the influx of athletes subsidized to maintain their scholarship and help win games. This will give to colleges with the richest and most "blooded sports" the best athletic "material." But even granting that rules can be framed that will be effective if enforced in eliminating the grosser professional class, granting that high scholarship standards will do all that is claimed, the policy will breed inevitably a distinctive athletic class of college men set off by sharp lines from the rest of the student body. History will repeat itself. Public interest makes skill valuable to a man possessing it, if he has no objections to using his skill for the entertainment of the public. Many student athletes will take advantage of this condition, as they do now, for their personal financial profit. A class will develop more and more who will seek skill, who will spend time and energy in gaining expertise as a means at least of getting themselves through college in a pleasant and lucrative manner. In baseball this will occur immediately. It takes no deep insight into athletics to see how quickly the example will be followed in other branches of sport. It may even be granted that a very refined professionalism will result, that each player may be a "nice fellow," that physically, mentally, morally and socially no player will be other than an ideal college man. Yet there is no force or combination of forces inside or outside the college that can prevent these men from developing into a class by themselves so sharply set off athletically from the rest of the student body as the loafer is from a country grade school boy playing tag. The present complaints that athletics are for the few will be still further developed. The average student will be eliminated from all athletics that represent the college, and the stimulus, hope and discipline from his education likewise. Undoubtedly this procedure will produce, in producing, skilled teams, but is the production of skilled teams the all of college athletics?

Finally, whatever the class of professionalism allowed, the system will perpetuate if not increase the present recruiting.

This is a deeper and more corrupting evil than summer baseball, because the college agents deliberately do the corrupting. Can colleges afford to have men recruited as students for athletic purposes who have no natural impulse or inclination for a student's life, but who are perfectly capable of getting through college if the inducements and glory are sufficient? Can colleges afford to have the spirit and influence of the college used to collect men simply to strengthen the winning chances of an athletic team? Are the classes of characters so collected desirable, even if they can be induced to maintain the scholarship standards? Is the system good for the college, for society or for the man?

This discussion, we believe, will make clear the assertion stated above that every question involved in summer baseball refers ultimately to the concept of the function of athletics in college life and the validity of the amateur law for technical professionalism.

Taking an impartial or judicial position, we may formulate the possible attitudes or positions that may be assumed toward our problem under two groups of propositions, the first set affecting primarily the status of baseball and the second set affecting primarily the status of the amateur law.

Group 1. Positions Concerning the Game.—First, abolish all intercollegiate athletics. Second, abolish baseball as an intercollegiate game. Third, retain baseball as an intercollegiate game.

Group 2. Positions Concerning the Amateur Law.—First, abolish the present amateur rule. Second, revise or modify the present amateur rule. Third, stand on the present amateur rule.

Group I. Status of Positions Concerning the Game.—First position, abolish all intercollegiate athletics. This would eliminate the evils of athletics, but it would eliminate the values as well. The issue here is with those who favor intercollegiate athletics. A settlement will depend upon a demonstration of

the values of intercollegiate athletics in college life, the relative infirmness of the evils and the possibility of controlling the latter.

Second position—Abolish all intercollegiate baseball.

The advocates of this position would have to adopt one or the other of two additional classes:

(a) Any baseball player could be refused admission to any line of college athletics. This would effectively relieve the situation of the amateur baseball problem and preserve the present amateur law if only information could be secured as to whether a man had played baseball at all or not, which is simple. This position would probably be very unpopular at first, and deny the admission of many innocent men to college athletics. It would be the most effective position, however, that could be taken, provided it is found necessary to preserve the amateur class.

(b) Students who play baseball outside of college could be allowed to participate in other lines of athletics in college. This position, unless the amateur class for baseball is waived, presents the present problem, concerning the control of professionalism, with which we are dealing.

Third position—retain baseball as an intercollegiate game.

If this position is adopted, granting that the present evils connected with secret professionalism cannot be tolerated, one or the other of two additional positions must be assumed:

(a) Either there must be a broader agreement among college authorities concerning the principles upon which baseball as well as all intercollegiate athletics shall be conducted and a stricter enforcement of these principles, or

(b) There must be a modification of these principles, especially of the amateur class.

Both of these positions will be developed under the second set of positions on the amateur class.

Group II—Status of positions concerning the amateur law. There are three positions paralleling the attitudes concerning the game.

First position.—Abolish the amateur clause. This may be done for baseball only or for all intercollegiate athletics. (a) If the law be abolished for baseball only and players be allowed to receive money, one or the other of two additional positions must be taken. (1) Baseball players could be allowed to take part in other college sports, which would not relieve the present difficulties of administration of the other sports, and, further, would be equivalent to complete suspension of the amateur clause if playing with a professional constituted professionalism. (2) Baseball players could be barred from all other college sports and be allowed to play baseball only, which would still require administration, unless it was assumed that all non-college baseball was paid baseball. Is either of these positions wiser than the abolition of baseball?

(b) If the law be abolished in toto, two positions may be taken concerning other eligibility regulations. (1) All eligibility regulations may be abolished as well. This would produce a definite line of development under the stimulus of the sport element, resulting ultimately in pure professional teams, provided college athletics were tolerated as college activities until that time. (2) All eligibility may be based on scholarship alone. In this position there is involved a question of influence on college life.

(a) Would this position turn intercollegiate contests, first in baseball, and then, perhaps, in other lines of sports, over to a group of athletes who would see the advantage of developing personal skill as an easy means of making money or of working their way through college, and thus remove baseball, and then all athletics, as a goal of endeavor from the great mass of students? It may be a refined class of professionalism, but is it in harmony with any college aim or purpose? Are the advocates of this position thinking of the values or educational influences of athletics on students or of maintaining skilled sport? Abolition will be the ultimate result if the amateur clause has no foundation in psycho-social forces; if it has, aboli-

tion is an acknowledgment of weakness and failure in the effort to dominate unimportant tendencies or educate students in better ways.

(3) This would place the responsibility for maintaining standards upon weak partisan instructors and subject them constantly to the pressure of the sports crowd.

Second position, revise the amateur clause.—Such a revision should state the rule in divisions covering (1) general points, (2) rules for individual contests such as track, boxing, rowing, etc., (3) rules for team games such as baseball, football, etc. This can be done only by a national association, with the authoritative support of the colleges of the country, and after a careful investigation of the forces involved in the concept of amateurism and an analytical review of suggestions from all sources.

Third position, Stand on the Present Concept of Amateurism.—This position cannot be maintained without the support of the great majority of school and college men. This support can be secured by showing two things:

(a) That the law is necessary to protect seekers after pleasure, recreation and exercise, with all their educational implications, as against the mere seekers after material gain. It must be shown that the rule is valid, which will require clear demonstrations and an educational campaign.

(b) That the future athlete can be protected from ignorant technical violations of the law through a dissemination of information concerning the meaning and purpose of amateurism and by creating a national board of eligibility, with power of reinstatement.

If the present amateur rule be supported (or if it be modified) and baseball be retained as an intercollegiate game, there must be an agreement concerning policies on the following points:

1. There must be an agreement concerning the practice of college teams playing professional teams or semi-professional teams, or any team other than college teams under faculty control, and

2. There must be an agreement concerning the practice of college students playing on teams under other than college auspices, which involves two possibilities:

(a) If this privilege is denied how shall students and the public be educated concerning the necessity of the law and how shall an administrative machinery be developed to control would-be violators of the law?

(b) If the privilege is allowed—

(1) What class of private or club organizations shall be recognized as legitimate for students to play with, and how shall their practices be directed or controlled?

(2) What principles concerning the financial management of non-college teams shall be recognized?

(3) What attitude shall be taken toward students who play on or against teams?

(a) Where gate receipts are charged, whether the players receive any direct or indirect aid for playing or not.

(b) Where one or more players played who received material benefit for playing, though the particular player receives nothing.

(c) Where a team competes for a percentage of the gate receipts—the players receiving a share or a stipulated sum or nothing at all.

(d) Where the particular player receives some material benefit.

This completes, we believe, all the possible attitudes toward the summer baseball problem. Which is the right position and the one that will be accepted by the public must be determined by thoughtful work on the part of a large group of earnest men. Respectfully submitted,

CLARK W. HERRINGTON, Chairman.

FROM MANILA.

How wags the world in Old Missou? I hope "typhoid scares," financial panics, and all the various other ills that universities are held to have left Missou unscathed. Do you know, when I get to dreaming (and this insular climate is conducive of dreams) when I get to dreaming and raving about things back home, in God's country, in the states, in a White Man's country (understand now, I was never home-sick in my life—it's an unusual weakness I shder) I see a picture that closely resembles the picture that used to hang in Jos Douglas's hallway—just six old Ionic columns with some scrub vines on them. Beautiful view. If you don't believe it you get ten thousand miles from there and see if what I say isn't so.

Well, how is everything? How is the football outlook—that is a fool question for the Thanksgiving game will have been played by the time this reaches you. I haven't heard a word about football. When this reaches you the season will be over and everybody will be trying to forget it, most likely. I hope it is different this year, but I am so used to the old story that I remember how we used to live on hopes.

A fellow begins to realize how long ten thousand miles are when he has waited three months for an answer to a letter. But this old hall is not so big. Within one hundred yards of us, Keith, Engineer, '07, and his wife live. A Dr. Finch, M. D., '18, and Milhap, who was a student around about '20, are with the Federal government. Moss, Engineer, '04, is in India. He was in Manila a few months ago and we expect him again in about two weeks. Gen. Clark and Jim Stader called at our shack several times. They are in the provinces now. Billy Pearl Six and Kirby Hack are both in the provinces somewhere. I have heard that a Missouri man named Zook came over but I have not seen him. Wheeler, Engineer, '07, has been cabled and offered the desk I hold down till a few weeks ago. I haven't heard if Wheeler is coming or not. If he turns it down I think it will be offered to Phelan, '07.

From the above you have inferred that I got fired. Now you are dead wrong there. I got promoted. I am mighty busy. Got a \$2,500 job now. What am I going to do with all that fifty wad? Say, don't wake me up! The boss gets the money. I am just holding down the job while he shoots carbon down in Mindanao. Other times I waste government money on re-inforced concrete bridges, drainage systems, new street systems, and such like foolishness. I don't work very hard. In this country you have to pretend to work.

Say, did it ever occur to you that a man might possibly, sometimes, have use for some language other than English? The language of this place is simply sublime. I've heard it said that a certain rule football player we used to have could swear and call signals at the rate of two hundred words a minute when he got real irritated and wrought up. I haven't the slightest doubt a Spaniard can tear it off at the rate of 2,000 when only mildly excited.

This morning a Filipino belle came sailing into my office with a plat of some land in her fat. When she sawing her lungs on me she took a long breath and started right in. All I got was "Buenos Dias Señor." By the time she had ripped off 487 words I managed to hit the distress signal and wig-wagged for an interpreter.

However, I am learning some Spanish. It is slightly apocryphal but I ring it in on all occasions. The other day I was out in the rice paddy district laying out a street system. An old Filipino man raised a terrific howl about my operating on his land. Most natives think surveyors bring bad luck. Well, I had to quiet him so I started right in to explain that I was President Roosevelt's personal representative and a side-kicker of Bill Taft and was at present engaged in laying out a site for the Philippine Assembly's new building. I was using all the Spanish I knew and every Tagalog word I had ever heard of and thought I was doing famously. The old boy cocked his head on one side and listened respectfully till I

got through, shook his head, and informed me, "No sabe Americano."

Some people say a Filipino has no sense of humor.

Well, as the old nigger said: "Remember me to all requirio' friends."

Yours truly,

GIL DOBSON.

E. G. ALUMNI

The Association met on January 10, in the rooms of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association. The following officers were elected: J. V. C. Karnas, president; T. T. Crittenden, Jr., vice-president; James E. Gibson, secretary; Bernard Moore, treasurer.

It was decided to hold the usual annual dinner, date to be fixed later. It was also decided to have a monthly luncheon either at the University Club or some suitable hotel.

MEXICO ALUMNI

The Missouri Alumni Association met at Mexico, Missouri, Saturday, March 14, 1908, and elected the following officers: President, Clarence A. Barnes, '99; first vice-president, P. H. Cullen, '88; second vice-president, Carl Harrison, '07; third vice-president, Jas. Darich, Vandalia, Missouri; secretary, Mark Skidmore, '05; special representative to the commencement of 1908, W. W. Bots, '85. You will notice that all, with one exception, are from Mexico. We are planning to keep University Day.

Very respectfully,

MARK SKIDMORE.

CLASS NEWS

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON, '98, Coarawa, Mo.	-	President
H. W. LOEB, '89, St. Louis, Mo.	-	1st Vice President
J. S. WINGBLET, '82, Coarawa, Mo.	-	2nd Vice President
MERRILL E. OTIS, '94, Coarawa, Mo.	-	Secretary
RANFORD FRANK CORLEY, '90, Coarawa, 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.

'71.

Col. T. A. Johnston is still the efficient superintendent of the well-known Kemper Military School, at Boonville, Missouri.

'74.

Aug. H. Bolts, attorney at law, can be addressed at 3496 Hartford street, St. Louis.

'77.

Elijah Jones is a banker in McLeods, Kansas.

'82.

Anna L. Birroughs is farming in Boone county. Address, R. D. No. 3, Columbia, Missouri.

L. H. Otto, is a minister of the gospel at Ottumwa, Iowa.

'84.

N. T. Gentry, now Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, seems to be assured of the nomination for Attorney General on the Republican ticket. That he would make a good one goes without saying.

G. C. Hayden, of the U. S. Engineers' corps, is now located at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

'85.

Dr. W. S. Dearmont, President of Cape Girardeau Normal School, will be the Alumni Orator at the approaching commencement.

'88.

Thos. L. Anderson is a lawyer and real estate agent in Hannibal, Missouri.

Iris M. Knapp is teaching at Sildmore, Missouri.

'90.

E. W. Hinton, Professor of Practice and Pleading in the Law Department, has been mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General. It is understood that Prof. Hinton is in no sense an aspirant for this honor.

'92.

Burtos M. Thompson, ex-Tiger, at present manager of a real estate business in New York City, made a flying visit to Columbia during February.

C. J. Kaysar, professor of mathematics in Columbia University, spoke at assembly on Tuesday, February 11.

Newton T. Adams is a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Hamilton M. Dawes is practicing law in New York City, under the firm style of Wyatt, Parks & Dawes, with offices at 36 Pine street. Mr. Dawes is interesting himself in an effort to organize an Alumni Association in our chief city.

'94.

G. C. Broadhead, Jr., is now with the Rock Island Railroad, doing construction work in Colorado.

'95.

Jennie L. Hall is teaching in Jamestown, North Dakota.

Jacob E. Hayes is a lawyer and banker at Marshfield, Missouri.

Sara W. Hill, attorney at law, can be addressed No. 518 Mass. Bld'g, Kansas City.

'97.

Edgar E. Brandon is professor of Romance languages and literature in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

O. H. Swearingen, practicing law in Kansas City under the firm style of Marley & Swearingen, has removed his offices to the Scoville Building, where the firm occupies a suit of four rooms.

98.

C. M. Barnes, who does a general merchandise and insurance business at Marion, Missouri, will "cheerfully" pay \$2.50 for the Quarterly whenever needed.

99.

C. H. Packhurst is practicing medicine at Hostonia, Missouri.

J. C. Edwards is principal of the Lincoln School, St. Louis. Address, 3608 Labadie avenue.

101.

W. L. Howard, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, has announced his approaching marriage. The bride-to-be is Miss May Belle Cooper, of Callatin, Missouri, a former student of the University.

Conella P. Broward is teaching in the Kirksville, Missouri, High School.

Bella M. McIntire is President of the Missouri Printing and Publishing Company, Mexico, Missouri.

Peter Fetter is practicing medicine in Butte, Montana.

Franklin Miller has recently withdrawn from the law firm of Harley, Jeffries & Wagner, with which he was connected for a number of years, and has established an office of his own, at Room 619, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

102.

Frank A. Bernasconi is instructor in German in Northwestern University. Address 2241 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

O. H. Moore is engaged in graduate work at Harvard.

Laura D. Dashiell (Mrs. Wm. H. Jesse) can now be addressed at Natreville, Virginia.

Sara Baybourn is teaching in the Fredericktown, Missouri, High School.

93.

A. L. Anderson, is practicing law in Montgomery, West Virginia.

W. W. Harris, is assistant superintendent, Dupont Powder Works, Pinola, California.

Henry T. Moore is a member of Millsaps College faculty, Jackson, Mississippi.

94.

Chas. Schultz can now be addressed at 104 S. 4th st., Muskeget, Ohio.

Fryer T. Scott, of Torrance county, New Mexico, has been appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court of that Territory.

"Charlie" J. Walker and C. M. Williams have formed a law partnership in Everett, Washington. They are also exploiting copper mining. Mr. Williams, it will be seen by referring to another column, has also formed another kind of a partnership.

Earl F. Nelson was elected president of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Association of Missouri—a new organization, whose object is, in part, to improve and enforce local option laws.

G. W. Ridgeway is now business manager of the Daily Express newspaper, of Kirksville, Missouri.

I. G. Loucks is with the DuPont Powder Co., at Pinola, California.

95.

J. N. Prier, of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is heard from as follows:

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find money order for \$1.50 in payment of subscription to Quarterly. The Quarterly is a great success. It

stands for those things that all Alumni wish to see accomplished at Missouri. Every Alumnus should be a subscriber.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours truly,

Harris M. Lyon, now with the Broadway Magazine, New York City, as dramatic critic, announces his engagement to Miss May Hyeleth Towana, a Japanese girl. In connection with this announcement the perfervid imagination of one of Lyon's colleagues gave birth to a romantic story that the prospective Benedict had gallantly rescued his future wife from danger and death in a net in the garden of Many Lights in Nagasaki, Japan. But now comes private Dan MacFarland and deposes that the said Lyon, whom he knows intimately, was never in Japan and consequently could not have rescued Miss Towana in the manner above said. But the engagement is a fact, all the same.

R. S. Cole, one-time Cox, has found "rooting" for prohibition so attractive that he has abandoned a prospective lucrative law practice—he was a Siphonore lawyer last semester—and has associated himself with the Sentinel, a new newspaper which grew spontaneously, so to speak, out of the late "unpleasantness" in Columbia between the "wets" and the "drys." The Sentinel is decidedly "dry."

H. E. Kilmer is the new editor of the Independent. And so "wise and sound" and able reads the editorial page that we are all wondering why he was not drafted for this important position long ago.

F. Ernest Williams, of Fredericktown, Missouri, prosecuting attorney of Madison county, spoke to the students and citizens of Columbia on local option in January.

C. M. Long is principal of the School of Agriculture, at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

G. F. Alexander is practicing law in Gallatin, Missouri.

Amanda L. Beaumont, teacher of English, St. Joseph High School, can be addressed at 2002 N. 26th St.

Clyde Brooks is attending Washington University Medical School. Address, 1806 Locust St., St. Louis.

Luke E. Hart is practicing law in St. Louis. Address, No. 809 Chemical Bldg.

E. E. Foster is in charge of the "Co-op," at the University of Illinois.

Vivian F. Stump is now with the Saginaw, Michigan, Y. W. C. A.

Raymond L. Cargill changes his address to 2514 Jackson St., St. Joseph, Missouri. Remembering, he sends "best wishes for '28," which evinces an interest that is worth more to the Quarterly than the price of subscription.

Geo. J. Salem is Agronomist for the Reed-Alton Realty Co., of Chicago, with field work in Texas. The modest stipend attached to this position is \$2,000 per year. Address, 108 La Salle St., Chicago.

Gilbert Deason is now assistant city engineer of Manila, P. I. Elsewhere we print an interesting extract from one of his recent letters.

Robt. C. King is now in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Maud Potter is teaching in the Springfield, Missouri, Normal.

Ethel M. Lowry can now be addressed at Columbus, Kansas.

Harry E. Fulton is now Assistant Professor of Botany at the Pennsylvania State College. Address, State College, Pennsylvania.

D. T. Rice is with the Du Pont Powder Co. at Pinole, California.

O. E. Mahbury can be addressed Bahle, Canal Zone.

Ed. N. Sears can now be addressed No. 700 Equitable Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

O. M. Fairley is now engaged in drainage investigations, in behalf of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Lonoke, Arkansas, from whence, by letter, he refers to himself as co-

being "in the jungle among the snakes, alligators and other inhabitants of the Mississippi delta." His permanent address is Princeton, Missouri.

Edna B. Jones, reads us, from Chillicothe, "the reason for not dining her for a while year." Would that others would be as prompt!

VI.

The University loses a promising man among the younger members of the teaching corps in the election of Mr. L. F. Childers, assistant in agronomy, to the chair of Agriculture in the State Normal at Maryville. During his residence of six years at Missouri he took an active and prominent part in student affairs. During three seasons he was a valuable man on the football team. In '24 and '25 he was president of the U. B. Club. He was a member of the Q. E. B. H. and of Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

Elba Seymour, now Mrs. J. G. Baender, of Iowa City, made the basketball team feel very much at home on their trip to the Hawkeye University city by tendering them a delightful afternoon "at home."

Leahie Arnold is attending the University of California, doing graduate work in Sociology.

G. R. Johnson is principal of the Booneville, Missouri, High School.

Leo Losh writes from No. 328 Technology chambers, Boston, Massachusetts, where he is attending the "Tech," that the Quarterly "is always a welcome visitor." Even in Boston!

VII.

Homer Gray—"Deacon"—ex-editor of the *Oregonian*, then with the *Post-Dispatch*, is now with the *New York World*.

Clarence J. Phipps can be addressed at Lawrence, Kansas.

Frank C. Hesse is practicing law in Helena, Montana, where he is "doing very well."

W. W. Harris, who is with the Du Post Powder Co. at Placita, California, writes the Quarterly of a terrible explosion at their works, by which 28 men were killed and several injured. Fortunately none of the three alumni employed there was injured.

C. E. Randall can be addressed at Eminence, Missouri.

W. B. Latham is now located at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Addice Devall is teaching in the Fredericktown, Mo., high school.

James M. Wood is Superintendent of Schools at Fredericktown, Mo.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Lawrence Bonney is now in business in Boston, Mass. His engagement to Miss Octavia Monroe, of Quincy, Ill., has been announced.

J. G. Baxender is Instructor in shops in the University of Iowa.

Harry E. Petersen is assistant city engineer of St. Joseph, Mo.

J. S. Silvey is State Manager, for Kansas and eastern Oklahoma, of the Modern Brotherhood of America, a fraternal beneficiary society.

Guy Macfarlane can now be addressed at 57½ 55th st., Oakland, California.

Marion Ridgway visited in Columbia recently. She was maid of honor at the Williams-Parker wedding at Jefferson City on the 7th of March.

MARRIAGES.

R. R. Robinson, '01, to Miss Mary Leon Francis, at Hallsville, Mo., February 11, 1908. At home in Hallsville.

M. S. Moore, to Miss Nellie Meyers, at Joplin, Mo., February 8, 1908. At home in Neodesha, Kan.

W. H. Goodson, '03, to Miss Luella Hoffmann, '04, at Sedalia, Mo., February 15, 1908, at home in Liberty, Mo.

Henace Ardinger, to Miss Frances Matilda Tucker, February 3, 1908. At home in Lexington, Mo.

Clayton H. Williams, '07, to Miss Grace Lucile Parker, at Jefferson City, Mo., March 7, 1908. At home in Everett, Wash.

Frank W. Liepener, '05, to Miss Frances Marion Crisp, in Wilmington, Del., January 10, 1908. At home at 3601 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Norman J. Cole, '05, to Miss Emma McCallion, at St. Joseph, Mo., December 22, 1907. At home, 35 Fourteenth ave., Spokane, Wash.

Luella E. Bates, '04, to Miss Ben Carbone, at Columbia, January 2, 1908. At home in Webb City, Mo.

Prof. W. W. Charters, of the Teachers College, to Miss Jessie Allen, in Kansas City, December 20, 1907.

Prof. L. E. Bristol, of the Law School, to Miss Alice Pemberton Cahel, at Havenshill, Miss., December 30, 1907.

DEATHS.

Philip E. Chappell, at his home in Kansas City, on February 23, 1908. Deceased was once Treasurer of Missouri.

Mrs. G. L. Norvell, at her home in Columbia, on January 28, 1908, in her 67th year. Mrs. Norvell was for a number of years member of the University Boarding Club.

Dr. W. H. Douglass, '38, at his home in Columbia, January 26, 1908, in his 54th year. Dr. Douglass was a grandson of the Rev. James Shannon, second President of the University.

Jos. Price Royal, in Sumner, Chariton county, Missouri, January 26, 1908, in his 77th year. Deceased was for a number of years a member of the University's teaching staff.

Dr. J. K. Pemberton, '74, last August at Krebs, Oklahoma.

Gen. Odon Guitar, at his home in Columbia, Missouri, on March 13, 1908, in his eighty-third year. Gen Guitar entered the University at its first session. In 1846, leaving school on the eve of graduation, he enlisted in Doniphan's regiment for the war with Mexico. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar. In 1855 and 1857 he represented Boone county in the legislature as a Whig. In the war between the States he espoused the Union side and raised a regiment of volunteers. For gallant conduct on the field he was commissioned Brigadier General. After the war he again practiced law in Columbia and soon established a reputation as a great criminal lawyer.

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