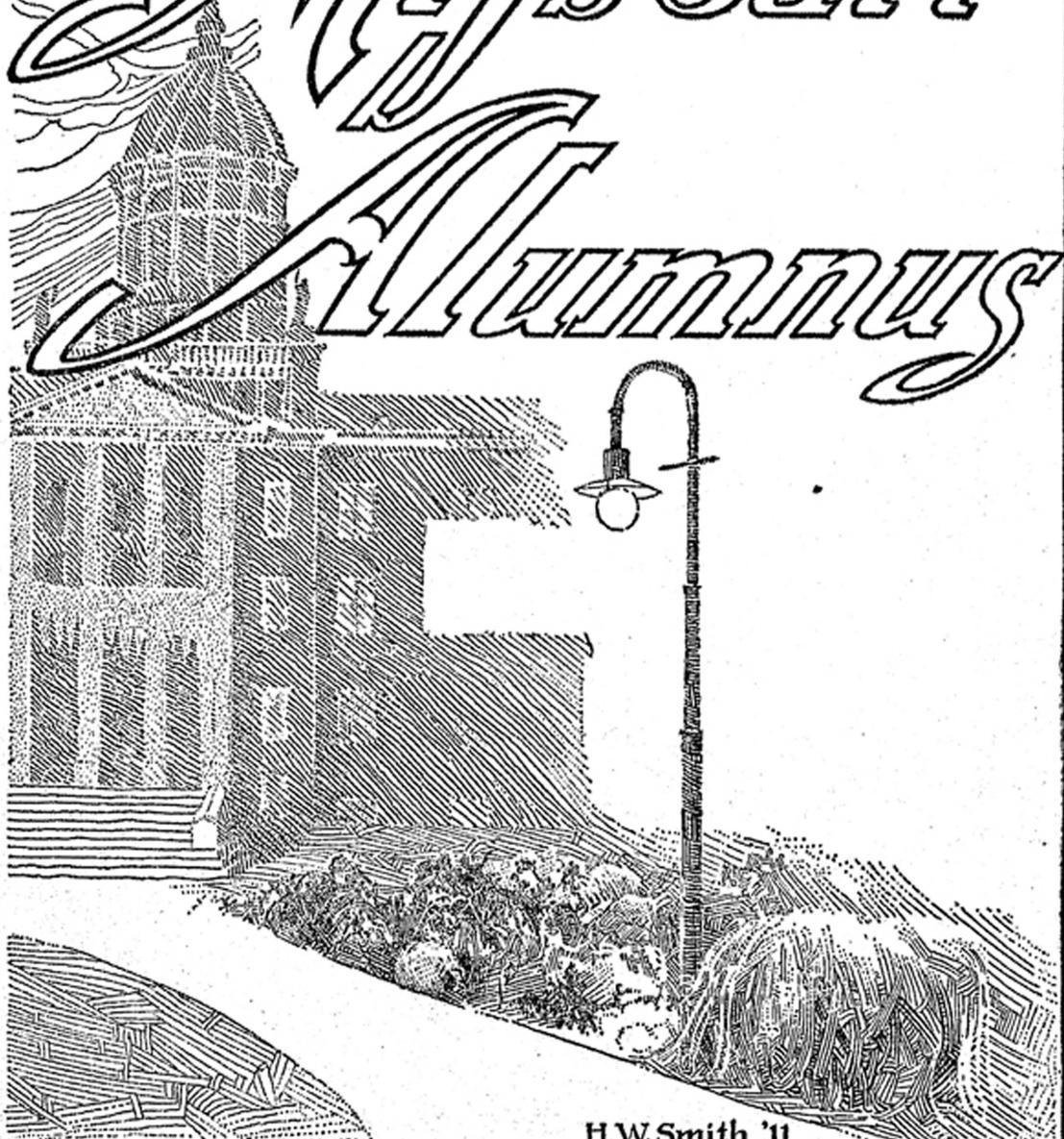


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The
Missouri
Alumnus



H.W. Smith '11

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THE MISSOURI ALUMNUS

VOL. VIII, NO. 1

OCTOBER, 1919

COLUMBIA, MO.

ALUMNI ENDORSE MEMORIAL PLAN

That the alumni of the University are heartily in favor of the plan to erect a Memorial Tower on the East Campus to commemorate those M. U. men who served in the war, is shown by the many letters endorsing the proposed tower which have been received from prominent members of the Alumni Association.

While one or two believe the memorial should be purely ornamental, the majority are of the opinion it should be both ornamental and useful. The present plans of the committee in charge of the memorial call for a great central tower, 44 feet square and 125 feet high, which will harmonize with its architectural surroundings. Tablets bearing the names of M. U. soldiers and sailors will be displayed within. Chimes will be placed at the top of the tower.

This central tower will cost approximately \$100,000.

East of the tower and connected with it, running along University Avenue, it is proposed to add a building for quarters for the student activities of men, and south along Hitt Street, to erect a building for the student activities of women.

Such a memorial to the University of Missouri men who served in the war and to those who made the supreme sacrifice, must be built from funds contributed by the alumni and former students. Every man and woman will have to contribute his or her quota, for Missouri has few extremely wealthy alumni from whom large subscriptions could be expected.

Memorial funds already have been raised at those Eastern universities numbering many millionaires among

their alumni; the funds were subscribed quickly and by comparatively few.

But a memorial campaign at Missouri, to be successful, must have the earnest cooperation and the financial support of every alumnus and former student. The required amount cannot be raised quickly; the campaign will have to continue for months before all potential subscribers can be reached.

Cards were sent out last August to every member of the Alumni Association asking that they send in their correct address. To date not more than 1000 cards have been received. This is disappointing. We were hoping a large majority would answer. Some 600 letters have been returned. We trust these 600 alumni are not lost. They have moved without informing the alumni secretary of their change in address.

To show how most of the alumni have received the proposal to erect a Memorial Tower, the following letters are being printed. The spirit shown in them is most encouraging to the members of the committee.

From Judge B. G. Thurman,
LL.B. '73

"The erection of a 'Soldier's Memorial' on the campus of the University certainly ought to appeal to every patriotic citizen in the state. It will, no doubt, be appreciated by the boys who faced 'shot and shell' on the firing lines in France, and serve a part of the tribute we owe to those who made the 'Supreme Sacrifice' that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of a government 'by the people and for the people.'

"There is no time in the history of the civilized world when it is more important to emphasize the

necessity of patriotism than at present, to the end that the sacrifices made in the world's war for humanity may not have been in vain.

"The unsettled and disturbed conditions over the civilized world, and even here in our own country, demands the most profound and patriotic consideration of the wisest and best citizenship of all nations.

"We must depend upon the great educational institutions of our country to instill into the minds and consciences of the young men and women a greater degree of devotion to our government, its laws and traditions.

"Reason, based on a high degree of intelligence, is demanded in guiding the 'Ship of State,' to the end that she be kept off the breakers.

"If ignorance, prejudice, and self interest in public matters is to control, then our form of government is in danger, and not only the sacrifices in the world's war, but those at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge will have been in vain.

"Let this monument at the greatest educational institution of Missouri, be erected so as to keep before the eyes of the young men and women who are to control the future destiny of our country the lessons of patriotism, that they may realize the ills complained of are not due to our form of government, but due to ignorance and selfishness in enacting laws, or in administering such laws. Equal and exact justice to every human being is not only right, and made the foundation stone of our government, but must be instilled into the minds and hearts of our citizenship, if our progress is to continue.

"There is no difference, in morals, between the profiteer who robs by exorbitant prices and the man or woman who robs at the point of a pistol—both deserve the same punishment. Men whose knowledge, ability, and industry is able to command men and women and turn their labor into profit, are justly entitled to compensation for their genius and ability, but when that commanding ability goes to the extent of solely enriching themselves and pauperizing the laborer, then this genius becomes a weapon of injustice and oppression, and deserves condemnation; and if an appeal to reason and right and justice does not correct the wrong, then legislation must correct it.

"The legislative department of government is composed of men who are human, possessing the frailties of humanity, like the other departments of government, and often ignorance, selfishness, and partizan prejudice controls the judgment and action of our representatives, which results in bad laws being enacted, and good laws defeated; yet it must be understood that this is not the fault of our form of government—but more knowledge, reason and patriotism is needed in this department of government representing the public.

"If an appeal to reason, based on a comprehensive knowledge of government, guided by a patriotic devotion to our institutions, does not right a wrong, then it must be righted by proper legislation, even though such legislation may be of a character heretofore regarded as doubtful and dangerous. In other words, the superior knowledge and commanding influence of men must not be made a means of oppression, but a means of help to their fellow-man.

"Let this monument represent that character of patriotism which not only stands for equal rights among men, but the brotherhood of mankind, that it may be realized in practice, that 'I am my brother's keeper.'"

From Asbury Roberts, B.S. in Ag. '17

"Your favor of July 22 at hand relative to the proposed soldiers'

memorial at the University of Missouri. I am glad to know that such a splendid effort is being made to commemorate the activities of the Missouri men who gave their lives in the World's War.

"During my scholastic years I realized the need of a students' building devoted primarily to other interests than class work and I am sure that this proposed memorial building would be very appropriate. I am heartily in favor of such a monument.

"As captain of the National Guard Company which were from Columbia I feel as though some endeavor should also be made for them. Although open to the public, the building you proposed will never appeal to old Company F, because it will represent University men, and Company F comprised many men who never had the opportunity of a college education. It is not my intention to minimize your proposition by magnifying another, but by calling your attention to the matter, I feel that you will appreciate our position. Boone County is well able to erect a memorial building for her own boys and undoubtedly will do so if she is not led to believe that the student building will suffice for both. If her money is subscribed to the student building fund she will hesitate long before adding adequate honor to the home boys who are equally deserving.

"I want to assure you of my desire to cooperate fully in your plan and am satisfied you will experience little opposition to the movement."

From Champ Clark

"I am very much in favor of your Memorial Tower to our soldiers in the late war. I think it to be a very good thing indeed. There is nothing too good for our soldiers. I am willing to chip in according to my ability. Money makes the mare go."

From A. M. Dockery, LL. D., '07

"I am just in receipt of your favor of the 21st instant, concerning the proposed memorial tower to be erected at the northwest corner of the new University campus. It is obvious that this patriotic idea will

have the enthusiastic approval of those who have attended the University of Missouri, and it should find expression in a superb memorial that will stand for coming generations as a just but eloquent tribute to the students of our University who entered the service of their country to preserve and extend the blessings of human liberty.

"It seems especially appropriate that a memorial should be erected at the 'Athens of Missouri,' and I am sure your appeal in its behalf will meet with a prompt and generous response. Other organizations are also preparing by suitable memorials to commemorate the valor and patriotism of our boys who carried the flag on land and sea. Let these memorial towers be erected as object lessons all over this great Republic to intensify the spirit of Americanism in our beloved country."

From Ray E. Watson, LL. B., '16

"I am heartily in accord with the plans of the Committee. Such a memorial as you plan would not only fill a long needed want at the University, but would be a real living memorial, keeping alive our deepest thoughts of gratitude, and ever speaking of our appreciation of the services rendered in this great war by the students of the University of Missouri.

"This Soldier Memorial Tower would, indeed, be appreciated by those who were in service; and to those who gave their lives we owe a memorial that will not only commemorate their sacrifice, but one that will ever foster and aid in the development of true patriotism, such as was theirs.

"I am sure that every student and former student of the University would consider it a privilege to be allowed to have a part in the erection of such a memorial.

"I assure you of my deepest interest in this plan, and believe in its ultimate consummation."

From Herschel Tupes

"In reply to your letter of July 22, 1919, on the subject of the erection of a student memorial tower, I would say that I believe the idea as

outlined by you to be a good one and worthy of the earnest consideration of everyone who is interested in the name and the welfare of the University.

"Your suggestion typifies the maximum of appreciation.

"However, should it become necessary to select an alternative not involving the support of student activities and should the erection of mural tablets in memory of those who lost their lives in the war be suggested as such an alternative, I believe that would also be widely supported.

"I will be glad to contribute to any fund for the erection of a memorial which the authorities of the University may decide to be most fitting and appropriate."

**From Col. George H. English,
A.B. '97**

"The idea of the proposed memorial edifice to commemorate the services of students of the University in the great war appeals to me strongly. I heartily favor the plan.

"Would it be worth considering to have such a memorial extended to include the four wars which have occurred during the life of the University, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish War and the present Great War? I am sure that it will be found that the University's sons bore an honorable part in all of them.

"I have been retained in the service temporarily and am stationed here engaged in writing the history of my own Division, the 89th, which had a record of which its members can be justly proud. As nearly as I can ascertain, it spent the longest continuous time in actual contact with the enemy of any of the American divisions,—from August 4th to October 8th without relief, during which time it fought the St. Mihiel engagement. It entered the line again the 18th of October and participated in the Meuse-Argonne, fighting without relief until the armistice, which found it across the Meuse. Inasmuch as Missourians furnished the largest quota to this division and many of them were University men, I think that I can say for them that they of the 89th

will appreciate such a memorial as is contemplated.

"I hope to be discharged within a month or so, and intend, if it is in any wise possible, to visit Columbia. I shall be glad to be advised how I can help the movement."

From Roger Morton, B.S. in Com. '17

"Your idea of a Memorial Tower with a building on either side, one for the activities of the men and the other for the activities of women, is an excellent idea. My idea of a memorial is a thing of beauty and usefulness for all. No matter what you decide to have, make it a useful thing for the students and the community at large. If it is to be a building of some sort make it an artistic one and place it well so that the grounds will show it off to advantage and so that the whole thing will be pleasing and restful to the eye. Don't spoil the thing by sticking it in a little 2x4 lot with other buildings crowded around it.

"Don't know when I will be able to get back to the school for a reunion but am looking forward to the time. Meet Missouri men everywhere and am more proud than ever that I went to Missouri to school."

From Bennett Clark, A.B. '13

"I think your idea of a memorial tower is a splendid one, and one which would be appreciated by every Missouri University man who was in the army. I do not know how many Missouri men were killed in France, but I know of several from my own division. It seems to me that the memorial should be particularly in honor of the men who did not come back.

"If there is anything I can do to further the idea, command me freely at any time."

From Charles W. Castle

"The plan described in your letter for erecting a group of buildings on the new campus, as a memorial to commemorate the services rendered to the nation by University students during the great war, appears to be an excellent solution of the problem that has given rise to so much dis-

ussion among artists and architects.

"The records of those who answered the call to arms deserve recognition of that nature, and it will be a source of inspiration for all time.

"During the years when there appeared to be little incentive for the citizens of a peaceful country to keep up any practice of the art of war, it was the interest of the University authorities and the work of the Corps of Cadets that prepared the students and alumni to perform their parts in the vast army that the country had to call to the colors in haste when trouble did come."

From C. M. Barnes, B.L. '98

"You who reside in Columbia and are under the constant influence of the University, are not alone in your admiration of the valuable assistance rendered to our country in the recent World War by men who received their education, in a large measure, in the great University of which all Missourians should be proud. Every alumnus and former student of M. U. who has a spark of patriotism, must feel it fanned into a glowing flame as he reads the list of names of Missouri's 'Boys' who answered 'Here!' when the bugle sounded the Call to Arms, in defense of American citizenship and ideals.

"It is a record, worthy of the institution and the state, from General Crowder, whose draft law created the civilian army, Captain Skelly who helped to stop the onrush of the 'Hun' before Aimes, and Lieut. Thompson, who brought down the first Boche plane, to the privates in the ranks, all proved themselves worthy, and any memorial which may be erected to perpetuate the story of their valorous deeds will be but an inadequate expression of the admiration which must be held in the bosom of those of us who were not allowed the privilege of offering as great a sacrifice as these men who for the time being, and some for eternity, laid their lives upon the altar of Mars.

"I am not prepared to say what would be a suitable memorial to

erect to commemorate the service of Missouri men in the recent war, but surely all loyal alumni will heartily join in an endeavor to push the plans, when decided upon, to full realization."

From Capt. Leslie C. Wheat,
B.S. in Ag. '13

"The idea of a Memorial Tower for the Missourians who fought 'Over There' seems to me to be a splendid one. The most that can be done by the men over here is far too little to measure up to the wonderful achievements of the men who fought.

"As the Student Activities are the center of student life, it seems fitting to place the headquarters for them where they may be constantly reminded of the valor of former students.

"It may be of interest to you to know that I am under orders for service in Alaska, and expect to sail in a few days. I will be in Fort Gibbon, the furthest north Fort now maintained by the United States. I will be in command of the Fort."

From Carl L. Ristine, LL.B. '10

"Your idea of a memorial tower coupled with two memorial buildings strikes me as being a very fine idea. I like the building idea coupled with the tower. We certainly did some hard fighting over there in the hopes that we were going to make the world a better place within which to live, and for the purpose of promoting peace and good will among men. The memorial buildings will do more to make the University a better place for students and alumni than anything I can think of.

"I would certainly hate to think that all of our efforts on the other side were going to be wasted, but when I see the enlarged military plan on the one side as contrasted with what we used to have, I sometimes wonder if we made a mistake and were actually taking our first step as a military power in the world, rather than as a peace loving people, who were willing to fight for our principles of freedom and

justice to all. I am in favor of building memorial halls, and roads and everything which will tend to make the world a better place for people to live in, to the practical exclusion of militarism.

"So you can put me down as for your proposition tooth and toenail, and to the full extent of my limited means and ability."

From O. M. Fairley, B.S. in C.E. '05

"I have your circular relative to the construction of a memorial tower on the east campus of the University which is to be a tribute to the boys who perished in the European conflict.

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with this movement and think it should be pushed through at once. I should be glad to contribute my bit whenever you begin to take subscriptions."

From Warren Switzer, LL.B. '77

"I am not sure that I get a definite idea as to the form which this proposed memorial is to take. I note that you mention a Memorial Tower at the northwest corner of the new campus with a building on the west side for the activities of the men students and with a building on the other side for accommodation of the student activities of women.

"I have a fixed conviction that nothing should be built having in mind the perpetuity of the deeds of the heroes of the war which should partake in any way of a utilitarian character. I think it is highly unpatriotic, unfair and unjust to any soldier or soldiers entitled to a monument to commemorate his or their deeds to construct anything of a practical sort, the direct effect of which would be to divide attention between the memory of those deeds and the practical purposes for which the building is to be used. If the patriots of the last war are entitled to a monument of any character they are entitled to one which will signify solely their own valor. I am, therefore, firmly of the opinion that any building which is erected for memorial purposes to the soldiers will in the end have its mem-

orial features submerged in those of a utilitarian character.

"The Bunker Hill monument in Boston carries but one idea and can be used for no other purpose. Likewise the magnificent monument at Provincetown erected to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. Such monuments do not permit the mind to wander off into other things. The best thing to do in my judgment in the matter referred to, is to erect a monument entirely disconnected from practical uses and let it commemorate solely and alone deeds of the patriots which it is intended to commemorate."

From H. H. Kinyon, B.S. in J. '12

"I am glad to know of the great plan for a memorial tower and I will be glad to do my little bit in memory of classmates and other fellow former students who did so much. I am sure every old student, whether he holds a half dozen degrees or none at all, will consider it a favor to be kept informed of the progress of this plan and an opportunity to give what he can to so worthy a cause, for aside from furnishing a fitting memorial a tower would furnish a noble addition to the splendid architectural scheme laid out for the east campus."

From Major Henry H. Rutherford,
B.L. '96

"Your letter in reference to the University of Missouri World War Memorial has just now reached me here. I am a true believer in the essentiality of tradition. In no human Institution is tradition more essential than it is in those whose business is the making of men.

"Your letter sounds to me like modern business. I do still care very much for my Alma Mater. That's worthy sentiment. I'm glad of it. I care for the well being of my University for it profits me materially even though I have long since been absent. That's commendable business sense. I'm not ashamed of it. It's lofty sentiment to want the memorial, as you say, a 'splendid' one. It's also good business. Such monuments are true lodestones of tradition.

"LET'S GO!"

WHAT ABOUT THE 1919 TIGERS?

BY DUKE N. PARRY

"Eat that rock-chalk Jay-hawk up
 "Eat that rock-chalk Jay-hawk up
 "Eat that rock-chalk Jay-hawk up
 "Tigers-Tigers-Tigers!"

There are psychologists who could take every little thrill in that yell,



CAPTAIN STANKOWSKI

every echoing sound that will issue from thousands of throats on McCook Field, Lawrence, Kansas, next

Thanksgiving Day, and tell just why there was the sensation of thrill there, how and where it hit a brain process and worked to create a state of excitement; they could tear the old yell to pieces so well that it would hardly come out in such shape that the oldest and most loyal of old grads could recognize it.

There are few psychologists, however, who can explain just why, wherefore, and whence comes a spirit at the University of Missouri that creates winning football teams out of light material; that means broad end runs against teams that have all the breaks; that will be responsible this year of 1919 for a football team that will surprise those who have read of "Gloom at Old Missouri."

First of all, Missouri has a football team, a heavier squad than has been known here for several years; it has the spirit that goes far toward ensuring success; and for the first time in many a season, it has a coaching staff instead of a one man coaching system. Each night now out on Rollins Field you may see three coaches at work; first of all, head coach "Johnnie" Miller, former Warrensburg Normal star; second, line coach Thomas Kelley, a Stagg star from Chicago and later assistant under the successful football coach; and third, Coach "Jimmie" Phelan, an all-American star from Notre Dame, who was on the "fighting Irish" team of that university.

In the center of a big group of Tigers every afternoon from 3 to 6, Coach Miller is guiding his men through a series of practice plays on Rollins Field. Miller is one of the youngest coaches in the valley, but already he has been characterized by sport followers as a "bundle of energy." He may be called a coach of the new school, chiefly because of his interest in physical education and his interest in all forms of sport. Miller has played professional baseball with the Missouri State

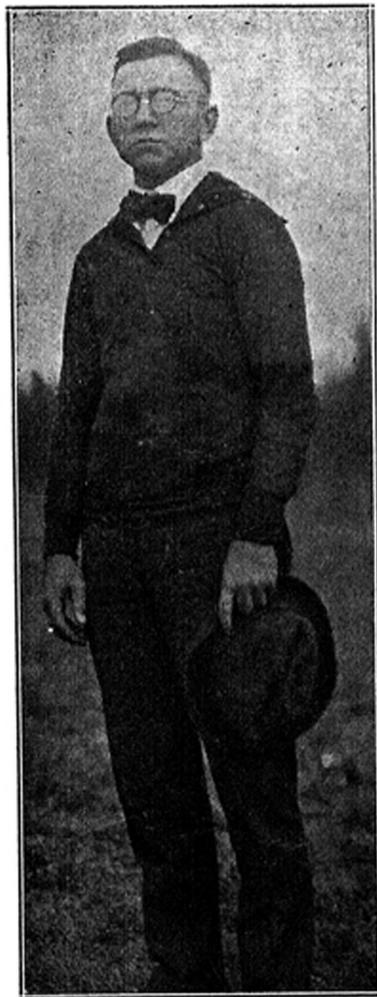
League, was with the St. Louis Browns in 1912, and was later "farmed out" to the Southern League. At the University of Missouri he has served in every capacity except in track work, his opportunity to handle some of the work of

WALTER E. MEANWEL,
Director of Athletics

the director's office coming while Doctor Meanwell, the athletic director, was in national service last year.

As freshman football and Varsity basketball coach here his work has received commendation, and as Varsity baseball coach he had teams which were always well up toward the top. Miller has the reputation of "living football" when he coaches it.

"It will be a calamity in his whole



JOHN F. MILLER,
Coach

life if Johnnie has a bad season," said a Columbian who has followed Miller's work, recently. "He will, for the next few months, wake up thinking football, he will take it home with him at night, and you can bet that Missouri will get the best he has in him this year."

One of the chief counts for fame

for Kelley, the assistant coach, here is the fact that he holds the distinction of having been the only Rolla coach who ever beat Missouri. Doctor Meanwell has been told by Stagg that the 240-pound line coach is one of the best in the country. Kelley's work at Chicago brought him letters in football and track; he was All-Western tackle for two years. After his work as assistant to Stagg in 1910 he was director of athletics at Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Pa., changing in 1914-15 to the directorship of athletics at the Rolla School of Mines. In 1915-16-17 he was director of athletics at the University of Alabama. The last eighteen months he has spent in war work in France and America. Working with Kelley and Miller is Lieutenant "Jimmie" Phelan, connected with the state military school of the University. Phelan is handling the ends and assisting Miller in some of the generalship work.

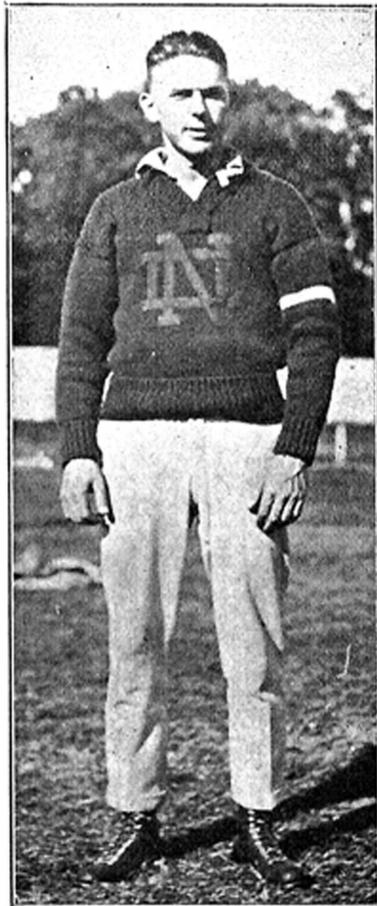
If there is any doubt as to whether or not Missouri is to have the "breaks" this year there may be offered the case of Anton Stankowski, Tiger captain elect. A group of six Tigers, the "M" men on the 1919 football team, stood in Rothwell Gymnasium recently. In the center of the group was Coach Johnnie Miller.

"I'll toss the half dollar," Miller was saying as the group leaned forward to see everything that went on, and Bill will call the coin. It's between 'Stan' and Collins now."

The coin flipped and fell. It rolled and wavered, gradually settling on the floor in the center of Rothwell Court. And just a moment or two after Collins had called "heads," the half dollar turned up "tails," electing Stankowski captain. All of which came as the result of a three and three vote for the two men by the six "M" men: Eric Schroeder, end; "Ed" Kolb, tackle; Harry Viner, full; Edwards, half; Collins, half; and Stankowski, quarter. Stankowski is a St. Joseph boy and has played on the Tiger team two years. He was on the 1916 championship team which humbled Kansas on McCook Field, playing with Collins and Viner in one of the best backfields Missouri ever

had in a Kansas-Missouri Turkey Day battle. He received his commission soon after America entered the war but was never sent to France. Collins crossed with Kansas City's Base Hospital 28 and returned a sergeant major in the Medical Corps. Collins is from Lathrop, Mo.

In estimating the chances for this



L.T. M. J. PHELAN,
Coach Quarter-backs and Ends

year, one must always consider that Missouri is Missouri; that there are things possible here that would not be possible with similar teams anywhere in the world. First of all, Missouri is getting its entire team, or rather its squad, ready to play football this year. The coaching staff is larger by two men and thus it will be possible to make some substitutions instead of playing one group of men to the limit. It has

weight; according to Coach Miller it would be possible right now to pick a line that would weigh close to 180 pounds. The line, characterized by the line-coach, Kelley, as "one of the greenest I've ever seen," is developing, and with the weight that Missouri has needed so long it may be looked to for a surprise or two this year. As to the backfield, it is the same with one exception as the one that ruined the Kansas' chances for success in 1916. Instead of "Bill" Rider, who played a star game at fullback that year, there is "Eddie" Edwards, who is already becoming famous for his end runs. Collins, Viner, and Stankowski were all teammates in the old backfield combination and so, Columbians figure it, the Tiger school is well fixed as far as a backfield is concerned.

While Miller has several men on the "sick list," he has not been unusually unlucky as yet by any means. The chief loss thus far has been Hardin, a heavy tackle, who is out of it for a month longer, at least, with an injured shoulder. Collins has a bad foot; Peterson, an old William Jewell man, is out with a broken thumb; and Schroeder is out as an observer, just recovering from a slight attack of "flu." But, with the exception of Hardin, present ills will not seriously affect the Tiger chances. In the punting end of the game "Chuck" Lewis is showing form that will mean a great deal to the Tigers. Root, a Poplar Bluff man, is also doing well in this important line of work, his record of twenty-two successful drop kicks out of a possible twenty-five having caused Coach Miller to say that the fellow will "bear watching."

Two other men who are playing close to certain first-team places are Brutus Hamilton, brother of Captain Paul Hamilton of 1917 fame, a candidate for center, and "Bill" Sylvester, "Bob" Simpson's running mate at the Paris Pershing Stadium games. Sylvester has the honor of having made the first touchdown of the 1919 season, the score being registered after the track star had made a pretty ninety-yard end run in a scrimmage with the freshmen. Teams one and two, picked by Coach Miller for the first few scrimmages,

indicate that the team will be chosen from these two squads; the fact that one is called "first" and the other "second" implies nothing. They are:

Team 1

lc—Goepel
lt—Travis
lg—Springgate
c—B. Hamilton
rg—Shannon
rt—King
re—Ruth
q—Stankowski
f—Sylvester
h—Edwards
h—Lewis



THOMAS KELLEY,
Line Coach

Team 2

lc—H. Collins
lt—Blumer
lg—Andrews
c—Barr
rg—Vilkas
rt—Chandler
re—Simons
q—Packwood
f—Viner
h—W. Collins
h—Forster

Post-war reunions and plans for "Old Missouri" indicate that "Homecoming Day" on November 8 will be one of the biggest "Old Grad" days ever held at Columbia. The reunion day this year will be the date of the Nebraska-Missouri contest on Rollins Field, when Coach H. F. "Indian" Schulte, former Tiger mentor, now chief of a new tribe at Nebraska, will return hoping to give the Tigers a trouncing. The Tigers will fight hard to defeat their old chieftain and it is certain that the Cornhuskers will have no gallop when they start out to register a victory.

Inter-department parades, mass meetings with the best speakers possible, receptions for alumni in every club and fraternity in Columbia, with special meetings of old "M" men, are being planned already; and if arrangements continue to grow it will be one of the biggest welcomes the University has ever prepared for her returning sons. The entire football schedule as announced by Athletic Director W. E. Meanwell follows:

October 4—Drury College vs. Missouri at Columbia.

October 11—Kansas Aggies vs. Missouri at Manhattan.

October 18—Ames vs. Missouri at Columbia.

October 25—Drake vs. Missouri at Columbia.

November 1—Oklahoma vs. Missouri at Norman.

November 8—Nebraska vs. Missouri at Columbia.

November 15—Washington vs. Missouri at St. Louis.

Thanksgiving Day—Kansas vs. Missouri at Lawrence.

Coach John F. Miller is now one of the busiest men in the University of Missouri, but he still has time to

tell old Missourians just what he thinks of the Tiger chances for success through the 1919 season. Miller has the smallest number of letter men back of any coach in the Missouri Valley, his six looking rather small to the twenty said to be playing at Norman, Oklahoma, the fourteen at the Kansas Aggies, or the eighteen said to be now at Lawrence, Kansas.

"I've seen enough of the Tigers," said Miller recently, "to know that there's real stuff in them and that while they're rather green yet, they will have, by the first important game, a football team that will be a factor in the Missouri Valley. I know something of what we are going up against this year and I know a whole lot about the Tigers. When I promise no one a winning football team, I will say that the teams that beat us in the valley, if there are teams that will register defeat against the Tigers, will have to play good football. Missouri won't be losing any contest by a romp, and, if Missouri does as well under a handicap as she has in the past, we may drop a surprise or two in the valley."

And there Missouri's case rests, until the final decision is in some time after November 25, 1919.

WRITES OF JAPAN'S TRADE

Oscar E. Riley Tells of Nippon's Part in World's Commerce

"Made in Japan" is the caption of a story by Oscar E. Riley, a graduate of the School of Journalism, in a recent issue of "The World Outlook." The article is a review of Japanese trade and industry, and tells of the importance of Japan's foreign commerce.

Riley was at one time a member of the staff of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and afterwards went to Japan to take up his work with the Japan Advertiser.

Journalism Student Buys Paper
Nelson Hill, son of Dr. Howard Hill of Kansas City and a former student of the School of Journalism, has bought the Tri-Weekly Richmond News, owned by George Allen Trigg.

CONFERS DEGREE ON M.U. MAN

Toronto University Honors J. D. Lawson of School of Law

The University of Toronto at its spring convocation conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon President Hibben of Princeton University and Judge John D. Lawson, formerly dean of the School of Law of the University.

The Toronto senate passed a special statute permitting the degree to be given to Judge Lawson in absentia, his health not allowing him to be present.



J. BLAINE GIBSON,
Assistant to the Director

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WORKED WAY THROUGH M.U.

Edward Felgate, a Graduate, Tells How Student Made Expenses

The following article, taken from the Higginsville Jeffersonian, was written by Edward Felgate, editor of that paper, who is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University:

"Thousands of young men just out of high school are asking themselves if they can afford to go through the university course," says the Higginsville Jeffersonian. "They can if they have nerve enough and stamina to put in four years of hard work. There is enough to be done at Columbia to provide a fellow, willing to work, with necessary funds. Here is what one man did and this work did not interfere with his studies, for he made an honor fraternity in his special line of work. He washed dishes, windows, floors, buggies, housecleaned, chopped wood, kept a library, collected and delivered laundry (no wagon job, but with a big sack weighing 18,675 pounds it seemed on hot August days), mailed circulars, shoveled ashes (dirtiest job in five years and he got \$1.05 for seven hours at the student rate of 15 cents an hour), collected subscriptions, preserved milk with chemicals, painted floors, did typewriting, enrolled students, catered, sold aluminum, shoveled rock for street paving, waited on tables, reported, shaved, arranged museum exhibits, drew and painted posters, fumigated and nursed in a hospital."

ALL IN 60 GOLDEN MINUTES

Wherein Is Related What Can Be Done in a Class Cut

K. W. Blomeyer, a senior in the School of Law, went to Richmond one Saturday, married, brought back his wife and went to housekeeping at 812 Rogers street, all on one absence from a class. But, he says, his action may in the long run net him more lectures than enough to make up for the one he missed.

Mrs. Blomeyer, who was Miss Nell Bates, was a student in the University in 1916 and '17. Her home was at Richmond. Mr. Blomeyer's home is at Farmington.

ST. LOUIS PLEDGES SUPPORT

Alumni Association Endorses Plan for Memorial Tower

BY RAYMOND P. BRANDT

Before one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled at a regular meeting of the St. Louis Alumni Association, Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the philosophy department of the University outlined the plans for the Student Memorial tower, gave a digest of the University's growth, and made glowing football predictions, Friday, October 4, at the American Annex Hotel.

After his talk the association unanimously voted its support of the proposed Memorial Tower and considered plans for attending the Home Coming football game between Missouri and Nebraska on November 8, for taking care of the Missouri rooters at the Washington game in St. Louis, November 15, and for having a Missouri luncheon once a week at one of the downtown cafes.

When Prof. Hudson explained that the \$500,000 Memorial Tower would be placed at the northwest corner of the East Campus and described the advantages of such a dominant point, he had the immediate interest of his audience. He told of the Magdalen Tower at Oxford and said student sentiment would evolve around the memorial building as it has become established around the Oxford tower. He announced that one man, neither an alumnus nor a former student, who wished his name to remain unknown, had offered to donate the chimes for the tower. The St. Louisians were particularly interested in the Alumni Room which would be on the second floor of the building.

Professor Hudson asked for suggestions as to how support should be enlisted for the tower campaign. He was assured the St. Louis alumni would help in the campaign.

John T. Garrett, T.E. '88, C.E. '89, in response to the inquiry for suggestions, said the best way to get support from St. Louis was to have Professor Hudson address the Wednes-

day luncheon of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

This suggestion was immediately acted upon, President Collins appointing Mr. Garrett chairman of a committee of three to make the arrangements. The Chamber of Commerce at these weekly luncheons has speakers of national importance give their views on vital subjects. Professor Hudson will be able to reach a large body of influential men who have gone on record several times as favoring active support of the University of Missouri.

The alumni were particularly gratified over the football prospects as described by Professor Hudson. Most of the St. Louisians knew of Coach Miller because of his success with the baseball team in 1917 and with the basketball team last season. After it was explained that Miller is as good a football coach as he is in the other sports and that he had two able assistants in Tom Kelly and Lieutenant Phelan, either of whom, Professor Hudson said, would be good enough for head coach, they were satisfied that Missouri would maintain her high standard. Professor Hudson gave a brief account of each of the returned letter men and of the candidates.

Changes since those present were graduated was shown in Professor Hudson's statement of the scope and work of the University today.

"More students are on the University campus today than have ever been there in the history of the school. At present there are more than 3,000 enrolled and this does not include the summer school, the School of Mines at Rolla or the Short Course students. When the Short Course opens October 27, this number will be greatly augmented. The greatest number on the campus previous to this was in the fall of 1915 when the enrollment was 2,789. This session's enrollment shows an increase of more than 300 students over the maximum number of the past."

He explained how the Smith-Hughes Act, passed by Congress two years ago, was aiding in the expansion of the teaching of agriculture, domestic science and manual

arts and how funds were now available for teachers in these lines.

The public health laboratory of the state, now in charge of the University, means increased laboratory facilities, he said. At this time, he continued, the University is looking for a capable woman doctor who will be the woman health officer of the University.

He described the work that is being done on Neff Hall, the \$75,000 journalism building, donated by Ward Neff as a memorial to his father, and predicted that a home economics building would soon be a reality. He explained that Governor Gardner had made encouraging remarks concerning this home economics building and that it looked as if a state appropriation was forthcoming.

Professor Hudson touched lightly on the subject of salaries of the instructors and after the talk several of the alumni came forth strongly in favor of measures which would make funds available for faculty salaries. Professor Hudson explained that the University was paying all that it could with the appropriations now received and that other universities were having the same troubles. He predicted a great falling off in the efficiency of the teaching force unless all schools found ways of attracting suitable men and women to the teaching profession.

PRINT CREED IN CHINESE

Journalism Principles Published by Association in Orient

A copy of "The Journalist's Creed," in Chinese characters has been received by Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University. The copy was prepared by the Chinese Press Association in the form of a scroll. The whole was done by hand.

Printed copies of the creed in Chinese have been distributed by the association to all papers published in China.

The creed, a statement of guiding principles for newspaper workers, is contained in the deskbooks of the School of Journalism.

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DOCTOR HILL AND THE GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

The following article from the Monroe County Appeal was written by H. J. Blanton, editor of the Appeal and member of the Board of Curators of the University. Mr. Blanton was unable to attend the meeting of the curators in Columbia when the charges against President A. Ross Hill were heard.

The Board of Curators of the Missouri University gave President A. Ross Hill a vote of approval and confidence by way of reply to the charges filed against him by eleven former students. It could not have done otherwise and been true to itself, because the facts were so overwhelmingly against the complainants.

Since Doctor Hill became president, the University enrollment has grown from 2,307 to 4,050.

When Doctor Hill came to the University the state appropriation was only \$505,160; this year it is \$1,500,000.

When Doctor Hill was first elected the University's School of Medicine had no standing at all. Today it is the only school between St. Louis and the Pacific Ocean with an A-plus rating from the executive committee of the American Medical Colleges.

Since Doctor Hill became president the University has become one of the six western schools on the

approved list for teachers' pensions under the Carnegie Foundation, ranking ahead of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and all other surrounding states.

Under the present administration the law department has become of international note, as evidenced by the fact that Dean James recently was made temporary legal adviser of the Siamese government, that Prof. Manley O. Hudson is special adviser in international law on Secretary Lansing's staff at the Peace Conference, and that Prof. J. P. McBaine was invited to be acting professor in law at Yale for 1919 and 1920.

Under the present administration the University's agricultural department has taken rank with the very best. Dean Mumford, of this department, has been called to France to assist in the work of rehabilitation because of his merits and the fame of his institution.

Under the present administration the world's foremost School of Journalism has been developed at the University with Walter Williams as dean.

Evidence from a dozen other departments might be given by way of refutation of charges against the efficiency of the institution, but those mentioned should suffice.

There has been a fight on every president the University has ever had. There probably will be a fight on any president who comes to it in the future. Men of strong, aggressive personality are never free from opposition.

Doctor Hill is a man of steam engine energy. He is very positive in his convictions and more disposed to overcome oppositions with a sledge hammer than with diplomacy. Being human he doubtless makes his share of mistakes.

That a man of his type should have enemies is a very natural matter. That they should keep him constantly under fire is not to be wondered at. That they should seek to array the Board of Curators against him is a very natural thing. But the Board, having no other interest in University matters than the welfare of students and the prosperity of

the institution, should not be expected to be governed by anything except facts when charges are filed against its chief executive.

With only eleven out of thirty thousand former students signing the bill of charges, and with the University having nearly twice as many students, three times as much appropriation and 100 per cent more prestige than it had when Doctor Hill took charge, where is the evidence, the board is warranted in asking, that its best interests demand a new president? Are not the physical facts all in his favor?

But, be this as it may, the opposition must select as its personal champion someone who gives evidence of some motive other than personal malice before it can expect to be taken seriously by a disinterested board. Speaking for himself, the Appeal editor, as one of the curators, is willing to be advised by any citizen who has nothing else at heart except the welfare of the University but he is going to have small patience with the party who is inspired by nothing more tangible than a petty grudge or a personal disappointment. We believe this is the attitude of all the other members.

The fact that Missouri has one of the leading American universities is not known and appreciated in Missouri as it should be. This is largely due to the University's neglect to give proper publicity to its merits, and partly to old-fashioned political influences which have so constantly opposed higher education on the ground that it is not worth what it costs. In spite of these handicaps, however, the University has forged steadily ahead, and all over the world its graduates are playing prominent parts in human affairs. It is an open door to a successful career for any Missouri boy or girl who is ambitious to achieve, the truth of this assertion being attested by the number of students from all parts of the Union and from many foreign lands who come to Columbia for their degrees. When Missourians know and appreciate the University's merits as they should, and when Columbia people discourage faction-

al opposition to the institution which means so much to the town, there is no telling what benefits will accrue to all concerned.

Meanwhile, if the University continues to prosper and go forward under Doctor's Hill's leadership, he is going to be retained. When it can be shown that the reverse is true he is going to be released. The curators are all business men of wide experience and so long as they are on the job the public can rest assured that tangible results, not anybody's personal likes or dislikes, will decide on all questions of University management.

DR. HILL'S EXONERATION

From the St. Louis Republic.

Students and graduates of the University of Missouri, as well as all real friends of higher education in this State, will be pleased at the exoneration of President A. Ross Hill by the Board of Curators. Charges of intolerance and general high-handedness made against him were found by the Board to be based entirely on personal spite and disappointed hopes.

Doctor Hill has done much for the advancement of education in Missouri. Under his tutelage the State University has achieved a high mark among the institutions of higher learning in the country and the enrollment has leaped ahead with great strides.

Twice the University of Minnesota has attempted to take Doctor Hill away from Missouri, and other great institutions also have been angling for him. We trust that President Hill will be with us for many years to come.

A man of his caliber should receive all the financial and moral support that is possible. Those who attack him are merely injuring education in Missouri. Doctor Hill has been tried and found measuring up to the highest expectations of the State, and should be spared from such petty annoyances as facing trivial charges made by a handful of malcontents.

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SPENDS \$56,000,000 FOR U. S.

Alexander Maitland, University Graduate, Supervises Shipping Board

Alexander Maitland, who was graduated from the University in 1889, supervised the expending of \$56,000,000 as superintendent of the United States Shipping Board, gulf division.

This money was used in building ships for the government. Mr. Maitland has sent the blue-print plans of the vessels to the University to be used for the instruction of the classes in the School of Engineering.

Mr. Maitland has resigned from his position with the government, and is succeeded by John N. Coffin. Mr. Maitland is president of a large construction firm in Kansas City.

His son, Alexander, Jr., a student in the University, was only recently elected cheer leader for the season 1919-1920.

McBAINE NEW LAW DEAN

Alumnus of University Is Appointed by Board of Curators

J. P. McBaine of Columbia has been appointed dean of the School of Law of the University by the Board of Curators. Mr. McBaine, is professor of law in the University and a member of the Columbia law firm of McBaine, Clark and Rollins. He succeeds Prof. George L. Clark, who has been acting dean.

Professor McBaine had obtained a leave of absence from the University and expected to spend this year as professor of law at Yale University. At the request of President A. Ross Hill, however, Yale was induced to release him from work there so that he might accept the deanship.

Professor McBaine was born in Kansas City, July 18, 1882, the son of Turner and Laura P. McBaine. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1906. Two years later he took an LL. degree from Columbia University, New York City. He practiced law in St. Louis with the firm of McKeighan and Watts from 1904 to 1909. In 1909 he came to Columbia and formed a partnership with Boyle

G. Clark. A year later he was named instructor in the School of Law of the University. From 1910 to 1912 he was assistant professor of law here and since 1912 he has been professor of law.

During the summer of 1912, Professor McBaine served as a member of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin and during the summer sessions of 1914 and 1915 he taught at Columbia University.

Professor McBaine is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state. He has served as special commissioner and special judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Professor McBaine's law partners in Columbia are both graduates of the University. Mr. Clark received his degree in 1906 and C. B. Rollins, Jr., in 1912. Professor McBaine will continue with the firm as associate counsel but will discontinue routine practice.

K. S. A. C. HONORS WATERS

Building There Named For Former M. U. Dean

The Agricultural Building at the Kansas State Agricultural College will hereafter be known as Waters Hall, in honor of Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, eight years president of the institution, now editor of The Weekly Kansas City Star. The building is not yet completed. When finished it is expected to be the most attractive structure on the campus.

The announcement of the naming of the building at the college commencement exercises came as a surprise to Doctor Waters, who was present. President William M. Jardine, in announcing the honor, said:

"In agriculture, as in every other field of human endeavor, there are great prophets and seers—men who interpret great truths to those of lesser vision, men who explore the future with the eyes of wisdom and faith. Those are the men who keep the world moving upward in its unending course toward perfection."

Heinz Writes of the Bolsheviki

Albert Heinz, a graduate of the University, has been doing Y. M. C. A. war work in Siberia and Russia as a representative of Tsing Hua College of Peking, China, where he was an instructor in mathematics since his graduation from the University. The following letter tells of his experiences in the two countries. It is dated Shabolofskaiya, March 7,

"Yesterday I walked over to the village with a couple of soldiers and found I could really talk Russian. We looked at a picture show building; it is a fine place for a soldier club. I wired to district office for apparatus and permission to open a club. And before the telegram was sent, I heard that the Bolsheviki are closing in on either side of the railway. They are only fifteen miles to the right of us today. You remember in the other letter from here I said a couple of airplanes were circling around overhead. Well, the next day a couple Bolsheviki planes came and dropped two bombs. One fell near the station. No damage was done however.

"I brought up here 40,000 rubles worth of cheese, butter, and bologna, enough for three weeks. Well, the first day we sold the usual amount, 25,000 rubles, and the next day it dropped to 1,200 rubles, and today the sales dropped to 490 rubles. Why? Today is the first day of Russian Lent and the Cossacks do not eat meat, butter, milk, cheese, etc., in Lent season: I'll have to sell to someone besides soldiers or go somewhere where the soldiers are more hungry than religious. But it does show the hold of religion, or maybe it is only custom, on the common soldier. He voluntarily, even in war times, gives up the few luxuries, bologna, cheese and butter, which he can get. But we have cigarettes and soap on the way from Chelyabirick, and there are no religious restrictions on these.

"I told you, didn't I, how we sleep? I had the following clothes on myself: one suit underwear, one sleeping garment, two sweaters, one

wool shirt, two pair knit sox, one fur cap. Then for bedding we had eight blankets under, on and about us, one big blue comfort, two fur coats, two overcoats, one bathrobe, one fur rug, two mattresses, three sweaters, five pairs of sox, two dog skins and one hot water bottle.

"I'm going to have a bath tomorrow. Since January 20, I've had one bath in a tub. And Russia is the land of wonderful baths! The bath rooms have tubs, showers and 'steamers'—wide long stair-step affairs in a steam room.

"Well, we have a daily visit of the Bolshevist airplanes. Some days they drop bombs and other days they drop proclamations and other literature for the workers here. But everyone is happy today. The government army has a decided victory over the Bolshevist forces in process. Ufa is about to be re-taken from them. We can hear the artillery here. When the airplanes come over the guards of the trains, police and everyone shoot at them with rifles and revolvers. A few shells were fired, too, and a machine gun. A large number of the troops, waiting here, were rushed to the front this evening. I'd like to have gone with them—may do so yet.

"Our trainload of stuff from Vladivostok has just reached Chelyabirick. It was three months getting started. The soldiers and officers are crazy for cigarettes and chocolates. Here a package of cigarettes costs five rubles. We sell the same for 36 kopeks when we have them.

"I have been weighing out butter and cheese and bologna for about a week myself. Today, however, I got two prisoners and a Russian soldier boy to help. One of the prisoners was free—that is, he was allowed to leave the prison camp and try to go back to Austria. But he could not get past the Bolsheviki so he came and asked to be a prisoner again. The Russians would not take him back as a prisoner; thus he was without work or food. I hired him for \$5 a month. He has

been in the United States for two years and had gone back to Austria on a visit when war broke out. He was drafted into the German army and soon after taken prisoner. He has been a prisoner over four years.

"Today several Russian prisoners of war, returning from Germany, arrived here. They had walked from Ufa. One fellow had very good clothes. Why? He had joined the Bolshevist army, got clothes and then deserted them. One fellow joined and deserted three times within a week or two.

March 21:

"The staff has gone on to Ufa by sleds, the soldiers go on foot. They have driven the Bolsheviks back for about two hundred miles beyond Ufa. An officer came into the blue car this morning from Ufa and said thousand five hundred citizens and the Bolsheviki had shot over two soldiers there before they evacuated the place. The citizens were shot because they 'wore white collars.' All pianos, upholstered furniture, rugs, pictures, and so on were burned as being symbols of wealth and 'white-collar-ness.' Oh, if the American people or the American government could only see and believe the horrors of this Bolshevist terrorism and fanaticism they would not sit idly watching 'democracy struggling against aristocracy for expression.' It is not democracy in any form or principle but an insanity, idiotic terrorism set up by the ignorant, idle, unprincipled rabble. But the Omsk government is fast gaining strength and with the break of winter I think can soon settle things. Also a most hopeful sign is that the peasants are organizing a 'black army' to fight the Bolsheviki where they are now in control.

"Hundreds of Russian prisoners of war returning from Germany are passing here every day. Their poor, bruised, frozen feet are wrapped in rags and they are coming back hungry and cold and weary; unhonored, unwelcomed and unsung. Yet after three months they are being mo-

bilized into the new Siberian army. They must come 50 to 150 miles on foot and from here spend a day in unheated box cars before reaching the first government feeding point.

"Many of the German and Austrian prisoners here and several of the Russian soldiers have been in the United States mines, factories, ditch digging and lumbering. The story of all runs the same; a grand time, fabulous wealth and a taste of liberty and democracy that will not be content with the oppression of the old world.

"I believe the United States would be of greater service to the world by keeping the immigrant only a few years and let him retain his old world connections. Encourage him to return to his native land with all that he has learned in America and thus a whole village will be served instead of the one man.

"Old world adventurers can bring back ideals of progress and democracy much better than American missionaries can take these ideals to foreign countries.

"All day long reports of new Bolshevik atrocities come in to us. History has witnessed the destruction of gods and idols, of books and pictures and even of tribes of people. We now see the attempts to exterminate all signs of culture, wealth, refinement, education and private property. Away with collar and neckties, clean hands and brushed teeth! This seems to be the slogan of the Bolsheviks. A gold filling may cost a man his liberty and a whole gold tooth his life."

Mr. Heinz tells of inviting about fifty Russian women, who were shoveling snow along the railroad, to finish a tank of coffee in his car. "Each drank two or three cups of coffee, thanked us individually and then one of the older women thanked me in the name of them all. It all put a new light for me on the women's working in Russia. They were strong and robust, didn't work so very hard, were happy and singing at their work and exhibited a true gentility and native born refinement, more genuine than may be found in America among women of supposedly a much higher social scale.

"It is pretty up hill work to stand as the only representative of great, rich, justice loving America before these people who look and long and expect and beg for America to 'come over and help us' with armies and industries and education. When America does arouse itself to its duty and opportunity in Russia, then the thing will be done with a might and speed that they cannot now imagine."

SOME QUIET SPOTS IN RUSSIA

Few Understand Real Condition of the Country, Says Frank King

"I am living a peaceful, humdrum existence, with plenty of food, such as it is, blankets and work," writes Frank King, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University from Vladivostok, Russia, where he is working with a branch of The Japan Advertiser. He warns his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. King, not to get him confused with "ice-bound expeditions on the White Sea" or "evacuating expeditions from Crimea."

He says that despite all that is said, there are parts of Russia that are peaceful. "If some good Ally would lend aid to Russia in the way of a few bath tubs and showers, I'd have more hope for the country. The Russian enigma evidently continues in America, but that is to be expected, for it seems to me that there are few Americans out here who really know what is trying to be done here."

Mr. King sent some Russian money; one paper kopeck of the Tsar's day that is worth one-twentieth of a cent and a piece of money, which is made from a sheet of note paper, stamped, and also bearing script in black and red ink.

PAYS OLD Y. M. C. A. PLEDGE

Gordon Dinsmoor of Sedalia Sends Check After Twenty-five Years

Gordon Dinsmoor was a student at the University struggling for an education about twenty-five years ago when the campaign was started to build the \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. Building which now stands at the corner of Eighth and Elm streets.

Dinsmoor pledged \$25 to the cause and left school before his note became payable.

One day last June the local Y. M. C. A. secretary received a check for \$80.62 from Dinsmoor, who now lives at Sedalia. The check covers the original amount with interest compounded annually for all the intervening years. The check came through Dean G. D. Edwards of the Missouri Bible College, who was connected with the Y. M. C. A. at that time.

Dinsmoor was a student in the School of Engineering while in the University. Of course, the pledge was so old that it would now, in all probability, be outlawed, but the giver now has a feeling that he has lived up to his obligations in the matter.

He expressed a hope that the money will be used to good advantage in furthering the interests of the Y. M. C. A. at the University, though it might be a bit too late to apply on the building fund.

Picnic at Pertle Springs

Forty-three alumni and former students in the University attended a picnic at Pertle Springs, near Warrensburg, given July 10 by the University of Missouri Club of the Central Missouri State Teachers' College. The club voted unanimous indorsement of the administration of President A. Ross Hill of the University. The club elected the following officers: President, A. E. Loomis; vice-president, Miss Bess Carter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. M. Walters; treasurer, Miss Dorothy Self.

After refreshments were served, there were University songs and yells.

Objects to Teachers Using Tobacco

Twenty professors and instructors in the University of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural College have been black-balled by Miss Lizzie Wooster, state superintendent of schools, because they use tobacco. Miss Wooster says, "Teachers set a bad example by smoking," and she will try to eject them.

STUDY RURAL SOCIAL WORK**Training Course Has Been Added by the University This Year**

A training course for rural social work has been added by the University. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made by the American Red Cross to the University for the carrying on of this work.

The Red Cross in its home service work has found that in 90 per cent of the southwestern district, there is no organized social work. The Red Cross is establishing these courses in universities to train workers to organize and carry on relief work in these districts.

Prof. Carl Taylor, of the sociology department, is in charge of the new course. The work is offered in the School of Business and Public Administration.

Two six-weeks' courses, known as Red Cross institutes, will be given this winter, one before Christmas and one after.

TULSA ALUMNI ORGANIZE**Club of Old Missouri Students to Promote Interests of University**

A club to which former students of the University of Missouri are eligible was formed at the Hotel Tulsa recently by 22 members of the University alumni. College spirit characterized the session, while the former Missourians planned to organize similar clubs in neighboring towns and to keep constantly in touch with the University. The organization, according to President Robert R. Burns, is for the good of the University as well as for the social enjoyment of the membership.

Saturday, October 4, was the date set for the first of a series of luncheons at the Hotel Tulsa. They will be held every second and fourth Saturday in each month.

It is not required that members of the Tulsa club should be graduates of the University. Former students may become associate members of the club. Arrangements were made to charter a Pullman car and attend the annual intercollegiate football game on November 1, between Oklahoma and Missouri at Norman.

Officers elected were Robert R. Burns, president; Frank Settle, vice-president; Miss Mary McCutchan, secretary, and George Bush, treasurer.

FIVE M. U. MEN WITH U. P.**University Is Represented From New York to Tokyo, Japan**

Five graduates and one former student of the School of Journalism are now on the staff of the United Press Associations: One in Tokyo, Japan, two in New York, one in Chicago, one in Washington and one in Oklahoma City. They are, H. H. Kinyon, B.S. in J '12; Ralph H. Turner, B.J. '16; Herbert Walker, B.J. '16; Paul Hughes, B.J. '16; Gus M. Oehm, B.J., A.B. '16; and Ralph Wayne, former student.

Kinyon, who is associate editor of the Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, supplies the United Press with Oriental cable news.

Turner is in charge of the incoming cable desk in the New York office. He was welcomed to the home office by Gus Oehm, who recently rejoined the New York staff after fourteen months army life, half of it spent in Paris. Gus says he has more than a thousand telegraph editors and the entire United Press organization on his neck every day—he handles all the wires in and out of the New York office.

Hughes claims that those who don't get Gus get him for he has a similar job in the Chicago office, having gone there from the St. Louis Times. Walker is getting chummy with all the big guns around the working end of Pennsylvania Avenue down in Washington. He covers the House when it's in session and other things when it is not. Walker recently received his sixty dollar bonus from the government after serving in the navy.

Wayne is manager of the Oklahoma City bureau and everybody on the United Press wires in the Southwest, Middle West, West, and parts of the East know it. He is, so United Press officials say, putting the Oklahoma City bureau on the map and, so he says, it's going to stay there.

Other former M. U. folks in New York now are Slane Stump, formerly employed in the Registrar's office, graduate of last year, employed in office of Equitable Life Insurance Company; Harry E. Rasmussen, on the staff of the Sabeen, an efficiency magazine; Oscar E. Riley, Manager of the Japan Society; Victor and Griff Carpenter.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

This year's enrollment breaks all previous records in the history of the University of Missouri. The figure is over 2,905, although it is believed that official counts from all the schools and colleges will bring the total close to 3,000. The 1919 record for the first term enrollment broke the 1915 figure of 2,789, soon after school opened, but it was necessary to check over the figures before any positive information could be given out.

So large has been the enrollment this year that it has been necessary to form many new sections, and for a time it seemed that a call for new professors would be necessary. It is believed that previous figures of around 4,000 students for the entire school year will be broken by a large margin this year.

DON PATTERSON TO CHINA**Marries St. Joseph Girl, Then Leaves for Far East**

Don D. Patterson, a graduate of the School of Journalism in 1917, sailed July 26 on the Venezuela, a steamship of the Pacific Mail Company, from San Francisco for Shanghai, China, where he will be advertising manager of Millard's Review.

Patterson was married to Miss Ruth Furbeck of St. Joseph, July 17, and left immediately for the coast on his wedding trip.

Patterson, whose home is at Macon, Mo., worked with the Associated Press at Kansas City and Des Moines until he entered the army. He was a sergeant-major with the A. E. F.

The editor of Millard's Review is J. B. Powell, a graduate of the School of Journalism and former instructor in advertising.

Jobs Seek M. U. Grads

Many University graduates from the professional schools receive positions through the recommendations of the respective deans. In the School of Journalism last year there were more positions than there were students to recommend for them. The same was true in the School of Education and the College of Agriculture. Eighty per cent of the students in the School of Engineering and the Graduate School obtained positions through this source. The Missouri Bible College also fills a large number of calls.

In the School of Engineering, Dean E. J. McCaustland said that easily 80 per cent of the graduates last year accepted offers which came through his office. Also graduates for the last three years came back and received recommendations which led to their employment. Most of the positions were with railroads, electrical companies, and civil engineering offices. Some few went to work in oil refineries. A large number of companies write here annually for men and from ten to twelve send representatives here to employ the graduates. Men have gone from this school to Japan, the Philippines and to practically every part of the United States, Panama and Mexico.

Dean Edwards has placed graduates of the Bible College in churches at Boonville, Carthage, Kansas City and innumerable towns throughout the state. He was unable to fill a considerable number of places in small towns and rural districts. Calls from these places come to him in great numbers.

Few calls come to Dean Jones of the College of Arts and Science as it is not a professional school. Those that do come in ask that he recommend a student with a well rounded education. Last year he was asked to recommend a number of students to take the examinations for consular service with the United State Government.

There are now graduates and former students of the School of Journalism in Canada, Cuba, Japan, the

Philippines, China, Mexico, Brazil, South America, Hawaii and Panama. Last spring Dean Williams had letters from every one of the twelve schools in the country now giving serious attention to instruction in journalism. All of them applied here for teachers. Besides teaching journalism a large number of the graduates go into the newspaper offices and still another group become connected with the various service offices such as the Associated Press and the United Press. There are two graduates in Paris now with the Peace Conference. Dean Williams said that the papers now prefer graduates to students. In the early days of the school it did not make so much difference. All graduates, since the school was started, have been employed. There have always been more jobs than graduates to fill them.

The field of opportunities for graduates from the College of Agriculture extends over a broader plane than the rest. Calls come in regularly for county agents. Experienced men are wanted to fill positions in the packing houses, to manage farms, to teach agriculture in the high schools, to work in dairies, refineries and fertilizer concerns, to be salesmen in farm implement companies and to work as field men for Agricultural Journals. There have been calls this year for teachers in connection with the Smith-Hughes Act. At present there are six graduates now working for the Western Sugar Refinery Company. Recently the chairmen of thirteen dairy departments were from here.

A committee handles the placing of teachers in high schools. More than fifty of last year's graduates from the School of Education obtained positions for this year through this committee. In addition from fifty to seventy graduates of former years returned last spring and were replaced in other schools. Some of them were graduated as far back as fifteen or twenty years ago. At present there are plenty of teachers in history, English, and home eco-

nomics but a great shortage in Latin, science and mathematics. About 80 per cent of the graduates from here teach in high schools. Some of the neighboring states get the best teachers because of the salaries paid. In Oklahoma the average salary for a teacher is 10 per cent higher than Missouri.

There were not so many enrolled in the Graduate School last year, due presumably to the war. Several students taking graduate work were employed for this year. All of them will be instructors or assistants in junior colleges or high schools. They will, for the most part, take up positions outside the state.

Dean Noyes is continually receiving letters from the citizens of small towns and rural districts asking for graduate doctors. These people do not realize that the School of Medicine here is only a two year school and for that reason a graduate doctor could not be obtained. After taking two years' work here those students who wish to follow up medical profession go to other universities. Some, after finishing the two year course here, take positions teaching chemistry and the first elements of medicine.

IRON CROSS HIS SOUVENIR

M. U. Man Takes Trophy From Chest of Dead German

An Iron Cross taken from the chest of a dead German non-commissioned officer was brought back by Nelson B. Potter, a student in the School of Engineering.

Potter, who was with Sixth Regiment Marines in the Second Division, went over the top in the Meuse-Argonne drive early in the morning of November 1, following a heavy barrage by the American artillery. A short distance from the American front line trenches was a large shell hole containing several German soldiers, killed a few minutes before by the barrage.

Spying the cross on the chest of one, Potter stopped long enough to unfasten it. The Americans advanced six kilometers that day, and it was late at night before Potter had time to examine his trophy.

DR. J. H. DUNCAN DIES**Father Was First Treasurer of the University of Missouri**

Dr. John Harris Duncan, a former professor in the University and at one time a practicing physician in Columbia, died at his home in St. Louis June 22 of paralysis. He was the son of the first treasurer of the University.

Doctor Duncan was born in Columbia August 16, 1852, on the spot where the S. H. Kress & Co. Store stands.

In 1874 he was graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri, and the following year he received a degree from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.

In 1875 he began practicing medicine in Columbia with his father, and was professor of physiology in the University until 1883. From 1883 to 1893 he was professor of dermatology and physiology in the Medical College of Kansas City. In 1893 Doctor Duncan moved to St. Louis and practiced medicine there until his health gave way, about a year ago. From 1897 to 1900 he was also professor of dermatology and physiology in Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

In 1881 he married Miss Isabelle Dulaney of Hannibal, who survives him. The immediate surviving relatives include Mrs. S. A. Smoke of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Mrs. Margaret McKee of Columbia and Sam Smoke of Columbia.

Doctor Duncan served as vice-president, president and assistant secretary of the Missouri State Medical Society. He was also a member of the Medical Association.

NEW BUILDING IS NAMED**School of Journalism's Home To Be Called Jay H. Neff Hall**

Jay H. Neff Hall is the official name of the new building being erected for the School of Journalism on the West Campus.

The late Jay H. Neff was the father of Ward A. Neff, who was the donor of the new building. Jay H. Neff was a pioneer editor of

ing news of live stock markets. He Kansas City, specializing in report-became connected with the old Kansas City Daily Price Current, bought a half-interest in it and assumed active control. When the Kansas City packing houses were built he changed the name of his paper to the Daily Drovers Telegram.

He not only built up this paper until it became a striking success, but he went into other cities and founded the system of Corn Belt Dailies, which now includes live live stock papers in Kansas City, Omaha, East St. Louis and Chicago.

S. A. T. C. COST MANY MILLIONS**District Business Manager Estimates the Expense of Student Unit**

From the time the Student Army Training Corps was organized in this district, which includes Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, until the signing of the armistice, the units cost the government approximately three million dollars, according to an estimate made by Hale H. Cook, district manager for the corps.

Mr. Cook estimated that the corps over all the country cost the government between 38 and 40 million dollars. As a result of his trip last summer over the district, he found that the government still owed colleges a total of \$375,000. This increased expense was caused by students having to pay room rent before barracks were built to accommodate them.

Professor of Law Resigns

The resignation of Prof. Manly O. Hudson of the School of Law, was received by the Executive Board of the University at its monthly meeting in Kansas City in June. Professor Hudson will teach law in Harvard University.

Barton is Chemist for State

Jay Barton, a graduate of the School of Education in 1913, is chemist in the State Department of Beverage Inspection at Jefferson City. This department analyzes samples of soft drinks sent from all parts of the state.

STATE LAB. MOVED TO M. U.**Board of Health Transfers Work Formerly Done at Capital**

The Missouri State Board of Health has formally transferred to the department of preventive medicine of the University the laboratory work formerly conducted by the department at Jefferson City. Dr. M. P. Ravenel, who is in charge of the preventive medicine department at the University, is now the authorized bacteriologist for the Missouri State Board of Health.

All work of helping the doctors of the State make diagnosis of typhoid fever sputum for indications of tuberculosis, diphtheria germs, water of municipalities, tumors, rabies, cancer, milk, etc., will now be carried on here. This will provide much more material for the students in the department of medicine.

"The best thing about it," Dr. Ravenel said, "is that this will bring the medical department of the University, and the University itself, in closer touch with the whole medical profession in the state."

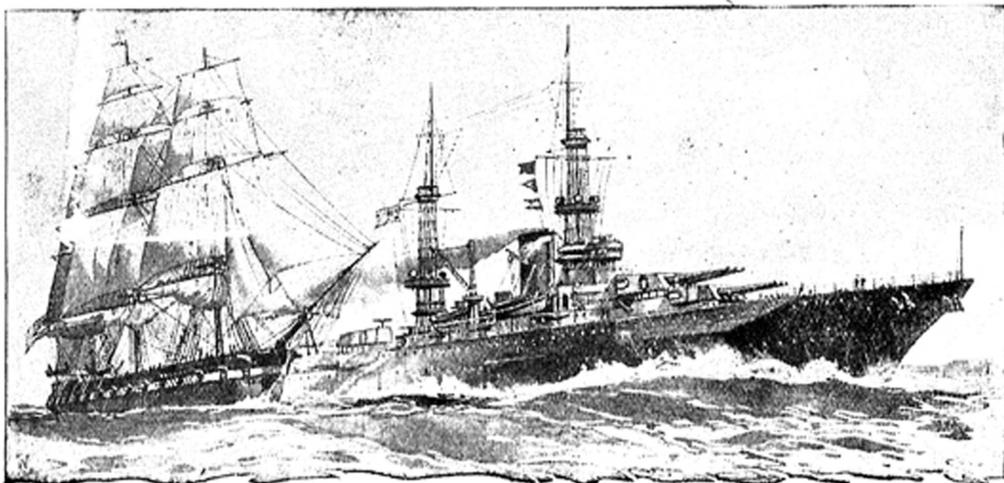
There will be, of course, greater increase in facilities for laboratory work, but as yet the department is limited by lack of funds. The immediate reason for the transfer of the department was the inability of the state to provide funds for the expenses of the two laboratories.

With the new facilities proposed by the union of the two state laboratories it will be possible to examine specimens at the rate of 6,000 to 8,000 a year.

It is now possible, also, for treatment for hydrophobia to be administered in Parker Memorial Hospital. Formerly this was done at Jefferson City.

Students Talk M. U. at Polytechnic

The efforts of former graduates of Kansas City Polytechnic Institute to boost K. U. in that school were somewhat offset by Miss Mary Baxter and Fred Baxter, who talked Missouri to the students. The Kansans have the advantage of a "Polytechnic Alumni of K. U." whose purpose is to boost the schools to one another.



The "Constitution" of To-day—Electrically Propelled

THE U. S. S. "New Mexico," the first battleship of any nation to be electrically propelled, is one of the most important achievements of the scientific age. She not only develops the maximum power and, with electrical control, has greater flexibility of maneuver, which is a distinct naval advantage, but also gives greater economy. At 10 knots, her normal cruising speed, she will steam on less fuel than the best turbine-driven ship that preceded her.

The electric generating plant, totaling 28,000 horsepower, and the propulsion equipment of the great super-dreadnaught were built by the General Electric Company. Their operation has demonstrated the superiority of electric propulsion over old-time methods and a wider application of this principle in the merchant marine is fast making progress.

Figures that tell the Story of Achievement

Length—624 feet
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 Speed—21 knots

Six auxiliary General Electric Turbine-Generators of 400 horsepower each, supply power for nearly 500 motors, driving pumps, fans, shop machinery, and kitchen and laundry appliances, etc.

Utilizing electricity to propel ships at sea marks the advancement of another phase of the electrical industry in which the General Electric Company is the pioneer. Of equal importance has been its part in perfecting electric transportation on land, transforming the potential energy of waterfalls for use in electric motors, developing the possibilities of electric lighting and many other similar achievements.

As a result, so general are the applications of electricity to the needs of mankind that scarcely a home or individual today need be without the benefits of General Electric products and service.

An illustrated booklet describing the "New Mexico," entitled, "The Electric Ship," will be sent upon request. Address General Electric Company, Desk 44, Schenectady, New York.

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College Papers

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Weddings

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Walker announce the marriage of their daughter, Cordova Lois, to Roger Q. Brown on July 16. Mr. Brown received the degree of B.S. in Agriculture in '15. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live at Canalou, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip J. Harrah announce the marriage of their daughter, Nota Clara, to Mr. Walter Robert Hale on June 28. Mr. Hale was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1912.

Miss Clyde Beedle and James Lyon Gartner, both former students of the University, were married June 17 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Gartner is a graduate of the University, having received the degree of A.B. in '15. Miss Beedle is a junior in the University and a member of the Alpha Phi sorority.

Albert W. A. Hirsch, a student in the University last year, and Miss Carmen Oppenheimer of Tampa, Florida, were married June 8. Mr. Hirsch was a member of the University Band and the University Glee and Mandolin Club. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Ray D. Goodwin and Miss Mary Tiffey of Clinton were married the last of June. Mr. Goodwin was a senior in the College of Agriculture and Miss Tiffey was formerly a student in the State Teachers' College at Warrensburg.

Lieut. Matthew Paxton and Miss Sibyl Harris of Texas were married at Shirley, Mass., August 5. Lieut. Paxton received the degree of A. here in '11.

Miss Mary Gentry Paxton, the first woman graduate of the School of Journalism, was married in July to Edward Burke Kelly of Curles Neck Farm, Va., in New York City. Mrs. Kelley had just returned from France where she was doing Y. M. C. A. work. She was graduated from the School of Journalism in 1910.

Charles Dayton Buckley and Miss Helen Dawson of Columbia, Mo., were married at Louisiana, Mo., in

June. Mr. Buckley received the A.B. degree in '16 and was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. Miss Dawson is a graduate of Stephens College.

Carl D. Higgins and Miss Cles-teele Ellis were married at Bronaugh, Mo., in June. Mr. Higgins is a former student of the College of Agriculture.

Miss Elizabeth Ann Casselman of Columbia and Horace T. Mann of Rolla were married in July. Miss Casselman is a former student of the University and has taught school in Rolla for the last two years.

Miss Margaret Hocker of Columbia and Harry C. Fair of Tulsa, Oklahoma, were married in June at the home of the bride in Columbia. Miss Hocker is a graduate of Howard-Payne College and of the University and is a member of the Phi Mu Sorority. Mr. Fair is a graduate of Central College and of the Washington University Law School. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Miss Mildred Jane Taylor of Columbia and Clarence Raymond Meister of Phoenix, Arizona, were married in Columbia in June. Mr. Meister is a former student of the University and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Owen Griffith Carpenter and Miss Mary Hudson were married in Kansas City in July. Miss Hudson received the A.B. degree at the University in '16 and Mr. Carpenter was graduated from the School of Journalism in '15. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will live at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Nanie Jewell Embry announces the marriage of her daughter, Dorothy Hawkins, to William Thomas Cross, August 21, at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Cross is a graduate of the University, having received the A.B. degree in '08 and the A.M. degree in '09.

The Rev. and Mrs. Nelson D. Sweeny announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian May, to Mr. Lindell Lloyd Crump at St. Louis the sixth of August. Mr. Crump received the degree of B.S.E.E. at the University in '15.

W. A. McColvan announces the marriage of his daughter Constance Marguerite to Lieut. Clifford R. Savage on August 9 at New York City. Mr. Savage received the A.B. degree in '13 and is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. Miss McColvan received the degree of B.J. in 1917 and is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority.

Miss Lucile Hand and Ben Lipscomb were married at Kansas City July 19. Miss Hand is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hand of Kansas City. Mr. Lipscomb formerly lived in Columbia and received the degree of B.S.E.E. here in '11.

GRADUATE HAS WAR BRIDE

J. E. Schoefield Write Brother of Wife's Disposition and Appearance

Lieut. J. E. Schoefield, one of the editors of the Edina Sentinel, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University in 1914, returned from service overseas accompanied by his bride, a British girl whom he met while in France. Mrs. Schoefield was born in British India, her father being supervisor of prisoners there. She was in the employ of the British government as a translator of military books when her husband met her.

Lieutenant Schoefield wrote his brother, who is conducting the Sentinel, the following description of his wife:

"Age, 30; type, brown hair; half Scotch, quarter Irish and a quarter English; appearance and talk pass her everywhere for an American; looks suit me and a good many others; of good education increased by extensive travel in European countries, as well as India and Japan; speaks French so well they won't believe she is not a native, also Hindustani; learned shorthand in both French and English to engage in war work as interpreter; plays piano; knowledge of household affairs limited as father kept 10 to 15 servants; character, absolutely reliable, and conforming to my ideas, such are rare; independence, unlimited; disposition much like mine and very much liked by those who treat her well."

Daniel Webster's Decision

THERE come only a few great crises in men's lives. A few great decisions, and the course of a life — for better or worse, for large things or for small — is determined forever.

Such a crisis came early to Webster.

He had struggled up out of the hard conditions of the farm and was reading law in the office of Christopher Gore in Boston.

* * *

One day there came a letter that seemed like a great ray of sunlight. His father wrote him that the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, back in the home state had died. The Chief Justice had decided to offer the place to Webster.

It carried a salary of \$1500 a year.

In great elation he went to Mr. Gore with the letter. And Christopher Gore, wise and successful man of the world, dashed his enthusiasm with a single question:

"You don't mean to accept it surely?" he asked.

*The wise few who sacrifice
the present for the future.*

IN straightforward, kindly fashion he pointed out the truth to young Webster — that the few wise men who make large successes in the world must learn to sacrifice the present for the future.

The fifteen hundred dollars looked large to the young man, but the place that went with it led nowhere.

And Daniel Webster had the wisdom to pass it by, and to make the struggle for larger training that leads to a really worthwhile success.

Comparatively few men in any generation have that wisdom; it is the business of the Alexander Hamilton Institute to discover those men and to put at their command the training that opens the way to commanding positions in business.

95,000 men enrolled

WITHIN the past ten years more than 95,000 men have enrolled with the

Alexander Hamilton Institute; a very large proportion of them are college graduates.

They were men who realized that training is the key to large things, and who were willing to invest a little in money and time for the sake of their future.

They have been attracted to the Institute by the fact that it has only one Course; for ten years it has specialized in just one thing — training men for executive responsibility and success. To the man who knows *one* branch of business it gives the underlying principles of *all* business; to the man who has special training in one department it provides a grasp of the other departments.

These 95,000 men are the living advertisement of the Institute; the evidence that its Course is worth the investigation of any man who covets large rather than mediocre success.

*Send for "Forging Ahead in
Business"*

If you are a college man in your twenties or thirties or forties, who realizes that the larger prizes in business go to those who prepare themselves to grasp them, the Alexander Hamilton Institute is for you; you will find an appeal in its practical character, and in its fine application of scholarship to business. If you are an older man, to whom young men turn for advice, you owe it to them to familiarize yourself with an Institution that has helped 95,000 men to larger success. A 112-page book has been published to tell the story of the Institute. It is full of interest, and it is free. It is called "Forging Ahead in Business." Send for your copy today.

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"A Pessimistic Carlyle-in-miniature."

THE ICE LENS (Drama). \$1.25 Postpaid.

TEN YEARS AT YALE (Essays). \$1.10 Postpaid.

THE NEW FRATERNITY (Fiction). \$1.50 Postpaid.

We are bringing Mr. Gundelfinger's books to the attention of the readers of this particular periodical because we have not only been assured in advance that the "advertiser's message will be read," but have also been told that it will be read by "leaders in thought and action."

Mr. Gundelfinger's books are *not being read* by those "loyal" and popular Yale graduates who attend reunions regularly in order to indulge repeatedly in the degrading dissipation of their college days and who occasionally deposit a check in the Alumni Fund and then feel that they *have done their bit* for their Alma Mater.—But they *have been read* by several hundred "disloyal" alumni who *are doing their utmost* for the salvation, betterment and progress of Yale even though this involve the sacrifice of certain stagnant traditions which give the place that mellowness which precedes decay and in which the average graduate takes that pride which goeth before a fall.

For a college or a university may encourage among its graduates a "loyalty" which is just as showy and unrighteous as was the "patriotism" of the German Empire. But an Alma Mater, like a Fatherland, may also have given birth to some sons whose thought are in advance of those of their easy-going brothers—sons who foresee impending calamities—sons who have salutary dreams, but who lack the courage which would bring them to pass—sons who are unconsciously awaiting the shocks that will arouse them into doing and daring.

Mr. Gundelfinger's books were the shocks that aroused Yale. "The most sensational and amazing arraignment of Yale or any other university ever published." The fact that the *Yale Alumni Weekly* declined to advertise, review or even refer to these books did not intercept the transmission of these shocks to Yale's leaders in thought" who, after reading them, were immediately transformed into "leaders in action." This trilogy has worked and is working regenerative revolutions at the university; they have been the stimulus behind and the prophecy before the Great Post-Bellum Reconstruction recently voted by the Yale Corporation.

However, these books were not written for Yale men only; they were written because Mr. Gundelfinger went to college—not because he went to Yale. Despite the "distinguishing characteristics" claimed by various educational institutions, all colleges and universities are alike in that they have the same faults irrespective of their peculiar virtues. Mr. Gundelfinger has concentrated on DEFECTS in the modern academic world, and it is for this reason that his books should be and will be read by "leaders in thought" at ALL places of higher learning in America. There is, to be sure, nothing new about his subject-matter; it is his unique style which makes his books "conspicuous for their absence in the threadbare literature of education." Whether he uses the drama, the essay or the novel as medium he not only courageously opens the shutters on those deplorable conditions which all thinking alumni have observed and pondered over, but he *focuses the light* in such a way that it cannot fail to inflame *dormant* thinkers EVERYWHERE and impregnate them with the *activities* of reform and re-construction.

Lack of space prevents us from reprinting here all the unsolicited endorsements, positive and negative, which have been received from college presidents, officers, professors, alumni, undergraduates, editors and book-reviewers all over the United States,—but we will gladly mail copies on request.

THE NEW FRATERNITY

Literature and Music

SEWICKLEY, PENNSYLVANIA

(Exclusive Publishers of Mr. Gundelfinger's Works.)

Births

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hanson of 1866 Colonnade Road, Cleveland, Ohio, announce the birth of a son, John Austin Hanson, on May 24. Doctor Hanson received his A.B. degree from the University in 1909. Mrs. Hanson, who was Miss Olive Shepard, was graduated from the School of Education in 1910.

A son, Robert Rogers McCollough, was born May 30 to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCollough of Laramie, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Richards of Honolulu, T. H., announce the birth of a son, R. L. Richards, Jr. Richards was graduated from the School of Journalism in 1917.

"I arrived today and weigh eight pounds. Love and greeting to Coach and Mrs. Coach. Miss Simpson." The foregoing telegram announcing the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Simpson, was received July 29 by H. F. Schulte. "Bob" holds the world's record in several hurdle events and Mrs. Simpson, formerly Miss Margaret Leavel, was the champion tennis player of the University women while here.

A six and three-fourth-pound son, Alfred Wilson, was born to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Nolle, July 28. Doctor Nolle was graduated from the University in 1911 and has been instructor in Germanic languages in the University. Mrs. Nolle was Miss Berda Stewart Wilson of Washington, D. C.

A son, Robert Lee Walker, was born in July to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Walker of St. Louis. Mr. Walker was graduated from the University in 1910 and practiced law in Columbia before going to St. Louis.

A daughter was born in June to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Groves who live on a farm near Stephens in Callaway county. Mrs. Groves is a former student in the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Geisert announce the birth, June 20, of a daughter whom they have named Roberta Jeanette (Bobby Jane.)

A daughter, Leona Harriet, was

born August 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Weightstill Arno Woods. Mr. Woods was graduated from the University in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Stone announce the arrival of Robert John on August 10 at Paula Valley, Okla. Mrs. Stone was Miss Lucile E. Oliver, A.B. '10.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell announce the birth of a son, John William, on July 3, in Shanghai, China. Mr. Powell was graduated from the School of Journalism in 1910 and is now editor of Millard's Review, a weekly magazine published in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proctor Thomson, 418 Lake Street, Oak Park, Chicago, announce the birth of a son, Proctor Thomson, Jr., Saturday, June 14. The infant weighed eight pounds and a half and promises to follow in the footsteps of his father, who played center on the 1910 Tiger football team. Proctor Thomson, Sr., received the degree of Ch.E., in 1912 and was a member of Q. E. B. H. and Kappa Sigma. Mrs. Thomson was Miss Gladys Kraker, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Byers, Jr., 3937 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo., announce the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Byers was Miss Louise Stipp, B.S. in Ed., 1912, and a Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Byers received the A.B. degree in 1910, and LL.B. in 1912. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta and represented Missouri in intercollegiate debate.

"Sergeant" is a name that bids fair to stay with a son born May 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ellman of 4175 De Tonty Street, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Ellman was graduated from the College of Arts and Science in 1916. He was chief clerk of the Personnel Division at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, when the armistice was signed.

From Lieut. Count Harvey,
B.S. in C.E. '12

"I am strongly in favor of the projected Memorial Tower and it should be made a thing of enduring beauty."

Notes of Classes

'03

M. H. Brinkley, eng., was discharged from the army September 30 and has received an appointment as valuation engineer with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

'07

Miss Ruth Covington, ed and ac., has returned from France where she did welfare work during the war.

'09

Edwin W. Patterson, A.B. '09, LL. B. '11, is at Harvard this year studying in the Law School. Mr. Patterson is working for the S.J.D. degree. He has a year's leave of absence from the University of Colorado where he has been Professor of law for the last two years. A scholarship of \$1,000 in international law was awarded Professor Patterson last year.

Walter Krausnick, eng., is now an instructor in electrical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland.

'10

Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Kenton of 4533 Clarence Avenue, St. Louis, on April 28, 1910, a son, William Penn. Mr. Kenton was graduated from the College of Arts and Science.

Leo Sack, jour., is now in Washington as correspondent for a San Antonio paper.

'11

Miss Bertha M. Eves, ed., died in St. John's Hospital, New York City on June 4. The burial was held on June 10 in Neosho, Missouri, the home of her mother, Mrs. M. A. Stevenson. Miss Eves was secretary of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden and was active in New York alumni circles.

'12

Albert Saeger, ac., of St. Charles, Missouri, was employed by the University as botany assistant during the summer months. Mr. Saeger was principal of the Southwest (Mo.) High School before coming to Columbia.

Glenn D. Mitchell, eng., has recently moved from New York to Chicago where he will be connected with the Sinclair Refining Company.

'13

H. A. Fountain, eng., of H. L. Doherty & Company, New York, recently completed a two months' tour of southern cities where he became better acquainted with the executives in the Doherty chain of public utility plants.

H. E. Birdsong, jour., is teaching in the Normal School at Emporia, Kansas.

Lieutenant J. C. MacArthur, jour., who went to France at the time the armistice was signed, is now in Washington with the statistical section of the general staff, editing confidential reports.

Sanford Howard, jour., is in Chicago where he is connected with the editorial department of the Chicago Drivers' Journal.

'14

Roy C. Bennett, jour., is now associate editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin. He is also manager of the Philippine Press Service which was organized shortly after he went to the islands.

Sidney Levy, eng., is assistant chief engineer of the ship building plant of the Fort Company in Detroit.

R. P. Royce, ag., is now Live Stock Editor of the California Cultivator, with headquarters at 210 Ochsner Building, Sacramento, California.

John F. Rhodes, ac., is now associated with the law firm of Smith and Smith in Hutchinson, Kansas. After his graduation from the University of Missouri Mr. Rhodes attended the Harvard Law School where he received the LL.B. degree in 1917. Mr. Rhodes will have charge of commercial law business of Smith and Smith.

'15

Miss Marguerite McGowan, jour., is with the Council of National Defense in Washington.

Lynes L. Park, ag., is now connected with the Agricultural Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. His work is largely in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Alvin Accola is in Japan again with the American Trading Company after being in the army.

Frank P. Briggs, jour., is now city editor of the News-Herald of Shawness, Oklahoma.

'16

Ralph H. Turner, jour., has resigned from the staff of the New York Evening Post to become connected with the United Press Associations at their main office in New York City. Turner formerly was with the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo, Japan, where he acted as United Press correspondent.

Prof. Leon S. Johnston, ac., is head of the department of mathematics and physics in Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington.

'17

George W. Catts, ag., has recently returned from France.

Herbert Walker, jour., is again working for the United Press in Washington, D. C., after a period of time with the photographic service of the army.

Robert M. Shelton, jour., is in Lincoln, Nebraska, telegraph editor of the Lincoln Star.

Frank King, jour., who has been in Tokyo, as a member of the staff of the Japan Advertiser for the last two years, is now in Vladivostok managing the branch office at that place and acting as staff correspondent.

'18

Pete Knowlton, ag., recently arrived in the United States from France.

'19

Cora Schuette, jour., is assistant editor of the Simmons Service Bulletin of St. Louis. The editor of the Bulletin, Miss Sybil Burton, is also a graduate of the School of Journalism.

Noble Taylor, a former student in the School of Engineering is with the Interstate Commerce Commission, doing valuation work on the Katy railroad.

Prof. L. S. Palmer to Minnesota
L. S. Palmer, assistant professor in dairy chemistry, has left Columbia for a position in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Palmer received his B.S. degree from this University in 1909 and his Ph.D. degree in 1913.

THE NEWS IN PITTSBURGH

By H. E. WILCOX

The Pittsburgh Alumni Association held its annual picnic at Brookside Farms with Professor and Mrs. Norman C. Riggs on Saturday afternoon June 21.

Weather conditions were ideal for an outing and nothing better than Brookside Farms could be wished for as a place to picnic.

The early arrivals helped Professor Riggs pick strawberries in his berry patch to supply dessert for the lunch.

Sporting members of the party started a ball game and two sides played a hotly contested game. Now, everyone is wondering how Dean Swift, Professor Riggs, Burg and Thompson did not make the Reds or White Sox.

The women organized a wading party among their members and found much sport wading in the nearby brook from which Brookside takes its name.

Next the party hied themselves to the nearby picnic grove and spread their lunch on the grass in real picnic style. Doughboys could not have enjoyed the repast more than the hungry picnickers did.

Four ex-champions played an exhibition game of horse shoe. Burg, Kruse, Thompson and Walz all gave good account of themselves.

The crowd then started telling ghost stories, dream stories, trench stories, etc., and then talked about old times at Columbia.

It was 10 o'clock before the party went home. Everyone felt well repaid for the outing and voted Prof. and Mrs. Riggs a capital host and hostess.

The following were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Betz and friends; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Burg; Dr. and Mrs. Dinsmore; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mason and son; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Querbach and son; Prof. Riggs, and family and friends; C. A. Swift, Mrs. Swift and family; Messrs Walz, Walcox, Kruse, Thompson, Golladay.

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