

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS ENVY AND FEAR U. S.

Prof. Burner Tells Why South Americans Have Grudge for Us. DISLIKE OUR CONCEIT School Books Promote Differing Viewpoints—We Are Too Practical.

Most of the South and Central American republics have a grudge against the United States. W. J. Burner, professor of Spanish in the University, said while lecturing before the Student Volunteer Band in Lowry Hall yesterday evening.

One reason he gave for this feeling was that America is a nation which has succeeded. It stands out luminously as a model of progress. The other republics are envious. They fear America.

"And why should they not fear?" Mr. Burner continued. "There is Nicaragua. It is a small republic filled with mixed breeds of Indian and Spanish blood, full-blooded Indians and about 10 per cent or less of full whites. There was some trouble down there a short while ago and an American was killed. The United States severed diplomatic relations.

"What could they do? The United States without American diplomatic relations? The president resigned and a new government was set up. An admiral landed about two hundred marines and placed them in a fort filled with ammunition and guns.

"Now the government is somewhat stable. The people are not allowed to kill each other. Finances are on a sound basis and property is pretty well protected. Yet for all that, the people want to be free to fight each other again."

Professor Burner lived for a number of years in Argentina and is acquainted with the problems and ambitions of the South and Central American republics. Colombia, he said, has a grudge against America because of the Panama Canal settlement which gave the money to Panama instead of Colombia.

"Anathemism Practiced in Haiti. Haiti, another American protectorate, is a small country made up almost entirely of negroes. They speak a dialect of French and are degraded beyond conception, he said. Many of them still practice cannibalism.

"Yet this is an American protectorate," Mr. Burner said. "There are no missionaries there, and nothing has been done to elevate the people of the United States government."

"Costa Rica," Mr. Burner continued, "is a republic of 400,000 people, 100,000 of whom are of Indian race. They are a peaceable, stable people, whose boast is that they have more school teachers than soldiers in their country. There are no missionaries. This country, he said, respects them as they are not needed."

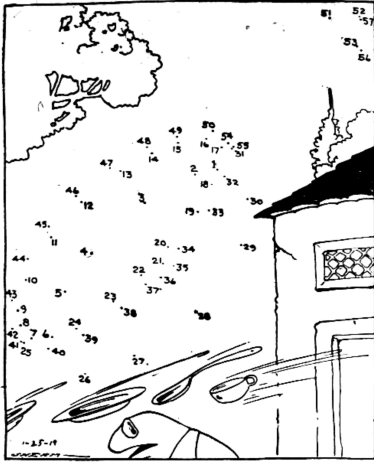
In explaining one other reason why Americans are disliked in the Americas, Mr. Burner said that the materialistic quality and genius for the practical, which is so characteristic of the Americans, is not understood by the people.

"Statesmen Have Poetic Bent. "Some of the best statesmen and politicians of the Latin American republics have been poets," Professor Burner explained. "There are many who remember a man who ran for the United States Senate and was defeated, even though he was the better man, because someone dug up a poetry he had written when he was a boy."

"The Latin Americans' point of view is entirely different from ours," Mr. Burner continued. "For instance, our histories read something like this: 'In 1888 an old American battleship was sent to the Havana and sent to the bottom of the sea by American sailors to cause a pretext for war with Spain. As a result, the American government severed diplomatic relations with Spain, and in April declared war upon her.'"

"The Latin American histories read like this: 'In 1888 an old American battleship was sent to the Havana and sent to the bottom of the sea by American sailors to cause a pretext for war with Spain. As a result, America blamed Spain for the disaster and possessed her, and succeeded in her object, the conquest of Cuba.'"

"One night I argued with a private Roosevelt sent the Spanish-American War for conquest. They misinterpret our motives. You remember when President Roosevelt sent the Albatross American fleet in its trip around the world? It was done merely as a matter of pride. Do you know how the southern republics interpreted that? At that time California was having one of those sprees against the Japanese. They said Roosevelt sent the fleet around there to coerce California. Now that is what one of their states would have done. They cannot understand how we feel about it."



ALICE IN DOT LAND By Clifford Leon Sherman When Alice came to the house she found another footman who looked like a fox. There is no smoking. said the footman. "Because I am on the same side of the door that you are and they're making such a noise inside that nobody could possibly hear you if I did. And I don't want to get into any extraordinary large game on which, a constant howling and meowing, and barking and a great crash, as if a dish of a Berlin had been broken to pieces. Then a large plate came flying through the door followed by other things and Alice hurriedly retreated to her room." (Copyright, 1913 by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

BEL IS LARGEST "FISH" CAUGHT AT SCOUT CAMP

ARNHOLDS MILL, Aug. 6 (by mail).—No military unit in France during the recent world war could have quartered in more picturesque spot than is Columbia's 85-man Boy Scout Company here. A long line of tents with a big kitchen shack at one end can be seen from the big hill as one approaches the mill.

The Columbia scouts since the last group arrived Sunday have been busy with a regular daily schedule, including sports, hikes, fatigue details, shooting and even some regular drill. Inter-troop rivalry has been keen and each morning when the reports from the six troop lines are brought in there is a loud cheer from the team which brings in the biggest fish. The sensation of the fishing thus far came on Monday when troop four brought in an eel weighing four and one-half pounds and 39 inches long. Troop three has to its credit the biggest fish, its 24-pound carp landed yesterday taking first place.

The day's schedule arranged by Scoutmaster H. F. Schulte opens at 6:45 o'clock in the morning and includes regular inspection of quarters, drill periods, retreat and other formations.

The first formal meeting of the scouts was held Tuesday night when I. W. Vincent, editor of the Linn County Scout, a pioneer newspaper man, told the scouts something of the legends and stories of the Ozarks in the past.

Plans for the week include a big celebration Sunday when the Linn County scouts will come to the Columbia camp for a ball game and swimming contest.

GET ACQUAINTED AUGUST 25 Community Day Will Be Held at Columbia Chautauqua. "Get-acquainted" will be the object at the Columbia Chautauqua Community Day, August 23, when farmers, merchants and others will hear a lecture at 11 o'clock in the morning by Dr. H. J. Waters, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star.

The day will, in a way, take the place of the big day of the Boone County Fair, which will not be held this year. Dr. J. B. Cole, chairman of the Chautauqua committee, said today: "Those who attended the event have been invited to bring baskets of food and spend the day on Stephens College campus, where the Chautauqua will be held. Ice water will be furnished by the committee.

The regular Chautauqua program will begin in the afternoon, with music by the Metropolitan Symphony Club and a speech, Marie Van Gestel, a Belgian nurse, will tell the story of the invasion of Belgium at the evening session.

Session Short of Teachers. C. L. Northcutt, county superintendent of schools, reports a shortage of teachers for the rural schools in the county.

ON TEACHERS' SALARIES

We are told that many teachers, who are graduates of standard colleges, intend to teach for less than \$120 a month.

We can place you in almost any department in high school at this salary.

Many elementary teachers can double their salary by enrolling with us—free.

CLINE TEACHERS' AGENCY

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GORGEOUS COLORS FOR COMING SEASON

Columbia Merchants Back From New York With Word of Styles.

SUIT COATS LONGER Shoes to Match Outfits—Have Different Shades of Leather and Satin.

The drab-colored clouds of wartime fashions give way to the gorgeous colors of a season of peace. The coming months will find women wearing apricot, peacock, dragon fly, teal-blue and turquoise colors in profusion.

This is the report Columbia merchants who have just returned from buying trips to New York bring to the fashion devotees of the town. Unlike the French, however, a sober conservatism still is felt. The skirts are not too short, the colors not too loud, the necks not too low and the hats do not quite obstruct the sight. Stockings are still worn with shoes, and collars with coats.

Conservatism is noticed particularly with regard to fall and winter suits. Navy blues, browns, and taupe are the principal colors. Some have fur collars, most of them do not. The coat is a little longer than usual, the skirt about one and three-quarters yards wide. The trimming on the coats, except where fur is used, is buttons, few if large, and many if small. The coats hang in three loose folds in the back.

With every suit or dress, a bag of silk or velvet should be carried to match the outfit. Some of the stores are selling silk bags in conservative tones, in purple effect topped by a strap for \$5.00. Bags of jersey silk in light shades are to be found in other places for \$4.95.

Waists of georgette in combinations of colors, trimmed in ruffles or embroidered in yam of striking contrasts are still the fad. In some of the stores henna and blue combinations were evident and scarlet and navy blue. Most of the waists have round necks and no collars. Broad trimmings are still to be seen.

Will Wear Large White Collars. One of the features to be found in the fall styles is the large white linen collar. These are selling at 50 cents and up. They are very popular now in New York.

With the first gust of winter winds the minds of women of Columbia will turn to heavy coats. One of the stores in town has just received from New York a consignment of short winter coats in fur imitations. These sell for \$40 to \$50, owing to value with their wide roll collars, deep pockets and short full backs—just the

thing for sport and school wear and elegant enough for dress wear also. The early fall hats can be seen in some of the downtown windows. Tams in rakish dips on one side, rather plain and not too full, are the "things" for the stapper. Hats are widebrimmed on the sides and trimmed with a feather at the extreme of one side. These hats are in sober one-tone colors, except for the few black and white combinations.

Boots Should Match Outfit. Shoes should match the outfit. Different shades of leather or patent and satin combinations can be bought to wear with the new suit and hats. They are selling for \$2 and \$3 higher than shoes last year but one merchant said, it is not the retailers' fault. The tanner, manufacturer and middlemen each must secure his profit, and leather to begin with is high.

Because of the scarcity of leather there is a doubt whether many kid gloves will be on the market this fall. Silk gloves are fairly plentiful, although selling at a higher price than last year.

"Everything is high and higher than last year," A. F. Neate, of Straus & Neate Dry Goods Company said. He has just returned from a visit to the New York market. "The reason for the increased price in silk goods is that Japan has raised the price in raw silks. I believe she is trying to pay off her war debt in one year."

Rise Advances in Silk Prices. "Raw silk is now selling at \$11.85 a pound. This is \$3.50 more than three years ago. The highest price paid for raw silks during the war was \$8.76.

"The cost of operation in textile mills also has something to do with the increased prices. Strikes have reduced the hours work from 58 hours a week to 44, with an increase of from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in wages.

Merchandise is scarce also. No silk is coming from France as yet. All we get is from Japan and, as I said Japan is trying to pay off her war debt."

Throng at New York Market. The market in New York has been

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through this summer with western merchants buying winter stocks. A. F. Neate, W. B. Brasham of Branhamb-Hinkle Dry Goods Co., and James Butler of Rogers Apparel Shop have been there and are now in Columbia restocking their stores and making ready for winter. J. H. Estes is still in New York but will return sometime this week.

Clothes and Disposition

For comfort in hot weather two things are essential: Proper clothes and a good disposition. We give you the proper clothes—hot weather proof; light and airy that will give you a prehistoric feeling. Nobody can give you a disposition. But if you wear the right clothes it will help.



"Everybody's Store"

DOES THE H. C. of L. WORRY YOU?

Have you a vacant or unused room somewhere in your home? Why don't you fit it up with new bedroom furniture and make it help pay the H. C. of L. this winter?

Available accommodations for persons moving into Columbia are becoming more scarce every day. An actual shortage of rooms is threatening.

Let us fit out that bedroom—beds, mattresses, dresser, tables, chairs, rugs,—anything for the bedroom. You will have no trouble in renting the room.

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