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"HOPPETTES."

A new field of labor for women—or more exactly girls—was opened in Chicago recently. The first girl "bell-hops" started work at the Hotel La Salle.

Three girls, dressed in trim gray suits and black shoes, are employed to answer the calls of women guests. Their duties are the same as those of the boy bell-hops have been.

As yet, custom has not decided whether the girls are to be called "belle hops" or "hoppettes."

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

"Most of our control over corporations is through all kinds of local legislation, whose constantly varying form makes the profitable field of investment of today a desert of deficit tomorrow," said former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts recently in a speech on "Nationalization of American Law."

Mr. Guild remarks that the United States has nearly fifty laws of incorporation—a fact which not only hampers business for business men but makes difficult a square deal for the public. Every other nation in the world has a single law of incorporation.

If a corporation has a scope as wide even, as two or three states, it can hardly keep account of its legal obligations.

Why not one law for all states?

GIVING.

Approaches the time when poor cigars sell readily, "loud" neckwear is no longer a drug on the market, house slippers sell themselves, books are in demand and various other useful but common articles no longer grow dusty on the store shelves.

Christmas shopping is on in dead earnest.

Christmas, which should be one of the most sacred days in the year, has gradually come to be for many persons a time of hasty, irritating and haphazard shopping for gifts, which, if they mean anything to the recipient, are exceptional.

Of course it is hard to think of suitable Christmas gifts, but would it not be better merely to send an expensive Christmas card or greeting than to give such gifts as the foregoing? This sort of gift seems to express to the recipient that the giver did not think very long, but merely went down town, bought the first thing handy and affixed his name to it.

TO REPLACE THE BREAD LINE.

Charles G. Dawes, who has been the host at the head of the Chicago bread line, has taken steps to make his charities more permanent. He will open in Chicago, January 1, a "down-and-outers" hotel where real beds can be had for 5 cents a night and where meals will be furnished at from 1 to 5 cents each.

The new hotel will bear the name "Rufus Dawes Memorial." It is a father's memorial to his dead son. In the lobby of the hotel a big flag bearing the words, "Don't give up the ship," will hang on the walls. Although it is not expected that all the unfortunates will know that this flag is similar to the one raised by Commodore Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, no doubt all will catch the spirit of the appeal.

Mr. Dawes' work certainly merits strong praise. He has made himself the daily benefactor of perhaps five hundred men, at least that many in winter, who were verging on starvation.

Forty Officers Gave Dance.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Missouri State Military school gave a dance at Columbia Hall last night. About forty couples attended.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT SLANG

A Few Professors and Students Abhor It But Most of Them Acknowledge Its Value.

Should studees gather around the mahogany or just sit down to dinner? Should the racehorse man put his kale on a beetle only to have a long shot stick a whisker or upper lip under the wire? Are "aeroplaner," "back to the sticks" and "bonehead" good expressions? If a baseball player does not use his brains should a fan sing out that a diamond cutter wouldn't make a mark on his ivory dome?

The man in prison says his partner is going to swing or is a lifer. Business men have hard nuts to crack. Athletes peter out. The man who bamboozles his friends soon runs his course.

The man in the slums says the sky-pilot passes out his pasteboard. He calls a bone a wag and when he goes out for a hold-up he mortgages his reputation.

The co-ed wants her friend to fess up that she has a new crush. Is all this wrong?

Here are the opinions of a number of University professors and students:

"Good slang is 'good stuff.'"—Dr. H. J. Davenport.
 "Educated people don't want to talk like a dictionary."—Dr. A. H. R. Fairchild.

"I abhor slang."—Dr. Max Meyer.
 "Continual use of slang shows ignorance."—J. A. Gibson.
 "In speech, we ought to avoid the bookish."—Dr. F. M. Tisdell.
 "Slang is a lazy man's dialect."—Dr. R. L. Ramsay.

"A short cut to expressiveness."—George C. Willson.
 "A good thing as long as it is not vulgar."—Dr. N. M. Trenholme.
 "'I should worry' is unbearable."—Miss Clara Dunn.
 "All right as long as it's not 'rough stuff.'"—John C. Stapel.
 "Simply popular metaphor."—Prof. Jacob Warshaw.

"Too great indulgence in slang cramps the vocabulary."—Prof. H. Wade Hibbard.

"Good thing sometimes."—Gran A. Goodson.
 "The person who says 'We should worry' really should worry."—Miss Rowena Campbell.

Dr. H. J. Davenport, professor of economics: Slang is used because the person using it lacks vocabulary and is unable to find a word in good standing with which to express himself. Nevertheless, there is much slang which is pat and expressive and which finally forces its way into literary speech. Language grows in large part by the contributions made by slang. Good slang is "good stuff."

Dr. J. W. Hudson, associate professor of philosophy: The introduction of slang into a language has great value in ultimately enriching the vocabulary of the language. This does not mean that all slang words or phrases are worthy of preservation, but many of them are and a number of our most forceful modes of expression, entirely legitimate now, had their origin in slang. It is not a bad sign at all when a people adopts slang expressions. Such expressions are usually picturesque to a high degree, partaking of the character of metaphor and thus expressive of the exercise of the imagination. I sometimes think that our age has vindicated itself as not entirely practical through the fact that it reveals an imaginative tendency in its slang. However, all of this must be modified in terms of what sort of slang it is. Again, while the introduction of slang into a language may enrich it, its constant use by any given individual tends to impoverish and cheapen his vocabulary, since it is a temptation to revert to current slang to express all sorts of ideas instead of creating the subtle differences of expression which ought to go with precise thinking. What is the moral? Use slang certainly, but do not let it obsess your vocabulary.

Dr. A. H. R. Fairchild, professor of English: There are two kinds of slang—the kind that is a natural expression of a vulgar mind, and the kind that is used occasionally by persons of culture as a form of relief. Educated people, especially teachers, do not want to feel that they must talk like a dictionary all the time. I do not think a person should ever resort to the use of slang when he can express the same idea in better language. Goldwin Smith, a master of English style, once said while making an inaugural speech at Cornell at the opening of a new hall named in honor of him, "Some day a freshman will come along and ask as he reads the name, 'What old guy was that?' Even men of classical training occasionally indulge in slang for sake of humor or local color. It is true, too, that many words, such as "cab," now in good repute, were first introduced into the language as slang. The word was originally cabriolet, a French diminutive of cabriole. On the whole, a conservative attitude toward the use of slang seems to me to be best. It is better to follow than to lead.

J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising: Slang is extremely important in advertising. The president of the National Biscuit Company has said that much of the success of the company was due to the slang expression "uneeda." In many instances slang expressions are used for trademarks. Slang is the best indication that a language is growing. It is the life of a language. "Kodak" is a word that was coined by a company to advertise a particular brand of camera. Now the word "kodak" is generally used for camera. "Sunkist" oranges, "hole-proof" hosiery, "nabisco" wafers, "jello" and "rubberst" are words which certainly are expressive.

Jacob Warshaw, professor of Romance languages: Slang has its value. It has existed in all epochs. It seems to me to be an endeavor of people to try to say in the shortest

possible manner something that will be striking and effective. There are two kinds of slang: slang of the upper classes and slang of the lower classes. That particular brand that appeals to me most is the kind you get from among the working classes. It is usually a much more direct kind of speech than the kind of the upper classes, and is spontaneous. Our language keeps growing in a very large measure through the addition of phrases that were originally slang and became the best language through good usage. We go in for slang more in this country because it makes its point so quickly and because we usually have a dislike of anything that sounds academic. Slang is simply popular and spontaneous metaphor.

Dr. Max Meyer, professor of experimental psychology: I have always abhorred slang, abhor it now, and shall abhor it as long as I live. I do not like emotions put into language, and a person who uses slang seems to show that he has no rational arguments, and that he has to substitute emotion for reason.

Dr. E. R. Hedrick, professor of mathematics: Greeley said "language would have to take care of itself while he was expressing an idea," and that is about my opinion. We must distinguish between written and spoken slang, however. In writing, slang should be forbidden unless quoted. In speech it is effective.

J. A. Gibson, associate professor of analytical chemistry: Slang is all right in its place. At times it is peculiarly fitting and carries a point which no other way would. Outside of this it weakens the language. Many words lose their meaning and slang words fill their places. Continual use of slang shows ignorance and lack of training.

Dr. F. M. Tisdell, associate professor of English: Slang that is graphic and gives a new interest of color to thought is all right. Its continued use, however, is mostly the result of mental poverty. People who do not have a command of good English resort to slang. In speech we ought to avoid the bookish, and cheap slang. It is better to seek the idiomatic and colloquial. The English language is growing and one of the sources from which it gets its vocabulary is slang. For the most part slang ought to be avoided.

Miss Eva Johnston, associate professor of Latin and adviser of women: Sometimes slang so thoroughly expresses the thought that it is used involuntarily. Such slang probably will become good language. Slang should never be affected. It is too broad a subject to summarize briefly.

Dr. R. L. Ramsey, associate professor of English: Slang often rests on violent metaphors, meaningless words and disrespectful vocations; but so do many of our words and phrases used by our best writers. All slang is not on the same level. Sometimes it is more accurate than any substitute. College slang is not objectionable among college students. Baseball and racehorse terms may pass without criticism in their own circles. Slang is often picturesque, sometimes witty. Slang ought to be quoted as a sort of an apology to the reader for using it. "Rush the growler," was used in the Nation recently. Slang is evanescent. If we were to accept slang into legitimate speech, the language of last year would be unintelligible. Slang by its very definition is vulgar and offensive. It always involves a sacrifice for gain in picturesqueness or humor which is paid with a loss in dignity and elevation of tone. If you are willing to pay the

price, all right. Slang is a lazy man's dialect.

Dr. W. W. Charters, professor of theory of teaching, and dean of the faculty of education: Slang phrases like "gets me" and "believe me" strike me as novel and absurd when I first hear them. After a while, I occasionally use them. When a public speaker drops in a little slang, it takes away a kind of stiffness from his speech. Used by a girl or a fellow it makes a poor impression.

G. C. Hosford, assistant professor of law: Slang is expressive at times, but it is often overdone. Good slang helps the language to grow, for many slang phrases become good English. At times the language is inadequate to express what you wish unless slang is used.

H. Wade Hibbard, professor of mechanical engineering: Slang has its place. I feel that too great an indulgence in slang is harmful. Often one slang phrase will express a large number of words, but the continual use of such a slang word will soon cramp the language of the person using it. When a word like "terrible" is used to cover a large number of meanings, the vocabulary of the person using the word becomes weakened. Sometimes slang is expressive.

Dr. N. M. Trenholme, professor of history: A certain amount of slang is a good thing as long as it is not vulgar. Much slang has worked its way into the language. Slang is all right in spoken language, but not in written. A certain amount of slang keeps one from being too academic.

G. C. Willson, Jr., president of the Student Body: Slang is a short cut to expressiveness.

Gran A. Goodson, president of the Student Senate: Good thing sometimes—often very expressive.

Jack Murray ("Canuck"): Slang is good "dope."

C. B. Rollins: Slang is very expressive, but it can be overdone.

Miss Ruby Leach: Cheap slang gets my "goat."

Miss Rowena Campbell, Pi Beta Phi sorority: A good deal of slang is innate and deplorable. Some kinds of slang are more expressive than ordinary language. This is proven by the fact that much slang is adopted into

language. The person who says "We should worry" really has some cause to worry.

Miss Clara Dunn, Pi Beta Phi sorority: "I should worry" is unbearable. "Get me, Steve" and such phrases are affected.

John C. Stapel: Slang is one of the most forceful means of expression. It will express our thoughts as no other language. As long as it is not "rough stuff" I am for it.

What one of the Kappa Kappa Gammas thinks: "Yes, this is the Kappa house."

"Slang?" "Oh, yes, we find it very effective; don't we, girls?"

"But don't quote me. You should not manifest concern."

"But, really:—"

"Oh, that's all right. Good-by." —J. L.

MILKERS HAVING A "TRY-OUT"

Avoid Sore Hands by Beginning Work Earlier Than Before.

This is "try-out" week at the University dairy barn. The students who do the milking and feeding there are required to provide suitable substitutes before they go home for the holidays.

The new milkers usually have trouble with sore hands, as each has ten cows to milk. To avoid this trouble this year, the regular men were asked to bring their substitutes a few days before vacation, to try them out. This will enable them to get used to the work by the time the students leave.

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